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VOL. II.

BY THE

REV. CHARLES O'CONOR, D.D.

"Præsentium non magni pendo judicium—habiturus, ut spero, apud Posteror, post decessum, si non eloquentiæ titulum, saltem Industriæ testimonium."—Malmesbury's Prologue.

"Codicibus emendandis primitus debet invigilare solertia eorum, qui Scripturas Divinas nosse (aut veritatem investigare) desiderant."—S. Aug. de Doctr. Christ. l. ii. c. 14.

BUCKINGHAM:

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P R E F A C E,

ADDRESSED TO

THE MOST NOBLE

RICHARD, MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM.

MY LORD,

THOUGH this volume has swelled to a size much larger than was originally intended, it will not escape your observation that the discussions which occasionally obtrude, were necessary to the completion of your own design.—Interpolated copies of ancient Charters are quoted as originals even by such men as Spelman, Somner, and Dugdale. (1)—Many, if not most, of those which are preserved by Ingulphus, as Saxon, are but translations, into which he has introduced Norman phrases, that were unknown, or at least not used in England before his own time; (2) and if those described by him above 700 years ago, are liable to such objections, it might appear arrogant to assert the originality of much older Charters in this Collection, or the forgery of others, without assigning reasons, which can hardly be alledged without some degree of prolixity. From one Charter in this Collection, which is unquestionably genuine, it appears that when ancient Chartularies were burnt, the Saxon kings issued mandates for their renewal from the mere recollection of the persons who were concerned in their preservation, ordering the

(1) See the account of the Saxon charters in this volume.

(2) Such as Ballivus, Justiciarius, Bedellus, Fendum, Forisfactura, Tenura, Leuca, Croftum. The author of the "Defence of Pluralities" maintains that all the Saxon charters in Ingulphus may be proved to be spurious.—But in this he is not accurate. Ingulphus's charters are translations into which he introduced such Norman names of offices as best conveyed the meaning of the corresponding Saxon. But there is no just reason to suspect him of interpolation. He honestly confesses, in one place, that the charters of the Mercian kings were originally written in the Saxon characters, and those of Edred and Edgar, he says, were in dupli-

Charters so renewed to be of equal authority with the originals; a fact of such importance, so clearly ascertained, would alone suffice to lay a foundation for greater prolixity, and to demand as great a display of learning, as falls to the lot even of the most learned men of the present age.

It will be found also that, in some instances, dates occur which are inconsistent with one another, and with the names of the witnesses, who may be proved to have died before the day, the month, or even the year when the Charter is dated; that the date of the Indiction does not always agree with that of the Incarnation; and yet that this disagreement alone is not sufficient to invalidate the authority of a Charter, if other circumstances contribute to establish it. Hasty scribes have often miscalculated indictions; a remarkable instance occurs in the following sheets, by which it appears that the scribe left a blank for the insertion of the Indiction on a future occasion, when he should be better informed. (1) There are also in this volume instances of genuine original letters antedated a whole month by their writers. (2) Reasons must therefore be assigned for objecting to the authenticity of documents from the falsehood of their dates alone, since that alone is not always sufficient to invalidate their authenticity.—There are, no doubt, dates which alone invalidate the authority of any document however diligently forged. The power of the Emperor Maximin was not equal to the task which he undertook, of passing for genuine the false acts of Pontius Pilate, in which the death of our Saviour is dated the 7th year of Tiberius, long before Pilate was Governor of Judea. (3)

Under these impressions, I could hardly proceed in such a work as this, without stating reasons for distinguishing genuine deeds from the fabrications of a subsequent age; and though the style and mode of executing this task may not accord with the taste of some, or satisfy the inquiries of others, I derive consolation from the consciousness that I have disguised no fact, suppressed no document, palliated no error, or refused to any degree of merit its just meed

cates, one of which was in Saxon characters, the other in Gallic. A person inclined to deceive would not have been so ingenuous, but would have given his own Latin versions as the originals, especially as a great majority of the ancient Saxon charters were written in Latin.

(1) See page 134 of this Volume.

(2) See the Index to this volume, word Dates, and compare the references under that word with Muratori, who shews that many misdated charters are undoubtedly genuine. *Antiq. Ital. Mædii ævi*, t. 3, Dissert. 24.

(3) Those acts are quoted by Eusebius, l. 9. c. 4. *Hist. Eccl.* They are quoted also by Justin Martyr and Tertullian. Cave incautiously admits their authenticity, vol. 1, p. 24, ed. Lond. 1688. Casaubon supports the same opinion, *Exercitat.* 16. Calmet has put an end to the controversy, *Dissert. in Acta Apostolor.*

PREFACE.

v

of approbation and praise; and though abundant reasons have occurred for exposing the conduct of whole bodies of men, who on pretence of piety, sacrifice truth to personal advantages, I have ever acknowledged that in all societies there are men of superior minds, whose friendship, though we may not be so fortunate as to conciliate them, we would gladly cultivate, and whose good opinion we rejoice in the consciousness that we deserve.—Fame and glory are but empty sounds, unless the actions by which they are acquired are useful to our fellow creatures—
“ Nisi utile est quod facimus stulta est gloria.”

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

With the most respectful Regard,

Your grateful humble Servant,

C. O'CONOR.

Stowe Library, 1st Aug. 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Reader is requested to observe, that the Compiler of the following Catalogue has written several words, as he found them in the MSS. which he describes; and that therefore some are spelled differently in one and the same page. Sheridan censures those who spell words differently from their wiser ancestors, without considering that those wiser ancestors differed from one another, and not unfrequently from themselves.——See Sheridan's British Education, 1756, p. 373.

Some facts which are noticed from ancient Authors in this work, may perhaps be objected to as implying discoveries which are supposed to be of later times. The shrine of Croyland which represented, in exquisite workmanship, the massacre of that Monastery by the Danes, is referred at page 188, to the end of the 9th Century, and the cristal ornaments on its top are called "British beads," which were worn by the Druids, and used afterwards to adorn books. The style of ornament may appear too elegant for that age: but in addition to the respectable authorities quoted in the passage to which we refer, it may be observed that several Arts, which were cultivated in the middle ages, are since lost, and that some, which are supposed of a more recent date, are expressly mentioned by authors of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. Ingulphus describes a globe presented to Croyland by Turketul before the year 974, in these words:—"De omni genere metalli, pro varietate siderum, et Signorum mirabiliter fabriactum. Saturnus enim Cupreus, Jupiter aureus, Mars ferrugineus, Sol de auricalcho, Mercurius Electrinus, Venus de Stanno, Luna de argento, Coluri et omnia Signa Zodiaci juxta suas naturas, suas imagines, et colores, variis formis, &c. Non erat tale Nader in tota Anglia, &c. tam pro ornamento quam pro juniorum documento." Gale's edition, p. 98.

PART I.

ECCLESIASTICA.—PRESS III.

No. I.

“RITUALE SECUNDUM USUM SARUM.”—12mo.

The written leaves are 120. The writing is modern Gothic of the 15th century. To the first line of each Psalm is added the intonation, according to the Gregorian chant, and gammut, on four lines, ruled in red ink. The Marriage Service may be seen at folio 28, where the words of consent on the part of the Lady are—“I, N. take thee, R. &c. to be *boner and burum*, (1) till “deth us depart,” &c. The “Officium Mortuorum” follows, with the intonations and chant. All the titles are in red ink, and the initials are flourished along the margins, from top to bottom, in the same.

The Rev. Mr. Nicholls informs us, in his Commentary prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer, that the Latin services, which were used mostly in England for 300 years before the Reformation, were the “Breviarium,” and “Missale Secundum usum Sarum,” and that they were composed by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, a man well versed in Rituals, about the year 1080. (2) The Salisbury Missal was printed in 1488. Martene quotes an ancient MS. copy in the Fescam Library. Mr. Astle refers the MS. now before us to 1450. p. 153.

What the primitive form of public Prayer in England was, it is now impossible to define. That the Northumbrian Saxons adopted the Irish Ritual from their first Irish teachers, Aidan,

(1) *Burum* is the Saxon word for obedient.

(2) Preface, p. 3, folio ed. Lond. 1710. The first edition of the English Liturgy is dated 2d of Edward VI. and is called “the first Book of Common Prayer of Edward VI.” or “the Book of 2d Edward VI.” Four years afterwards, this Book, though confirmed by Act of Parliament, was altered by the advice of Calvin and Bucer, who was invited to a Professorship at Cambridge. Prayers for the Dead, and the Sign of the Cross were omitted, and other alterations ensued. The new edition is called “the 2d Book of Edward VI.” or “the Book of 5th Edward VI.”—Burnet’s History of the Reformation.

A third alteration followed in the reign of Elizabeth, as stated by Camden and Strype. More moderation was observed in this than in either of the former; and it was confirmed by Act of Parliament, 28th April, 1569. The alterations made by James I. are so trifling, that they need not be noticed here.

Finan, and Colman, is clear from Bede; but of that Ritual we have only three fragments remaining: one is the "Missale Bobiense S. Columbani," described in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. 1, and written the 7th century; the other is the "Cursus S. Columbani," published from a corrupt MS. of the 9th century, by Spelman; the third is the "Antiphonarium Bencho-reuse," of the 7th century, which is described in the *Rerum Hibernicarum* in like manner.

The Liturgy of the Southern Saxons was founded on those of the Gallican and other Churches, from which a selection was made of such prayers and ceremonies as best suited the genius and manners of the people. This appears from Pope Gregory the Great's recommendation to S. Augustin, as recorded by Bede, l. 1, c. 27. The most ancient Litanies of the English Church have been published by Mabillon, under the title "*Veteres Litanie Anglicanæ, a mille annis editæ.*"—*Analectorum*, tomo 2, p. 669. The antiquity of these Litanies is clear from that of the Anglo-Saxon MS. of Rheims, from which Mabillon published it, written in semi-Saxon characters, and now above 1000 years old; secondly, from the names of the Saints mentioned in them, of whom not one is more recent than the 7th century; 3dly, from the omission of the most celebrated English Saints, who flourished after that time—as S. Cuthbert, Wilfred, Aidan, Aldhelm, Etheldrita, Mellitus, Laurentius, Paulinus, Biscop, Ceolfrid, Theodore, Adrian, Bede, &c. 4thly, from the fact that Columbanus is not mentioned, though S. Columba, who preceded him only by half a century, is. (1)

That the primitive Christians, both Greek and Latin, had a form of worship used in their public assemblies, is testified by the most ancient writers, and is abundantly proved by Bona and Baronius. The Liturgies published under the names of SS. Peter, James, Matthew, and Mark, are spurious; but that there were Liturgies and Missals used, and so called in the 4th, 5th, and 6th centuries, is manifest from Martene's Collections. Pope Gelasius, about the year 492, published a Missal, which was improved after by Gregory the Great. (2) Both these Missals were preserved separatim in the year 731, in the Library of S. Richærius, in the Abbey of Centula—as recorded in its ancient Catalogue published by D'Achery.—"De libris Sacrarum, qui Ministerio Altaris deserviunt, Missales Gregoriani tres, et Gelasianus modernis temporibus ab Albino ordinatus.—Missales Gelasiani xix."

Pamelius published S. Gregory's Sacramentarium in the 2d volume of his Liturgica. It was

(1) It may be objected that these Anglo-Saxon Litanies were written after the Synod of Cloveshoe, in 747, for S. Augustin's name is mentioned immediately after S. Gregory's, and that Synod enjoined that it should be so. Cap. 17.—"Ut dies depositionis S. Augustini Archiepiscopi ab Ecclesiasticis et Monasterialibus feriatum haberetur, ejusque nomen in Litanie decantatione post S. Gregorii vocationem semper diceretur." But this was enjoined not as a novelty; it was an older usage, which that Council wished to be uniformly observed. Instances are common and notorious. These Anglo-Saxon Litanies were evidently transcribed from other copies, or perhaps the very original, written before the names of Columbanus or Cuthbert were inserted by public authority in the Offices of the Church, and are deserving of high regard.

(2) Johannes Diacon. in Vita Gregorii M. l. 2, c. 17. "Gelasianum Codicem de Missarum Solemnis, multa subtrahens, pauca convertens, nonnulla vero superadjiciens, pro exponendis Evangelicis Lectionibus in unius Libri volumine coarctavit."—Thomasii Præfat. in Codices Sacramentorum Gelasii, &c. Compare Gregorii Papæ Sacramentorum Liber cum notis Menardi.

afterwards more correctly printed with valuable notes by the Maurine Menard. Bede mentions S. Gregory's additions to the Missal, l. 2, c. 1, and the Mass repeatedly, as in l. 1, c. 26, 27; l. 2, c. 5; l. 4, c. 14, and 22.

Martene quotes the ancient Pontificale of York, written in Saxon letters 1050 years ago. (1) Mabillon's *Gallicana Liturgia triplex*, is well known, as also his "*Gallicana altera Liturgia ex Codice Bobiensi annorum mille*," published in the first volume of his *Museum Italicum*, and S. Columbanus's "*Luxoviensis Monasterii Lectionarium vetus, ante annos 1000 scriptum*," which is quoted in the "*Rerum Hibernicarum*," and by Martene, *ibid.* p. 7, where he describes three Anglo-Saxon Missals, one of which is above 1000 years old. (2)

S. Gregory the Great, speaking of Christmas-day, in his 8th Homily on the Gospels, says—"Missarum solemnitas ter hodie celebraturi sumus." The Mozarabic Missal is described by Alvarus Gomez, in his Life of Cardinal Ximenes, from a MS. of great antiquity. Another, the property of Colbert, is quoted by Martene.—In the 9th century, Pope Adrian II. permitted the Moravians to celebrate the Mass in Slavonic, and this permission was confirmed by John VIII. whose Epistle on this subject may be seen in Baronius's Annals, anno 880. Compare Papebroc's valuable *Conatus Cronicus*, Dissert. 30, p. 237. The second Canon of the Anglo-Saxon Council of *Ceala-hythe*, in 816, enjoins that Parish Churches be consecrated according to the directions of the "*Book of Rites*," as in Spelman, t. 1, p. 328. The discipline observed in England in the 11th century is clear from the "*Canons of Ælfric*."

No. II.

"PRÆCES PIÆ."—*octavo, vellum.*

The written leaves are 135. The letters *i* are no where dotted, either single or double, but they are accentuated as usual before the dot was introduced in the 15th century. (3) The letters *y* are always dotted, as in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. In the Calendar prefixed to it are the festivals of S. Thomas of Canterbury, S. Dominick, and S. Mariæ de Nive. The illuminated

(1) *Eboracensis Ecclesiæ, sive Ecgberti Eboracensis Archiepiscopi Pontificale, litteris Saxonis, ab annis circiter 950 eleganter scriptum, ib. p. 5, edit. Rotomagi, 1700.*

Martene quotes also "*Gellonensis Monasterii in Diœcesi Lodevensi vetustissimus Sacramentorum liber, ante annos 900 exaratum*"—*Ib.* p. 5, and "*Pictaviensis Ecclesiæ Pontificale vetustissimum annorum circiter 800*."—*Ib.* p. 8. Also "*Regiæ Bibliothecæ antiquus Sacramentorum liber annorum 900, No. 3865. Remensis Ecclesiæ Pontificale vetus circa tempora Hincmari exaratum*."—*Ib.* p. 9. "*Remensis Archimonasterii S. Remigii antiquum Pontificale ante annos 900 litteris Longobardicis*."—*Ib.* "*Libri Sacramentorum tres, unus anno Caroli Magni 81, ac proinde ante annos 900 scriptus, duo alii ante annos 800*."—*Ibid.*

(2) Martene de *Antiq. Eccl. Ritibus*, 4to. Rotomagi, 1700, v. 1. *Syllabus Ritualium*. One of these Missals was carried into France in 1030.—*Ibid.*

(3) The letter *i* is not found marked with a dot over it before the end of the 14th century, and then very seldom. The accents were first introduced in the 11th. Mabillon thinks that the dot is not older than the

miniatures are in number 21, representing the Lives of our Saviour, and of Saints. Many of the margins are richly ornamented, and finely festooned all round with wreaths of flowers, fruits of different kinds, and foilage. The initials are all illuminated in gold. The Stigmata of S. Francis, in the last miniature, indicates a period subsequent to 1304, when Pope Benedict XI. first instituted that festival. Perhaps it is more correct to refer this MS. to a period subsequent to 1475, when that festival, until then confined to Italy, was extended, by Sixtus the Fifth, to the whole Church, and fixed to the 17th of September. Twelve of the miniatures contain several figures of Saints, and drawings of the Holy Family; and these are followed by twelve smaller single figures of Saints, ornamented in different colours, according to the taste of that age.

The festival of "S. Maria ad Nives," which is mentioned in its Calendar, is not older than the 15th century. It may be found mentioned earlier, as a local festival, but it never was inserted in the Calendar before 1482, and never authorized by any Pope before Pius V. (1)

No. III.

"EVANGELIA."—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages are 342. The title, in red ink, is—" *Incipit Sanctum Evangelium Dni nri Jesu Christi—Capitulum primum.*" It is divided into 150 chapters, beginning from the first of S. John, and written in the form of a concordance, in which the corresponding passages of the four Gospels are reduced into one narrative, observing the order of time. The Colophon at the end is—" *Explicit Sanctum Evangelium Dni nri Jhu. Christi, secundum quatuor Evangelistas, Mattheum, Marcum, Lucam, et Johannem.*"

The genealogy of our Saviour is added in seven pages at the end. It is all in one hand, of the reign of Henry VII.

No. IV.

"MISSALE."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written leaves are 152. The cover is sheathed in red velvet. The title *Missale*, on the back, is improper; the title on the 9th leaf is " *Hic incipiunt Matutina de Sca Maria.*" It

15th. The fact is, that it very seldom appears before the 15th, and became common only about the end of that century, and supplanted the accent in the 16th. They seem to have contended for conquest from the middle of the 15th, to the end of that age, when the dot triumphed. The first printed editions have the *i* dotted, as in the Dante of 1477, and 1488, and in Caxton's Golden Legend.

(1) The miracle of the snow is first mentioned by Pope Gregory XI. in 1371. Lambertini says—" *Sæculo XIV. ad totam Urbem ea festivitas extensa est, Pio V. regnante ad Orbem.*"

is therefore the Office of the Virgin. Of these pages twenty-three are splendidly decorated and illuminated in gold. The eight first leaves contain a Calendar, and the name of the writer is thus given on the 3d,—“Nomen Scriptoris—Richardus Wantonus, Plenus amoris.”

The age of this MS. is thus stated in modern hand-writing, on the first page of the first written leaf:—“Dec. 1674. Note that this booke is five hundred and seventy-four yearsould.—“Richard Thompson.” Another note, under the above, in the hand-writing of Walter Harte, states that “said Richard Thompson died Dean of Bristol in 1685.” He adds, “I bought this, and the other MS. of the Dean’s widow.—1686. Walter Harte.”

A slip of paper, in Mr. Astle’s hand, is prefixed, to inform us that “Dean Thompson’s calculation is erroneous, as founded on the word *A. M. E. N.*, at the end of the book, which he “read Anno M. C. or Anno Millesimo Centesimo. But yet it appears, says he, from what is writ “in the margin of the Calends of August, that it is older than 1424, that is, than the beginning “of Henry VIth’s reign, but how much older is uncertain.”—Mr. A. ought to have written 1477, instead of 1424, for the following obituary occurs on the last leaf: “Obitus Magistri Rogeri “Rotheram, Legum Doctoris, qui obiit in anno Dni M^o CCCC. Septuagesimo Septimo, Augusti “xxvi.” On the same leaf is the name of George Rotheram, owner of this book, thus—“Pertinet iste liber Georgio Rotheram,” and both hand-writings are of that time, agreeing in every respect with the usual mode of writing of that age; and, besides, the same obituary of 1477, which Mr. Astle reads 1424, is repeated on the margin of the Calendar prefixed to this MS. opposite to the 26th of August, the day on which Master Rotheram died.

This book existed, therefore, in 1477;—how much sooner can hardly be inferred from the writing. The Calendar gives none of the new festivals which have been introduced since the reign of Henry VI.—The last leaf but one relates to the intended canonization of that Monarch, in the reign of Henry VII. But this leaf is in a more recent hand than the body of the book.

It ought here to be noticed that this is not a foreign MS. The Calendar which is prefixed to it, in the same hand in which the whole is written, contains several titles in old English, of the period above mentioned. The festival of S. Thomas of Canterbury is erased with a knife.

No. V.

“MISSALE ROMANUM.”—*octavo, parchment.*

The written leaves are 65. This MS. is, as the preceding, improperly lettered on the back Missale, for it is another copy of the Office of the Virgin, in Latin. Its binding is covered, like that of the former, with red velvet; and it appears to be the second MS. mentioned in the preceding Article, to have been purchased of Dean Thomson’s widow, in 1686.

Every page of this valuable MS. is beautifully ornamented, and illuminated in gold, and ultramarine blue. The miniatures, representing the lives and deaths of Saints and Martyrs, are in

number 101, exclusive of the marginal ornaments, representing birds, flowers, fruits, and shrubs, which decorate every page, with wonderful neatness and elegance. The writing is French.

The custom of covering Missals and Offices of the Virgin, with red velvet, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, is noticed by many authors. Amongst the Christmas Gifts offered annually to Queen Elizabeth, several occur. Sir Gilbert Dethick presented to her "a Book of the States" in K. William the Conqueror's time, and a book of the Arms of the English Nobility in Henry "Vth's time," so covered. Absolon, Master of the Savoy, gave her a Bible covered with cloth of gold. Among the articles which Hentzner mentions in the Royal Library at Whitehall, are numerous books, covered with red velvet, and secured with clasps of gold and silver, and some adorned with pearls and precious stones, set in their bindings.—See Queen Elizabeth's Progress, vol. 1, p. xxvii. Preface.

With respect to ornaments and illuminations of Missals and other Church books, we have already observed that abundant vestiges remain of this custom in Ireland, from the days of Columba and Adamnan, in England from the first conversion of the Saxons. The Calendar of the MS. now before us is in French, and not older than the 15th century. It belonged to the Duchess of Savoy in 1714.

No. VI.

"OFFICIUM B. VIRGINIS."—12mo. *parchment*.

The written leaves are 237, of which thirty are finely illuminated in gold and ultramarine blue, with miniatures and wreaths of flowers. A Cardinal's red hat, in the last miniature, prevents our referring it higher than to the 13th century. The writing and ornaments are of the 14th. The red hat was first assigned to Cardinals at, or soon after, the Council of Lyons, in 1245, as in Gaguinus De Francorum Regum Gestis, l. 7, and others in Muratori Rer. Ital. p. 502, tom. 3, as also in Piccolomineus Cardinal. Papiens. Comment. l. 2, p. 350.

No. VII.

"OFFICIUM B. VIRGINIS."—12mo. *parchment*.

The written leaves are 223, pages 446. The adorned margins are 226, and all the initials are illuminated in gold. Thirty pages are adorned with drawings. On one side of the cover is the name "Nicolas," and on the other "Le Camus," both in gold letters; and on the first page, in pencil, "From the Library of the Cardinal de York." On the insides of the covers are the names of the persons to whom this MS. belonged in 1592 and 1595. The ornaments are in a delicate and exquisite style of drawing; and the name of *Clovio* is written in pencil on the inside cover, by some person who ascribed it to him: but Clovio lived to 1578, and this MS. is nearly

a century older; nor are the miniatures in so chaste a style as the ornaments—neither is it an Italian MS. for the Calendar prefixed to it is in French, and in the same hand-writing with the whole work. The Prayers also at the end are in French, and the last miniature is marked in French, with the name of the Irish Saint Fiacre, who was the Patron Saint of Meaux, in France, but never was much known in Italy. The initials are modern Gothic, all in gold. The letters *i* are no where dotted. The Office for the Dead follows that of the Virgin.

No. VIII.

“PRÆCES PIÆ.”—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 312, of which 41 are richly decorated and illuminated in gold; the margins are festooned all round with foliage, fruits, birds, &c. The language, like that of the three last mentioned, is Latin; having, like them, the Roman Office for the Deceased, in Latin, after that of the Virgin, at the end, and a Calendar in French at the beginning. There are also some French Prayers interspersed with the Latin; sufficiently shewing that this is a French MS. The letters *i* are no where distinguished by a dot over them, neither are they accentuated except when they come in contact with a *u* or an *n* before or after, or with another *i*.

The miniatures, in most of which several figures of Saints are introduced, are in number 24. The initials are modern Gothic. The illuminations in gold and ultramarine blue, are rich. The festival of the “Visitation” in the Calendar shews that it cannot be older than 1389.

No. IX.

“PRÆCES PIÆ.”—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 314, to which eight pages are added in a modern hand at the end, the six last of which contain a Register of Births, written in 1523, 1524, 1527, 1530, 1532.

The first page contains instructions relative to the celebration of the Mass. A Calendar of twenty-four pages follows. The numerals are gothicised Roman.—The whole is in Latin. A memorandum on the first page, refers this MS. to 1420, but in the Calendar, at page 15, is the festival of “S. Mariæ ad nives,” which, though celebrated in Rome, in the 14th century, was not instituted, as already noticed at page 4, before the Pontificate of Pius V.

After the Calendar, follows the Officium, or “Horæ S. Crucis,” the first page of which is splendidly illuminated. The Office of the Virgin is adorned by eleven drawings, splendidly decorated in gold, and ultramarine blue, representing the principal festivals of the Virgin, the Miracles

of our Saviour, the Passion, and Deposition from the Cross. The seven Penitential Psalms, the Litanies, and the Office for the Dead, fill the remainder to folio 88, where another work commences with this title—"Incipit hic quoddam Devotum exercitium, quo quivis Christianus posset se devote inibi exercere." This is an ascetic work, consisting of Prayers selected from the Fathers, to the end.

No. X.

"HEURES DE LE DOLEUR ET COMPASSION DE LE GLORIEUSE VIERGENE
"MARIE," &c.—*quarto, parchment.*

The written leaves are 82, bound in Morocco, with gilt edges. Twenty-seven of the pages are richly ornamented. The initials of all the pages are in gold. The language is Latin, with the exception of some few titles in red ink, which are in French. The letters *i* are no where distinguished by a dot. From the miniatures it appears that Baptism by immersion was

(1) The following notices will help to determine the ages of MSS. by their Calendars:

1. Corpus Christi was first instituted by Pope Urban IV. who was elected in 1261; but the festival did not find its way into the Calendar before the 14th century, as is clear from Martene, (*De Antiq. Ecclesie Disciplinâ*), and Vanespan, part 2; though the Office was composed by S. Thomas Aquinas.
2. Trinity Sunday was instituted by Pope John XXII. who was elected Pope in 1316.
3. All Saints was instituted at Rome, by Boniface IV. about 610; but it did not become general until the Pontificate of Gregory IV. after the year 827, when he was elected. He died in 844.
4. The Commemoration of S. Paul is as old as Pope Gregory the Great's time.
5. The festival of the Transfiguration is mentioned by Pope Gregory IX. who was elected in 1227.
6. That of the Cathedra S. Petri was restored by Paul IV. who was elected in 1555; but is as old as A. D. 354. It occurs in S. Gregory's Sacramentary, and in the oldest Martyrologies.
7. Pope Sixtus IV. instituted the Offices of the Conception, and of the Oblation of the Blessed Virgin; also of S. Anne, and S. Joseph. See Panvini, in Plantina's Life of Sixtus, and Lambertini, who says that S. Joseph's festival was not of obligation before 1621.—*De Fest.* t. 2.

The ancient Calendar festivals of the Virgin are four—the Annunciation, Purification, Nativity, and Assumption. These precede the Crusades, and are ancient both in the Greek and Latin Church. Mabillon observes that all the others are subsequent to the days of S. Bernard—that is, to the 12th century.—See his notes on the Benedictine edition of S. Bernard, t. 5, 6.

The festival of the Conception is as old as the 12th century in the Greek Church, but in the Latin is first instituted by public authority in the Council of London, 1328.

8. S. Francis died in 1226, and was canonized in 1229, and the festival of his stigmata was instituted by Benedict XI. in 1304; but was not extended to the whole Church before 1475.

9. The festival of the Rosary is quite modern, instituted in commemoration of the battle of Lepanto.

10. The festival of the Presentation is not older than 1374 in the Latin Church, Lambertini, *ib.* ed. Lovanii, 1761, p. 443; that of the Visitation is not older than 1389, *ib.* p. 322.

11. The Office of the Virgin intitled "Desponsatio," was composed by the celebrated Gerson, author of Thomas à Kempis, and is first mentioned in his works, Antwerp edition, 1706, t. 4. p. 731, and 742. The "Officium Dolorum" was instituted in 1413, as in Labbè's Councils, t. 12.

12. The festival of the Exaltation of the Cross is as old as the reign of Constantine in the Greek and Latin Churches.

still practised in France in the 14th century. The rites of the Gallican Church, and the habits of the Clergy, and mendicant orders, are portrayed in ornaments, which describe the French Ecclesiastical costume of that age; but the freshness of the parchment, ink, and ornaments, render this MS. of suspicious authority. That it was written after the year 1294, is clear from its Rubric, at page 78, where we are informed, in French, that, at the request of Philip, King of France, Pope Boniface VIII. has granted 2000 years of pardon to those who will recite the prayers which are inserted there. The ornamented margins are 10, the drawings 22.

No. XI.

“OFFICE DE LA VIERGE.”—12mo. parchment.

The written pages of this beautiful MS. are 366; many of them are finely ornamented in gold and ultramarine blue. Seventy-one miniatures embellish the Calendar; twenty-three of the subsequent pages are richly decorated with miniatures and figures of beasts, birds, &c. and nine events of the Passion are drawn on the first and second. The title inserted at the head of the first page, in red ink, is —“*Incipiunt hore S. Crucis.*” This festival is ancient, both in the Greek and Latin Church, as shewn by Tillemont, Lipsius, and Lambertini, p. 142. But the MS. before us is not older than the 15th century.

The festival of the Holy Cross must be distinguished from the *Office* which is now annexed to it. The latter was instituted by Gregory XI. who was elected Pope in 1370, as shewn by Lambertini de Festis B. M. Virginis. It is ascribed to him in his *Life*, written by a contemporary writer, and published by Boschat, and Baluzius, though Baillet ascribes it to Peter, Bishop of Senogallia in 1367. See Baluzius’s “*Lives of the Popes of Avignon*,” t. 1, p. 464.

The word *horæ*, as applied to office, is ancient. It refers to the divisions of diurnal prayers, Matins and Lauds, then Prima, Tertia, Sexta, Nona, and Vesperæ.

There is yet extant in the Royal Library at Paris, a valuable MS. intitled “*Horæ Caroli Calvi*,” No. 1152, which was written between the years 842 and 869, as in the *Nouveau Traité de Diplom.* t. 3, p. 131, and is ornamented with several miniatures of King David, attended by Asaph, Eman, and others, whose names are added in meagre capitals of that age. Charles the Bald is also drawn seated on his throne, holding a globe surmounted by a cross in his left hand, and the sceptre in his right, terminating in a fleur de lis. Three fleurs de lis adorn his crown, and two verses in meagre rustic capitals extol his virtues. S. Jerome is represented on the other side of the same leaf, holding a pen, and having a book before him on one desk, and an ink stand on another, indicating that the Psalms are his Version. The verses of the Psalms are divided off nearly as at present in the Vulgate.

No. XII.

"OFFICIUM B. M. VIRGINIS SECUNDUM CONSUECUDINEM ROMANE CURIE." (1)—12mo. *parchment*.

The written pages are 542. In addition to the Office of the Virgin, this MS. contains—"Officium SS. Crucis, editum per Pontificem Johannem XXII." and also "Missa B. M. Virginis." The Seven Penitential Psalms follow, and then the "Officium Mortuorum." Six of the pages are beautifully illuminated by an Italian artist of the 15th century; the scalloped silver clasps are Italian. The miniature drawings represent different festivals of the Virgin, as the Annunciation, Purification, &c.

No. XIII.

"OFFICIUM B. M. VIRGINIS."—12mo. *parchment*.

The written pages are 544, and they are all ornamented with various drawings, and miniatures in gold, ultramarine blue, and other colours, in number almost incredible. The miniatures of men and animals, exclusive of other innumerable ornaments, amount to 1277. The writing is of the 14th century. Various caricatures of pretended Devotees, and others, are executed with a considerable degree of spirit, humour, and meaning. The Calendar is in old French. Amongst the ornaments are various implements of war, husbandry, musick, and several relating to Natural history and Monastic costume. The Office for the Dead follows that of the Virgin, as usual in MS. Prayer-books of the 14th and 15th centuries.

No. XIV.

"OFFICIUM B. M. VIRGINIS."—12mo. *parchment*.

The written pages of this MS. are 334. The initials are partly in red, partly in ultramarine blue, and are modern Gothic. Some of them are exquisitely flourished along the margins, from top to bottom, and are illuminated in gold. The "Officium Mortuorum" follows that of the Virgin, and then the Litany of the Saints, with the Prayers usually annexed in modern Prayer-books. The writing is of the 15th century.

The Officium Mortuorum, as we now have it, with nine Lessons, in three divisions of three Lessons each, is not old; but with three Lessons, as in this MS. it is as old as the 14th century, as appears from the 14th C. of the Concilium Andegavense of 1363.—"De Missa et Officio Defunctorum," in Labbe's Councils, t. xi. p. 1946. The antiquity of the Missa Mortuorum is

(1) See the MS. No. XIV. underneath, p. 11.

incontestibly ascertained from S. Ambrose, S. Augustin, S. Gregory the Great, and Bede. l. 5, Cambridge edition, 1722, p. 901. (1)

In the Missals of all the Latin Churches there seems to have been a universal agreement ever since the Pontificate of Gelasius and of Gregory the Great; for even to our own times they agree with the most ancient MS. copies of the "Sacramentarium" and the "Antiphonarium S. Gregorii," published by Menard. (2) But the "Officia," or daily Prayers, differed almost in every country of Europe. Even in Rome the daily Offices of the Lateran Church differed from those of S. Peter's. The learned Radulfus Tungrensis agrees with Bona in stating that the Cardinals, who were too much engaged in worldly matters to attend to the ancient form of the Roman Offices, had contrived to abridge those Offices into what was called the "Officia ad usum Romanæ Curiae;" (3) so that the Roman Church adhered to the ancient, and the Roman Court to the new. "Duplicem in urbe fuisse modum Divini Officio, unum breviorum, quo Romana Curia, sive Capella Pontificia utebatur, alterum prolixiorum pro cæteris Ecclesiis Urbis, qui proprie Ritus Romanus dicebatur. Atque hinc ortum discrimen in antiquis Codicibus sæpe occurrens, Officiorum ad usum Curiae, et ad usum Ecclesiae Romanæ. Officium Curiae brevius erat et mutationibus obnoxium, ob varias et continuas occupationes S. Pontificis et Cardinalium."—Bona Rer. Liturg. l. 1.

No. XV.

"PRÆCES PLÆ."—8vo. parchment.

The written pages are 232. The initials are all illuminated in gold. Twelve of the pages are richly decorated with drawings in miniature of the 15th century, but in a stiff German style,

(1) S. Augustin mentions it expressly, and says he offered it for the soul of his Mother, Monica.

Whoever wishes to ascertain the antiquity of the word Missa, will find it in Pope Pius the First's Ep. ad Justum Viennensem; anno C. 166, in S. Cornelli Ep. ad Lupicinum anno 254, in the Canons ascribed to the Apostles, which are certainly older than the Council of Nice, and mention the "Missa Clementis Romani," as in Epiphanius Hær. 70, N. 10. To these may be added S. Ambrose, Serm. 34, S. Augustin, Serm. 91, and 237, and Leo I. Ep. 81. All these authorities precede the forgery of the Decretals by Isidorus, in the 6th century. Avitus of Vienna explains the origin of the word Missa in the 5th century, from *Missio populi, sivi dimissio*, "cum populus ab observatione dimittitur." It is so explained by the Fathers, whose words are collected by Bona, Rer. Liturg. l. 1, c. 1.

(2) A fine Anglo-Saxon MS. of this work, in the Bodleian, is described by Hickes, as above 1000 years old. "Magni Gregorii Sacramentarium, vetustissimum monumentum Romano-Saxonice Ecclesie, quæ, (read quod) mille circiter annorum antiquitatem spirat, propterea quod literis Anglo-Saxonicis totum exaratum est."—Catalog ad Calcem Gram. Anglo-Sax. 4to. Oxon, 1689, p. 148. He adds, ib.—"Liber quem Leofricus Episcopus dedit Ecclesie S. Petri Apostoli in Exonia, continet duo Missalia, Anglo-Saxonicis characteribus exarata Latine, ad quorum prius accedit Calendarium! Posterius est pervetustum Ecclesie Romano-Saxonice Monumentum, quem, post Pamelium, edidit cum Notis et Observationibus, Hugo Menardus, Parisiis, 1642. Obiit Leofricus anno 1071."

(3) See above, MS. No. XII.

and out of all proportion. Several of the titles in red ink, are in the German language; and to the Calendar are prefixed three pages in the same tongue. The title to the first part is—"Horæ S. Crucis." Next follows the Office of the Holy Ghost "Incipiunt horæ S. Spiritus." Then the "Officium Missæ S. Mariæ," and the "Horæ B. M. Virginis." To these are added the seven Penitential Psalms, the Litanies, and the Office for the Dead. Nineteen pages of Prayers, in German, and Commemorations of Saints, in the same language and hand-writing, may be seen at the end.

No. XVI.

"PRÆCES PIÆ."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are 306; the writing is of the 15th century. The contents are a Calendar, in which is inserted the "Visitatio Mariæ V." a clear proof that it was written after the year 1389. (1) The contents are—

Page 13.—Fifteen Prayers to our Saviour. *P. 19.*—A Commemoration of the Trinity.

Page 20.—The Five Joys of John Baptist. *P. 21.*—The Five Joys of John Evangelist.

Page 22.—Commemoration of S. Christopher.

Page 23.—Commemoration of S. George the Martyr.

Page 25.—Seven Joys of S. Thomas of Canterbury. (2)

Page 27.—Ditto of S. Anne. *P. 28.*—Ditto of S. Mary Magdalene.

Page 30.—Five Joys of S. Catharine. *P. 32.*—Ditto of S. Margaret. *P. 33.*—Ditto of S. Barbara.

Page 35.—Hours of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin.—N. B. These are "Secundum usum Sarum," and in a uniform hand, which proves that this MS. was written in England.

Page 77.—Septem Gaudia B. M. Virginis.

Page 89.—Seven Penitential Psalms. *P. 97.*—The Litanies of the Saints.

Page 105.—Office for the Dead. *P. 137.*—Psalmi de Passione Domini.

Page 141.—A Breviate of the Psalter according to the Version of S. Jerom.

It is remarkable that the name and festival of S. Thomas of Canterbury have been erased from this MS. as from many other English Calendars of the 14th and 15th centuries.

The drawings in this MS. are, as usual in MSS. of the 15th century, out of all proportion; but the ornaments along the margins are exquisitely executed. The margins so ornamented are

(1) The festival of the Visitation was then instituted by Pope Boniface IX. as in the Bullarium, Raynaldus, and Sculting. The Office of the Visitation is somewhat older than the festival, which did not become general until after it was promulgated by the Council of Basil, in 1441.

(2) S. Thomas's name is scarcely legible, being erased with a sharp instrument. At folio 50, the usual Prayer or Collect and Antiphon for his festival is crossed with a pen; and an ornamented letter is cut out at folio 48.

40, the drawings 13. The drawings are in an inferior style, such as we may suppose that of Hugo the Illuminator from Ireland, in 1322. (1)

This MS. affords a fine specimen of the state of the art of illuminating and adorning books in England in the 15th century. It cannot be of a later date; and may be of the end of the 14th. The festival of the Cathedra S. Petri is in its Calendar; but though that festival derives its modern date from the Pontificate of Paul IV. he was not the institutor, but only the restorer of it, as proved by Sandini Disput. 3, ad Vitas Pontif.

We have the clearest evidence that painting was cultivated in the English Cathedral and Conventual Churches in the 14th century. The walls and windows were almost covered with paintings and images. Several fragments of the painted glass windows still remain. Stowe says, in his Survey of London, that in the reign of Henry V. John Carpenter, Town Clerk, caused to be painted upon board, about the North cloister of S. Paul's, a description of Death leading all estates, with the speeches of Death, and the answers of each estate. This picture was called the Dance of Death. It contained the figures of persons of all ranks, and was painted in imitation of another in the Church of the Holy Innocents at Paris; the French verses being translated by Lydgate, as in Walpole's Anecdotes, and in Dugdale's S. Paul's.

Several beautiful specimens of illuminated books of this period have been engraved by Mr. Strutt, in his Ecclesiastical and Civil Antiquities of England. The figures are in most instances, as in the MS. now before us, stiff, formal, and out of all proportion and perspective; but the ornaments are exquisitely delicate, and the gold and azure, and other colours, highly ornamental, vivid, and beautiful.

No. XVII.

“PRÆCES PIÆ.”—8vo. *parchment*.

The MS. thus numbered is not lettered, nor has it any title. It is referred to the beginning of the 14th century, by Mr. Astle, in his Origin of Writing, folio edition, page 154. The parchment leaves are 16. Some leaves are missing at the beginning, and some at the end. In its present state it begins with a Calendar, which is adorned with the signs of the Zodiac in miniatures illuminated in gold. All the initials are also illuminated in gold, as are the numerals and capitals. It contains Prayers and Poems in French and Latin, in honour of the Virgin. Eighteen drawings in gold and ultramarine blue adorn nine of the pages, representing subjects from the Old and New Testaments. The last leaf has been cut out for the sake of its ornamented page.

(3) In the year 1322, one Symeon, and Hugo, an Irish Friar, jointly wrote an Itinerary, intitled—“Itinerarium Symeonis, et fratris Hugonis Illuminatoris ex Hibernia, in Terram Sanctam, A. D. M. CCCXX. MS. “CCC. Cantabr G. 6.” It comprehends a journey through England, and describes many curiosities now lost.—Naasmith's Catalogue, No. 407, p. 384.

The festivals of the Virgin and Apostles are inserted in the Calendar in letters of gold. The letters *i* are accentuated where two come in contact, but seldom elsewhere.

No. XVIII.

“PRAYERS IN ALL LANGUAGES, PRESENTED TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.”—
8vo. parchment.

The written leaves are 95, written in a very fine legible hand in 1578. The Prayers are preceded by a Latin Poem of 64 verses, the title of which deserves to be transcribed.—

“De illustrissima Regina Angliæ certamen Deorum, Fæminam eam an Virum nasci vellent, “an neutrum, an utrumque.”(1)

The Prayers are in English, French, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Italian, and German. Mr. Nichols says, in his Preface to the first volume of Queen Elizabeth's Progress, p. xxvi. that the Rev. Mr. Ashby, of Barrow, in Suffolk, has a curious little book, 2½ inches by 1½, bound in solid gold, containing several Prayers, which formerly belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and intitled, “*Lady Elizabeth Tirwit's Morning and Evening Praiers, with divers Psalmes, Himnes, and Meditations. Printed for C. Barker, 1574.* Bound up in the same splendid cover is a small collection of Prayers,” &c.(2)

No. XIX.

“VITA S. THOMÆ CANTUARIENSIS.”—*quarto, parchment, bound in wood.*

The written leaves are 73, written on both sides. The first three leaves are not in columns, as the remainder are, but are written from margin to margin, and contain Canonical Regulations extracted from Fathers and Councils in the 14th century. S. Thomas's Life begins at the fourth leaf, and is written in columns, each page being divided off into two. The fourth leaf is paged 13, indicating thereby that the three leaves of Canons which precede it, are deficient of nine. The writer informs us, in his Prologue, that four writers, on the same subject of S. Thomas's Life, preceded him, namely, “John of Salisbury, Master Herbert, of Loseham, William of Canterbury, and Alanus Albus of Tewksbury;” that his work is compiled from all four, whose compilations he abridges without altering their own expressions. In fact, he very accurately quotes the name of each of these authors at the end of each extract from them, and is therefore

(1) Gregorio Leti asserts in his Life of Elizabeth, that she was “*utriusque generis.*”

(2) Queen Elizabeth had for her Italian Tutor Castiglione. She read all Cicero's works with Dr. Ascham, and a great part of Livy and Isocrates, Sophocles, the Greek Testament, &c. &c.—See Wood's Fasti Oxon.

the anonymous compiler whom the Hagiographi quote by the name of "Quadrilogus," and who was ordered to write the Life of S. Thomas of Canterbury, by Pope Gregory IX.

This work was printed at Brussels, by Lupus, in 1682, with a large collection of S. Thomas's Epistles, some of which have been also published by Baronius. It had been previously printed, Paris, 1495. Amongst Sparkes's "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores nunc primum editi," Lond. 1723, is a Life of S. Thomas, by his secretary, William Fitz-Stephens, who was present at his death, on the 29th of December, 1170. Another MS. of Quadrilogus is preserved in S. Bennet's, as in Nasmith's Catalogue, No. 446.

There are more Lives of S. Thomas of Canterbury, than of most Saints, a list of which may be seen in Nicholson. The MS. now before us is bound in oak, and in good preservation, with the few exceptions already mentioned. The autograph of Laurentius Nowell, at the head of the first page, indicates that it was his property.

The industrious Harpsfield gives the history of the quarrel and death of S. Thomas, from his printed Lives, written by Stephen Langton, Herbert, Johannes Carnotensis, Alanus, Guilelmus Cantuar, Gervasius Cantuar. and from different Letters of S. Thomas, which he says were never printed, (p. 329, 334.) But yet he gives S. Thomas's words imperfect, where he states his Apology to Henry II. thus—"Thomas coram Rege Henrico in genua se submittens, hanc omnem, "inquit, dissidii causam, quod nos hactenus ita divulsit, ad tuum arbitrium confero." Surely "this apology could have given Henry no offence. The words "*Salvo honore Dei*," which inflamed his anger, are quoted in the opposite margin by Harpsfield, from Quadrilogus, l. 2, c. 23.

No. XX.

"SIXTEEN REVELATIONS OF DIVINE LOVE SHEWED TO A DEVOUT SERVANT OF OUR LORD, CALLED MOTHER JULIANA, AN ANCHORITE OF NORWICH, WHO LIVED IN THE DAYS OF KING EDWARD III."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 184, ending thus—"Explicit Liber Revelationum Juliane Anachorite Norwic, cujus anime propitiatur Deus."

Cressy, an English Benedictine, well known for his History of England in folio, professes to have revived this work from an ancient copy, and dedicates it to Mary Blount, of Sodington, widow of Sir G. Blount. It was printed in 8vo. 1670, for the benefit of Devotees.—See Dodd. It is a wild rhapsody, and yet Cressy is praised by Anthony Wood as a man of good sense, until he turned Catholic. He was elected Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1625, and went to Ireland, as Chaplain to Lord Falkland, in 1638. (1)

(1) Lord Clarendon, who knew Cressy at Oxford, reproaches him severely, but deservedly, for his credu-

No. XXI.

“ ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF APPARITIONS AND SPIRITS IN WALES.”—
quarto, paper.

The pages are 51, written by Mr. L...., in 1738. These Welch stories are still more foolish than Cressy's. They are marked as the original narrative of Mr. L...., who professes to have seen some of the events he relates.

No. XXII.

“ EXTRACTS FROM WILLIAM SEWEL'S HISTORY OF THE QUAKERS, 2D
“ EDITION, FOL. 1725, BY JOHN KENDALL.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 51, all in Mr. Kendall's hand, containing the above Extracts and remarks, particularly on the Life and character of James Nayler.—All that is worth knowing of that fanatic, will be found in Sewel, 2d edit. folio, 1725, with Whiting's notes, and in Deacon's *Grand Imposter Examined; or, the Life, Tryal, &c. of J. Nayler*, Lond. 1656, 4to. also Ra.. Farmer's “*Sathan Inthroned;*” being a true Narrative of J. Nayler's entrance into the City of Bristol, 24th October, 1656. Lond. 4to. 1657; and Kimber's *Life of Cromwell*, 8vo. 3d edit. Lond. 1731.

A memorandum on the first page of this MS. and in the hand-writing of Mr. Morant, states that it is transcribed from Sewel's book, 2d edit. folio, 1725, by J. Kendall. But he does not state that there are several additions in the hand of Mr. Morant himself, which are not taken from Sewel, but chiefly from Whiting's, and from a collection of Nayler's works. Mr. Morant seems to have been a little bitten by the enthusiastic notions of the fanatical school.

lity and legendary stories. In 1646 he became a Catholic, and a Benedictine Monk soon after. His *Church History* was printed at Rouen, fol. 1668, and is mostly taken from “*Annales Ecclesiæ Britannicæ*,” by N. Alford, alias Griffith, a Jesuit; from Dugdale's *Monasticon*; from the *Decem Scriptores*; and from a Collection of MSS. in the Cotton, by Augustin Baker. He intended writing a second volume, but died in 1674.—Veronius establishes, in his “*Regula Fidei Catholicæ*,” three propositions, which sincere Christians will ever cherish.—1. “That alone is of Catholic faith, which was revealed to the Prophets, Apostles, and other Canonical authors of the Old and New Testaments.—2. The Catholic Church does not receive, as the word of “God, any revelation that may have been made since the days of the Apostles.—3. Neither does she believe, “by Divine faith, in the truth of any miracles that have been wrought since the days of the Apostles.”

No. XXIII.

“ENCHIRIDION MAGISTRI ALLANI DE CONQUESTIONE NATURÆ.”—*quarto, parchment. Sæc. xiii.*

Alanus de Insulis was contemporary with Peter the Hermit, and S. Bernard, in 1140. He was appointed Bishop of Auxerre in 1151, and died 1181. He wrote several works, of which this one bears the following title, in the characters of his own age—“Incipit Henchiridion ‘Magistri Alani de conquestione nature.’” Round the summit margins are the following words, in a sky-blue ground, in the same characters—“Illum Rex Christe, benedic, cujus liber iste ‘est—Et sis Solamen tu Deus hujus, amen.’” Nineteen of the initials are illuminated in gold. Sixty-eight of its 72 written pages are in one hand of the 13th century; the four remaining are of the 14th or 15th. It is a pious compilation in prose and verse. Of the poetry, the first lines give a sufficient idea.

“In lacrimas risus, in luctus gaudia verto,

“In planctum plausus, in lacrimosa jocos.

“Cum sua naturæ video decreta silere.”

This *Alanus* must not be confounded with *Alan* of Tewkesbury, who wrote the Life of S. Thomas of Canterbury, his contemporary.⁽¹⁾ He is a more celebrated person, who obtained from the University of Paris the title of “*Doctor Universalis*.”

Of his numerous works several editions have been published separately. The whole Collection (as it is called) was first published by De Visch, in folio, Antwerp, 1653; but in that edition a few were omitted, some of which are noticed by De Visch himself, in his “*Bibliotheca Ordinis Cisterciensis*,” Coloniae, 1656. The MS. now before us is, in other copies, intitled “*De planctu naturæ contra vitium Sodomiae*.”

This MS. is certainly coeval with its author, who died about the year 1294. There is another copy in the public Library at Lyons, intitled, “*Alanus de Insulis in planctu naturæ, et Historia ‘Trojana,’*” 400 pages, folio, written between 1320 and 1330, according to Delandine. The *Historia Trojana*, at the end of it, appears to be an abridgement of Guido da Colonna’s *Historia Trojana*, already mentioned, vol. I. of this Catalogue.

(1) Of this Alan, Baronius says, that, by Stephen Langton’s advice, he published the *Acta Clarendonensia*, and the Life of S. Thomas, in three books, of which an ancient MS. is preserved in the Vatican. *Annales*, ann. 1162. Vossius says that other works of his, still in MS. are preserved in S. Bennet’s Library, Cambridge, and some in Louvain.—*De Hist. Lat.* p. 425.—Compare Cave.

No. XXIV.

“EPISTOLÆ ANSELMI.”—8vo. parchment.

The leaves are 36, written on both sides, in the 13th century. Though this MS. is so lettered, it contains some other Letters besides those of S. Anselm, as “*S. Hieronymi Epistola ad S. Augustinum*,” with S. Augustin’s reply. It is valuable, as nearly coeval with S. Anselm. The letters *i* are no where dotted or accentuated; and there is not a shadow of reason for supposing it of a later date than the beginning of the 13th century. There are two Gotthick editions of S. Anselm’s works, Nuremberg, 1491, and Paris, 1544; reprinted, Paris, 1549; Venice, 1549; Cologne, 1573. These were improved by Picard, Cologne, 1612; by Theophilus Renaudæus, Lyons, 1630. The best edition is the Benedictine, by Gerberon, Paris, 1675.

XXV.

“HOMILIÆ SAXONICÆ.”—quarto, parchment.

The pages are 95, written about the time of King Stephen, or of Henry II. as stated by Mr. Astle, on the first leaf, where he adds that the characters are “partly Saxon, and partly “modern Gothic.” The original title and first leaves are missing. A note at the end states that this MS. belonged to Mr. Fleetwood, Recorder of London.

Some of the words are perhaps pure Saxon, as “*Nu thuph Godes grace thu*,” i. e. Now, through God’s grace, thou”, at page 14, line 9; and again, “*Mid Godes fultume*—With God’s “grace,” page 14, line 7, where the words grace and fultume are synonymous. The titles of chapters are in red ink. The first is of “Sorinesse,” (sorrow), the second of “solknesse “vulust,” (sloth), the 3d of “moomesse,” (pride,) the 4th of “vubersumnesse,” (disobedience.)

Mr. Astle certainly mistakes, in referring this MS. so far back as the time of King Stephen, modern gothic was then unknown. (1) There is no MS. of the 11th century extant in modern Gothic; and, besides, the Hymn “Veni Creator Spiritus,” which was composed in the beginning of the 13th century, by Pope Innocent III. is quoted at page 95.

It must, however, be acknowledged that this is a valuable specimen of Saxon writing, subsequent to the Conquest, and at the lowest, of the 13th century, and that it affords decisive evidence of the great error of those writers on Diplomacy, who have argued from vague expres-

(1) Modern Gothic was unknown in Europe before the 12th century. It is that which we frequently find on tomb-stones and seals of the 13th and 14th; as *Q*, &c. Evidently this name Gothic is misapplied. Goths in the 12th age! The truth is, that on the revival of letters, about 1450, barbarous writing, as well as architecture, was called Gothic by the Greek Refugees, and that both accompanied each other from the 12th to the 16th century, when the writing of more classical ages, and Roman and Grecian architecture, were restored.

sions in Ingulphus, that Saxon writing was utterly abolished by the Conqueror. The Saxon Chronicle ends in the reign of Stephen, and is imperfect at the end, so that we know not when it was written, or how low it was brought in the 13th century.

The vulgar Saxon continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants down to the reign of Henry III. for nearly 150 years after the Conquest, when the Norman, which had long prevailed at Court, was so far amalgamated with the corrupt vulgar Saxon, as to form the English language nearly allied to, but yet widely differing from both. The most ancient English specimen extant is a vulgar song in praise of the Cuckoo, which is quoted from a fine old Harleian MS. by Sir J. Hawkins and Dr. Burney, who refer that MS. to the middle of the 15th century, though it is now known to be nearly 200 years older, having been written about the end of the reign of Henry III. The last expiring efforts of the Saxon seem to have been made in 1258-9, in a writ of Henry III's to his subjects in Huntingdonshire, and all other parts of the Kingdom, in support of the Oxford Provisions of that reign. Hickes, who seems to have examined all that Oxford can produce, gives no Saxon document of a later date. We have already noticed that the MS. of the Saxon Chronicle, from which Gibson published that Chronicle, ends in 1144, as stated by Wanley, in his Catalogue, MS. Laud, E. 80, page 64, that it is all in one hand down to the year 1121, fol. 81, of the MS. (1) that the writing then differs to the end, clearly proving that the Saxon continued to be a written language down to the middle of the 12th century; and that some leaves are missing after the year 1144.

Amongst Junius's MSS. in the Bodleian, No. 23, is a quarto MS. on parchment, containing Saxon Homilies, which Wanley assigns to "paulo post Conquestum," and is certainly not older than the 12th century, in which we find the work "De Visionibus Fursæi et Drithelmi," in Saxon. Some of the Canons ascribed to S. Patrick by Ware are also in Saxon in the same MS. and so is the short work "De abusioibus Sæculi," which Ware published as S. Patrick's, Lond. 8vo. 1656, and which Wanley mentions as his, p. 90. Several other Normanno-Saxon MSS. written since the Conquest, are described by Wanley, from page 152 of his Catalogue, to the end.

The language of the MS. now before us is not the pure ancient Saxon of King Alfred's time, but the Dano-Normanno-Saxon which prevailed after the Conquest, and approaches nearer to the English. The letters *i* are accentuated. Probably if we take the year 1188, when Lazimon must have finished his English translation of Wace's Troy, the Cotton original of which (Claudius

(1) Wanley concludes that the whole down to folio 81, was written in 1121; and he adds, that though the ink differs from 1121 to 1132, yet the whole was written by the same person down to 1132, but that the subsequent pages, to 1143, are in another hand.—Ib. p. 64.—This volume supplied Gibson's text; and he says in his Preface, that it is not all in one hand "a diversis Librariis, diversis temporibus scriptum fuisse, characterum differentia testatur." A curious question forces itself upon us here, which may be resolved by the Saxon Scholars of our Universities, namely—What is the difference of idiom, and what the difference of characters, in one and the same work, one and the same MS. to which the learned Gibson alludes? It is not a quotation, pro forma, of two or three Saxon sentences, that can determine this question. Any man who can read and write, may quote a language which he does not understand. Mere pretenders to a knowledge of Saxon cannot answer questions relating to the different idioms of that language, and the peculiarities of each. We want a Lambard, a Nowel, and a Somner; the Elstobs were pretenders.

A. IX.) is nearly of that date, and then carry our inquiry to 1278, when Robert of Gloucester finished his Rhyming Chronicle, we will find that in that interval, the last expiring efforts of the Saxon Language were made, and that this MS. is a specimen of one of those efforts. The first instance of English spoken in Parliament, that Tyrwhitt mentions, is the Confession of Thomas D. of Gloucester, in 1398. See his Chaucer, Oxford, 1798, Essay, p. 18. There is an English Indenture, betwixt the Abbot and Convent of Whitby, and Robert, the son of John Bustard, dated York, 1343, which is deemed the oldest known.⁽¹⁾ King Henry the Third's Charter of 1258, in the vulgar English of that time, may be seen, interlined with a literal translation into modern English, at the end of the 8th vol. of Henry's England, 8vo. Lond. 1800.

No. XXVI.

" SACRO-SANCTI SPIRITUS MANSIO CÆNOBITICA, VIRTUTUM ET VITI-
 " ORUM ARBORIBUS CIRCUMSEPTA."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are 59. This is John Alcock's allegorical treatise, which is mentioned by Bale and Pits. There is another copy in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, with Alcock's name prefixed. Alcock was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he took out his degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1461. He was appointed ambassador to the Court of Castile in 1470, and Commissioner to treat with the Scots in 1471. On the 17th of March, same year, he was appointed Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Chancellor of England in 1472.⁽²⁾ He died with the reputation of a Saint, at Wisbich, in 1500. He was the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, as stated by Bale and Pits, who give a complete catalogue of his writings. His remains were buried at Ely.

The initial letters of this MS. are illuminated in gold, and they are finely flourished along the margins, from top to bottom, and all around. The emblematical figures are very numerous; the miniature drawings, representing Saints and Angels, are 88; giving the Ecclesiastical costume,

(1) Whatley gives, in his translation of Rapin's Acta Regia, a copy of Rymer's document, assigning it erroneously to 1324, vol. 1, p. 394.—See the original Fœdera, and Charleton's History of Whitby, p. 247. In the Glastonbury Library, described by John of Glastonbury in 1248, there were but four English books,—Prayer-books. The oldest English Historian in prose is not older than Froissard.

(2) In 1476, he was appointed Bishop of Worcester, and President of Wales; in 1486, Bishop of Ely, and President of the Council of King Edward IV. His works are—1. Mons Perfectionis ad Carthusianos.—

2. Galli Cantus ad confratres suos Caratos in Synodo apud Barnwell.

3. Constitutio pro SS. Chrysostomi, Bedæ, Lanfranci, &c. in Diœcesi sua, celebrandis officiis.

4. Abbatia Spiritus Sancti in pura conscientia fundata;—alias, "The Abbay of Haly Gaste founded in a place called Consciens."

5. In Psalmos Pœnitentiales Liber unus, Anglico Carmine.—6. Homilæ vulgares.—7. Meditationes piæ.—

8. Spousage of a Virgin to Christ.

and several rites and customs of that time. The language is old English, interspersed with Latin quotations. The writing is contemporary with the author, and probably his own. The following Glossary of obsolete English words, in this MS. claims the attention of Philologists:—

<i>Alefd</i>	allowed	<i>Poverit</i>	poverty
<i>Alkyn</i>	all	<i>Playand</i>	playing
<i>Anoy</i>	another	<i>Præsand</i>	to mention.
<i>Beode</i>	committed	<i>Sikir</i>	better
<i>Beely</i>	carefully	<i>Sikerest</i>	best
<i>Bew</i>	good	<i>Swilke</i>	such
<i>Brennand</i>	burned	<i>Staworth</i>	strong
<i>Chæus</i>	much	<i>Staworthed</i>	strengthened
<i>Cæly</i>	holy	<i>Scho</i>	she
<i>Costungæ</i>	temptation	<i>Southing</i>	finding
<i>Dounsand</i>	dancing	<i>Sall</i>	shall
<i>Ekes</i>	lengthens or increases	<i>Soronand</i>	sorrowful
<i>Estir</i>	to mix	<i>Tone</i>	one
<i>Hende</i>	Devil	<i>Toy</i>	other
<i>Hendly</i>	kindly	<i>Oyir</i>	other
<i>Hu</i>	to cover or defend	<i>Tvns</i>	once
<i>Ilke</i>	each	<i>Thewes</i>	things
<i>Ingang</i>	to enter	<i>Tholed</i>	suffered
<i>Kyn</i>	manner	<i>Wend</i>	to go, walk, or watch
<i>Kunneth</i>	knows how	<i>Whilke</i>	which
<i>Lagh</i>	law	<i>Wendand</i>	departed
<i>Lufty</i>	agreeable or acceptable	<i>Wete</i>	observe, or mark
<i>Lykand</i>	esteemed	<i>Yai</i>	they
<i>Misdoand</i>	evil doer	<i>Yis</i>	this
<i>Mellynge</i>	mixing	<i>Yi</i>	you or thy
<i>Ne wote</i>	knows not	<i>Yat</i>	that
<i>Nortefull</i>	profitable	<i>Yus</i>	thus
<i>Orison</i>	prayer	<i>Yer</i>	these
<i>Oft</i>	to get, or gain	<i>Yam</i>	them
<i>Oon</i>	one	<i>Yos</i>	them
<i>Overmykill</i>	overmuch	<i>Yair</i>	their
<i>Orlage</i>	a watchman	<i>Yin</i>	thine
<i>Orlege</i>	a clerk	<i>Yen</i>	then

No. XXVII.

"QUATUOR EVANGELIA."—*folio, parchment. MS. Sæculi X.*

The written leaves are 221, or 442 pages. The cover is of oak, inlaid with 3 ivory tablets, representing, in alto-relievo, the Virgin and Child, in the centre tablet, and two of the Apostles or Evangelists, with angels over each, on both sides.

This venerable MS. was presented to the late Lord Buckingham by the Duc de Grammont, on the part of His Majesty Lewis XVIII. On the first page is a spirited drawing of S. Matthew. The 12 subsequent pages are adorned with arcades, representing the arcades of Churches, supported each by four slender columns, and pedestals, alternately green and purple. The arches are not pointed like the Gothic of the 12th century, but round, like the Saxon of the 9th. The spaces between the pillars, and under each of the surmounting arches, are vacant; but it appears from the first, that the penman intended to fill up these spaces with the Eusebian Canons, for under the first are the words, "*Canon primus in quo quattuor*;" and between the four columns are the names of the four Evangelists, under each of which he intended to have inserted the numerical concordance, in the usual order, as they are referred to on the margins throughout the work.

The upper corners of each of these adorned pages are ornamented with miniatures of birds of prey, in a good style of drawing. A memorandum, pasted on the back of the first leaf, and written in a French hand, states that an "incontestable proof of the antiquity of this MS. is, that the final *s* is always straight, and raised above the line, not round nor large, as the final round *s*, which was introduced first in the 13th century:—

"Une preuve incontestable de l'ancienneté de ceux cy sont les *s*, finale, qui sont toujours droites et longues, au lieu que les *s* courbés et large n'ont été inventées que au 13me siècle."

But if the proof of the antiquity of this valuable MS. depended on this assertion, we should be at a complete stand—for there are several MSS. of the 11th and 12th centuries, the final *s* of which agrees with the final *s* of this, and some of the same ages in which the final round *s* cannot be found. (1) Neither is it true, that the final round *s* is an invention of the 13th century. It appears in hundreds of instances in MSS. of the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries; in the MS. Gospels of SS. Cuthbert and Chad, and in Mac Regol's Irish MS. in the Bodleian. The final *s* occurs in almost every page of the "*Codex antiquissimus Evangeliorum Bodleianus*," Med. Sive Supra D. Art. 99; also in the "*Regula Benedicti*," Cod. Hatton 93, in the same Library; and in another copy of the same "*Regula*," Hatton 98, both of which precede the middle of the 9th age. They occur also in the very ancient "*Collectio Canonum Dionysii Exigui*," amongst Justel's MSS. in the Bodleian, Mus. 220, 221, 222, and in the ancient copy of the Gospels in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which is described by Smith, in his Appendix to Bede.

(1) By the round *s* we mean the common printed *s*. The long *s* is written *f* or *ſ*, but commonly raised above the line, not prolonged below it. The former we call the long-headed, the latter the long-tailed *s*.

But the proofs of the antiquity of the MS. now before us, do not rest upon the assertion above mentioned, but upon this indisputable fact,—that not one of the improvements in calligraphy which have been introduced since the 10th century, can be discovered in it; nor one of the divisions of the Scripture, which were introduced since; that not one letter *i* is dotted or aspirated, from the beginning to the end, though the pages amount to 442, folio; that a great many of the words are not separated; that the common punctuation is the dot, which is used oftener to separate words than to mark a suspended sense; that most frequently it is used as a comma, and its place is never at the bottom of the line, but either at the middle or the top. The antiquity of this MS. will appear not only from these circumstances conspiring, but also from a collation of its chapters, and subdivisions, with those of MSS. of acknowledged authority.

According to the most ancient MSS. S. Matthew was divided into 68 titles and 355 subdivisions; S. Mark into 49 titles and 236 subdivisions; S. Luke into 83 titles, and 342 smaller; S. John into 18 titles, and 232 smaller. In the Alexandrian MS. the Gospels are divided into *κεφαλαια*, and subdivided into *τιτλοι*, agreeably to the Canons of Eusebius.

The Vatican MS, which appears to be the oldest extant, is not divided in the same manner; but has, on the margins, red titles of various sections, which are not divided in the text, and therefore seem to have been inserted after the MS. was written: these differ from the Canons of Eusebius; for S. Matthew's Gospel has 150 of them, S. Mark's 62, S. Luke's 152, S. John's 80.

Zaccagni, Keeper of the Vatican in 1698, published Euthalius's Preface to the Canonical Epistles written in the 5th century, in which he says that the first division of S. Paul's Epistles into chapters, was made in the 4th Consulship of Arcadius, and 3d of Honorius (or 396), and that he himself divided the Acts of the Apostles, and afterwards all the Canonical Epistles also, into chapters, A. D. 490.

In the Stowe MS. the larger divisions or chapters of S. Matthew are 28: these are numbered in red ink, and defined by 28 heads of chapters, which are prefixed thus:—"I. Nativitas Xpi Magi cummuneribusveniant. etjosephabanglo pervisum. cumpuero etmatreejus inegyptum fugit infantes interficiuntur, &c." Our chapters of S. Matthew are also 28, but they do not begin or end as in this MS. in which the minor divisions are 355, containing sometimes eight or ten of

(1) "Omnes vetustissimi Codices habent κεφαλαια et τιτλοι Eusebianos, a prima manu, excepto Vaticano et Cantabrigiensi."—Wetstenius Prolegom. fol. Amstel. 1751, p. 6.

Wetstenius maintains that the Alexandrian MS. is a translation from the ancient Italic, and his reasons have never been refuted.—"Obstupui," says he, "cum viderem Summam perpetuamque Codicis Alexandrini cum Versione Itala convenientiam, eam intelligo Versionem quæ in Codice Cantabrigiensi, sive Bezae, et in Oxoniensi, Landiano dicto, reperitur, quamque Hieronymus, temporibus servire coactus, magnam partem retinuit. Vix una ex centum Codicis Alexandrini Variationibus, quæ non cum Itala faciat."—Ibid.

Woid's feeble attempt to refute this assertion, may be seen in his "Notitia Codicis Alexandrini," Lipsiæ, 1788, p. 120, &c. The parallel passages from the Acts alone are 193, agreeing with the Italic, and differing from the Greek text. Pere Simon shews that some of the oldest Greek MSS. are translations from the Latin. That the Greek text of S. Matthew is a translation, is a matter of universal notoriety, which yet does not affect its authority. The four Gospels have been received, approved, preserved, and promulgated by the authority of the Church. He who deprives us of this sheet anchor, opens a wide door for every species of confusion.

our verses. The chapters of S. Mark in this MS. are 46, in our editions only 16; the subdivisions are 234, in ours above a thousand. S. Luke is divided in this MS. into 94 chapters, and 342 sub-divisions; in our editions the chapters are only 23, the verses considerably above 1000. S. John is divided in this MS. into 14 chapters, and 281 subdivisions.

It is clear, from a collation of several ancient copies of the Gospels, that the transcribers divided them, without any fixed rule, or general precedent, down to the 12th century. But it may be considered as an historical fact, that the more ancient a MS. copy of the Bible is, the more numerous are its minor divisions. (1) S. Jerome complains of the great multiplicity of these minor divisions, in his Epistle to Sunnia and to Fretela, where he mentions one verse which contained only these words—"Grando et Carbones ignis." (2)

Some may perhaps imagine that the MS. now before us cannot be very ancient, since the subdivisions are not so numerous as in those MSS. mentioned by S. Jerome. But the answer is obvious;—The minor divisions of this MS. are subdivided again, and these second subdivisions are numbered in Roman numerals, and red ink, at the end of S. Matthew, thus:—"Expl. Eng Secdm Mat. V. II. DCC."—That is, here ends the Gospel of S. Matthew, containing verses 2700. At the end of S. Mark's they are numbered in the same manner—"V. I. DCC."

Another note of antiquity in this MS. is its punctuation.—The suspended sense is marked by a point, not at the bottom level of the line, but placed opposite to the middle of the final letter, whilst the final sense is marked by a point above the summit level. For instance—"Omnes ergo generationes ab Abraham usque ad David · generationes quatuordecim · Et a David usque ad transmigrationem Babylonis · generationes quatuordecim · Et a transmigratione Babylonis usque ad Xpm generationes xiiii · Xpi autem generatio · sic erat."

The oak in which this MS. is bound is nearly half an inch thick; the silver studs of the clasps remain. Into one side of the cover are inserted three ivory tablets, as already noticed, in the middle of which is carved the image of the Virgin, holding the Infant, who in his left holds a roll, and with his right extended gives the Latin benediction. On either side of this middle pannel are S. John the Evangelist, with an angel, and another of the Evangelists, with another angel, but without the usual emblematic figures of the eagle, the lion, the calf, &c. The names of these different figures are inscribed on the ivory in red ink, but only three or four of the letters are legible, the ivory itself being worn by friction, where the prominent parts come first in contact with contiguous objects.

The antiquity of writing on ivory is well ascertained. (3) Vopiscus mentions a Roman Decree on an ivory tablet, subscribed by the Emperor Tacitus, which he saw in the Ulpian Library, the

(1) This rule is noticed by the Benedictines, in a note to their *Nouveau Traité de Diplom.* t. 2, p. 393—"Ce qu'on peut avancer de plus certain, c'est que plus les MSS. sont anciens, plus le nombre des versets s'y trouve multiplié. Ceux qui ne se bornent pas à diviser les périodes par membres, mais qui les partagent encore par son membres, remontent à l'antiquité la plus reculée."

(2) The 17th Psalm contains 116 anacreontic verses, all of the same measure of seven syllables.

(3) Ulpian Digest, l. 32, lege 52. Martial Epigr. 5, l. 14.

most celebrated of the public Libraries of Rome in the 2d and 3d centuries." (1) Now the art of writing permanently on ivory, has been lost since the 10th century. We have no ink that can take so lasting a hold, or make so durable an impression on such materials, as to resist the application of a hot sponge. The Ancients mixed some unknown drugs in their inks, with vermillion, which gave them greater durability, and a finer gloss; and it appears from Isidore, and Bede, that their art, described by Pliny and Vitruvius, was known down to the 7th and 8th centuries; (2) but it has been lost since the 10th: and every circumstance peculiar to this MS. tends to confirm our opinion that it is of that age.—Its written pages are 400. The first is filled with a coloured drawing of S. Matthew, seated at his Scriptorium, holding a pen in his right hand, and a knife in his left. In a book placed before him are the first words of his Gospel. His dress is a green tunica, surmounted, and half covered, by a blue mantle, the foldings of which fall in loose and negligent drapery, from his left shoulder, below his knees, whilst his tunica reaches to his naked feet. Two columns, resembling Verde antico, support the architrave of the recess, in which he sits, and in the arch of that recess is represented an angel pointing to an unfolded roll. The twelve subsequent pages are ornamented with round arcades, as already described. The summit margins are decorated with drawings of birds and animals.

The 14th page begins with a "Prologus quatuor Evangeliorum," shewing that all the pretended Gospels of the hereticks of the first ages are spurious, and that the four contained in this MS. have been always acknowledged. S. Jerome's Epistle to Damasus follows, describing the use and application of Eusebius's Canons, then the "Argumentum secundum Mattheum," and the titles of the chapters, which end at page 24. The 25th page is blank; the next contains only two letters, the initials of S. Matthew, exquisitely drawn under a rounded arch, which is supported by two slender columns, in a style resembling the Anglo-Saxon. These Letters are drawn on a purple ground, the arch being about nine inches high, the letter L of Liber, seven, and the i, inclosed in that L, three. The whole is illuminated in gold. The reverse of this leaf, and the recto of the next, are blanks, but ruled, and intended for the remaining letters of the first verse of S. Matthew. All the lines are ruled, not in any sort of ink or pencil, but with a style, and at equal distances, giving 23 to each page. They are ruled also perpendicularly; and outside the perpendiculars, on both sides of the text, are two other perpendicular columns, the nearest of which to the text contains the large initials of the chapters and Alinea, whilst the line next to the edges contains a concordance. The edge margins are above 2 inches wide.

The first page of S. Mark's Gospel appears at first to be a blank, but on more attentive examination, will be found to contain the outlines of a fine drawing, representing S. Mark seated at his Scriptorium, and offering up a roll to a winged lion, who advances towards him in

(1) "Habet Bibliotheca Ulpia, in armario sexto, librum Elephantinum, in quo hoc Senatus consultum perscriptum est, cui Tacitus ipse manu sua subscripsit, nam diu hæc Senatus consulta, quæ ad Principes pertinebant, in libris Elephantinis scribebantur."—Vopisc. in Tacit

(2) Isidori Hispal Originis, l. 19, c. 17.

the air. Another venerable figure stands behind, looking towards the same object, and the initials of S. Mark are faintly traced underneath.

The initials of the other Gospels are traced with equal elegance and precision. After S. John's, which ends at page 426, twenty pages follow in the same hand, containing the Gospel Lessons for all the Sundays of the year, and intitled in ink,—“*Capitulare Evangeliorum de anni Circulo.*”—This is by no means to be deemed an argument against the antiquity of this MS. There are several Anglo-Saxon copies older than the 11th century, which contain similar divisions for the Sunday service; (1) others, as old as the 9th, are quoted by the Benedictine authors of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, by Du Cange, and Muratori, by Mabillon, Bona, and Martenne. The first printed Anglo-Saxon edition, published by John Fox, with an English version, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker, in 1571, and reprinted more correctly by Junius and Marischal, Dordrecht, 1655, was founded chiefly on an Anglo-Saxon MS. written before the Conquest, and containing the Rubrics of the Gospel Lessons for all Sundays. Bodleian MS. NE. F. 3, 15. In the King's Library, as described by Casley, we find a Latin MS. of the four Gospels, S. Jerome's version, 1100 years old, containing Anglo-Saxon Homilies for all Sundays, and for the festivals of the Nativity, S. Stephen, Innocents, Annunciation, Assumption, Circumcision, Epiphany, Purification, Palms, Ascension, Nativity of S. John Baptist, SS. Peter and Paul, Laurence, Bartholomew, Decollation of S. John, Dedication of S. Michael, All Saints, S. Clement, &c. We must be cautious before we reject any MS. on account of the apparent novelty of its Calendar. The festivals of some churches were unknown in others; the Calendars differed in all.

The four Gospels, as we have them, in their present state of wonderful accuracy, are not founded on the originals, or on any single copy, ancient or modern, but on the most diligent collations of a great variety of MSS. collected from different Libraries of Europe and Asia, nor can any one nation claim pre-eminence over another in this meritorious industry, or wonderful success. England and Ireland justly boast of their Waltons and Ushers, Dodwells, Kennicots and Woids, but so may France of her Montfaucons and Mabillons, her Calmets and Simons; so may Italy of her Bianchinis, De Rossis, Maffeis, and Zaccagnis; and so may Spain of her Ximenes, and Arias Montanus.

(1) See the valuable ancient Catalogue of Leofric's donation of books to the Church of Exeter, in the Bodleian MS. Super D. Art. 120; also in Dugdale Monast. t. 1, p. 221. Amongst the books so presented by Leofric, are two complete Missals, two Antiphonaria, two Hymnaria, a Psalter, a Saxon copy of the four Gospels, two Lectionaria of Gospels for the Sundays of Summer, one for the Sundays of Winter; also a “*Ful Spel-bok Wintres and Sumeres*”—i. e. a complete book of Saxon Homilies for Winter and Summer, which is now preserved in S. Bene't's Library, at Cambridge. Another similar Anglo-Saxon MS. is preserved in C. C. C. S. 4; another, ib. S. 5; and another, S. 6.—A very ancient, curious, and valuable Irish Missal, which has been discovered in Germany, and lately purchased by the Marquess of Buckingham, differs considerably from all those. It is in Irish Characters, and is interspersed with Rubrics in the Irish language, which indicate the prayers that are to be used on different festivals, but gives no selection of Lessons for the different Sundays of the year. Written unquestionably above 160 years before the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland, it differs in many respects from the Roman Missal, and supplies an ample field for discussions which we reserve for a more convenient opportunity and a more appropriate place.

No. XXVIII.

"PSALTERIUM ET LECTIONARIUM LATINO SAXONICUM."—*quarto majori, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. which is one of the most valuable copies of the Psalter now known, are 364. (1) Mr. Astle describes it as "King Alfred's book." (2) The Latin text, which is the ancient Italic version, and not S. Jerome's, as Mr. Spelman thought, is interlined with a literal version in the Saxon language and characters. Sir H. Spelman's autograph is at the top of the first page; and he, Hearne, and Wanley agree that this is the oldest Psalter in England. His account of it may be seen in the first volume of his Councils, first edition, page 218.—
 "Est mihi Psalterium Davidis, sub temporibus Nicæni Concilii 2.di, vel mox inde, ut conjicitur, exaratum, in quo, ad finem uniuscujusque Psalmi, et singularium Lectionum Psalmi CXIX. habetur Oratio, numero scilicet 171, nec inter eas omnes (Orationes) reperitur una aliqua, ad Sanctorum aliquem designata, nec qua nomen Divæ Virginis, vel Apostolorum alicujus, aut inferioris alterius Sancti meminit.—Haud nego tamen Veteres ipsos Saxones nostros, alias, Cruces, ut Alexandrini olim sub infantia Ecclesiæ, Christianitatis Symbolum, alias, Sanctorum imagines ad memoriam, ornamentum, reverentiam, et exemplum pietatis exhibuisse. Vide donum Inæ, Regis Occidentalium Saxonum infra hic in anno D. 725."

In his "Life of Alfred," he adds—"The Psalterium Davidicum, or his (Alfred's) Translation of the Psalms, was the last of his works, and that which shut up all his studies, he being surprised by death, when, as Malmesbury tells us, he had not gone half way through with it. The old MS. History of Ely, cited by Archbishop Parker, in his Preface to Asser, saith that Alfred translated all the New and Old Testament. The words of the book, as they are cited, are thus—Aluredus acerrimi ingenii Princeps, per Grimaldum et Johannem, dotissimos Monachos, tantum instructus est, ut, in brevi, librorum omnium noticiam habuerit, totumque novum et Vetus Testamentum, in eulogiam Anglicæ gentis, transmutaverit.—Neither doth that which Malmesbury saith, any whit cross the book of Ely; for it should seem, even by the order of the words, that the King began with the most principal, and translated the New Testament first, and that done, he set upon the Old Testament; and so, as his time served

(1) The Anglo-Saxon Psalter preserved at S. Owen's (Audoenus) Monastery at Ronen, is perhaps the most beautiful as well as ancient, being unquestionably of the 8th century, if not of the 7th. It contains S. Jerome's version from the Hebrew in Anglo-Saxon characters, with an interlined commentary; and also the ancient Psalter used in the Gallican Church before the days of Charlemagne.

(2) "The Psalter of Alfred the Great, now in my Library," Orig. of Writing, fol. ed. p. 85. He adds, in the specimen, plate xix. No. 6, that "it was written between the year 872 and 878."

In the Lambeth Library, No. 188, is an ancient Psalter written in, or a little before, the reign of King Edgar, which is intitled "Psalterium D. Hieronymi Gallicum, Asteriacis et Obelis, punctisque Musicis subjectis notatum, una cum interlineata versione Saxonica, cujus specimen Lectoris gratia apponimus."—See Wanley, p. 268.

"him, he went on, till, as he was going through the Psalms, his work was interrupted by his death." Thus far Spelman.

Mr. Hearne's translation of Spelman's *Life of Alfred*, from Latin into English, printed, Oxford, 8vo. 1709, is well known. In a note at page 69 of that version, he has these words:—"Sir J. Spelman published Alfred's Psalter at London, 1640, in 4to, from four Manuscripts. The latter part of it was done by another hand. There had been a Saxon version before, by Aldhelmus, Bishop of Shirburne, as is mentioned by Bale, in his *Life*, and confirmed by Mr. Wharton, from an Epistle which he published of Aldhelm's, (vide Whartoni *Auctarium Historiæ Dogmaticæ* J. Usserii, &c. p. 351,) which is likewise mentioned by Mr. Leland, *De Script. Brit.* which he says he saw himself; in which, however, I believe he is mistaken; and rather believe that it was this version of King Ælfred's time, as is observed by Sir J. Spelman, in his Preface to his edition of the Saxon Psalter."

Again, at page 213, Mr. Hearne adds, "Boston of Bury saith—Totum fere Testamentum in linguam Anglicanam transmisit. But whether Ælfred really translated the whole Bible, is somewhat to be doubted, notwithstanding what is said in the *History of Ely*; for if he had translated all, there would have been no need for Ælfric, Abbot of Winchester, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and different from Ælfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, (as is evidently proved by Mr. Wharton, in his *Dissertation de duobus Ælfricis*, in *Anglia Sacra*, t. 1, p. 125,) to have translated any part anew afterwards, as 'tis certain he did; and I believe was induced to the task, to supply and compleat the version of King Ælfred. Nor can it be objected that the King's translation at that time was lost, since he had taken special care to prevent that, by sending copies of it (see Mr. Lisle's Preface to Ælfric's *Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament*, c. 2,) with others of his translation of Gregory's *Pastoral*, and certain mancusses, or marks of gold, (1) the fairest of his coyn, to the several Cathedral Churches, where the books were kept, till about the Reformation by K. Henry VIII."

Observations on this MS.

All accounts agree that this is the oldest copy of the Anglo-Saxon Psalter, and that no such book, with an interlined Saxon version, appears to have been written since the Conquest. Spelman refers it to the time of the second Council of Nice; and the writing, the initials, the punctuation, the spelling, the Saxon version interlined, all conspire to confirm that date.

(1) The mancus is mentioned in his Grant of 785 to S. Peter's, Westminster, in return for 100 mancuses of fine gold in one bracelet.—See Sulcard's *Hist. Westmon.* and Spelman's *Glossary*.

As the Book of Psalms is one of the most sublime that was ever composed, and is adapted equally to all conditions and ages, applicable as well to states of sickness and health, prosperity and affliction, we have used our best endeavours to be accurate in our account of this ancient MS. and since we could not give collations of the whole, without exceeding the limits prescribed by a Catalogue, we have chosen one Psalm, the 99th, which we have collated with eight other ancient copies, in order to ascertain how far its Saxon version corresponds with them. The first of these, but not the oldest, is the Lambeth MS. of the reign of Edgar, containing S. Jerome's Latin Psalter, with an interlined Saxon version, and described by Wanley, p. 268.

I. Stowe Version, reduced to common characters.	II. The Latin Italic.	III. Lambeth MS. (1) Saxon Version.	IV. Saxon interlined of the Bodleian Psalter. (2)	V. Saxon interlined of the Westminster, or Royal Psalter. (3)	VI. Saxon interlined of the Cotton MS. Vespasian A. 1, in Capital. (4)
1. <i>Drymath drihtne call eorthe theowiaþ drihtne on blisse.</i> 2. <i>infaþath ongyrhtne hys on bliþnyse wilath ge forthon the drihten he is God he dyde us and na selfe we.</i> 3. <i>Folc his and sceap læwe hys infaþath gatu his onan-dryne oncafertu nas his on ymnum ondriath him.</i> 4. <i>Heriath naman his forthan the wynsum is driht on etnyse mildheortnasa his and oth on cynric and cynric soth feahtys his.</i>	1. Jubilate Dño omnis terra serve Dno in letitia. 2. Introite in conspectu ejus, in exultatione. Scitote quoniam Dns ipse est Deus: ipse fecit nos et non ipsi nos. 3. Populus ejus et oves pascuæ ejus introite, portas ejus in confessione, atria ejus in hymnis confitemini illi. 4. Laudate nomen ejus quoniam suavis est Dns. in æternum misericordia ejus, et usque in generationem et generationem veritas ejus.	1. Freadremath drihtneceala eorþ theowiaþ drihtne on blisse. 2. Insteppath [vel ingath] on geaht he is on blisse wilath [vel witege] forthan the drihten se sylfa is God he geworhte us and na we selfe. ceala and na we selfe. ceala his folc and sceap læwe his ingath gatu his on and-dryne ingath cafertu nas his on lofan-gum and driht him. 4. Heriath his naman forthan the wynsum on ecnyse mildheortnys his oth on maeg the [vel on Cynric] and cneorisse his sothfeastnys.	1. Sumiath ge Gode call eorthe theowiaþ Drihtne on blisse. 2. Ingath on geaht he is on blisse. Ingath on geaht he is on blisse. Ingath on geaht he is on blisse. Ingath on geaht he is on blisse. 3. We sothlice folc his and sceap læwe his ingath gatu his on and-dryne ingath cafertu nas his on lofan-gum and driht him. 4. Heriath his naman forthan the wynsum on ecnyse mildheortnys his oth on maeg the [vel on Cynric] and cneorisse his sothfeastnys.	1. <i>Drymath Gode call eorthe theowiaþ on blisse.</i> 2. <i>Ingath on geaht he is on blisse. Ingath on geaht he is on blisse. Ingath on geaht he is on blisse. Ingath on geaht he is on blisse.</i> 3. <i>We sothlice folc his and sceap læwe his ingath gatu his on and-dryne ingath cafertu nas his on lofan-gum and driht him.</i> 4. <i>Heriath naman forthan the wynsum is driht on ecnyse mildheortnes his and oth a woruld sothfeastnes his.</i>	1. <i>Wynsumiath Gode all eorthe theowiaþ driht in blisse.</i> 2. <i>Ingath in geaht he is in wynsumnesse weotath thea driht he is God he dyde usic and nales we usic. We sothlice folc his and sceap læwe his ingath gatu his in ond-dryne ingath cafertu nas his on lofan-gum and driht him.</i> 4. <i>Heriath noman his forthon wynsum is driht in ecnyse mildheortnis his and oth in weoruld weorulde sothfeastnis his.</i>

(1) The words in Roman differ from the Stowe MS. either entirely or partly.—N. B. This Psalter is remarkable for being marked with obela and asterises, and enriched with ancient musical notes.

(2) "Junius 97 Codex Membran in 4to. circa tempora Ethelstani Regis, ut videtur, egregie scriptus Principibus dictis litteris, isque diversicoloribus ornatus (read ornatus)."—Wanley, p. 76. "Hujus Codicis ope, in Psalterii Latino-Saxonici (Stowensis) editione, nequaquam fuit adjutus D. J. Spelman." Ib. See also Mareschall's Observations on the Anglo-Saxon Version, printed by him and Junius at Dordrecht, in 1666, p. 488. It appears, that Junius collated the Stowe MS. and that his collation is preserved in his own hand, in the Bodleian, Jun. 23.—See Wanley, p. 108.

(3) Codex Memb. in 4to. Bibliotheca D. Jacobi Westmonast. circa tempora Ethelstani Regis elegantissime scriptus.—Wanley, p. 183.

(4) "Psalterium D. Hieronimi Romanum elegantissime litteris capitalibus in Anglia, annis abhinc mille, ut videtur, scriptum et illuminatum, cui postea accedit interlineata versio Saxonica." Wanley, p. 223.

There is a seventh Psalter in the Cotton Library, Vitellius E. 18, interlined with a Saxon version in like manner, and written in 1031; and an eighth, Tiberius C. 6, written about the same time, the variations of which are here given in two columns:—

Cottonian Psalter, Vitellius E. 18. (1)

1. Drymath Drihtne ealle eorþan thaowiath drihtne on blisse.
2. Ingath on gesihthe his on blithnesse witath forþam the drihten he is God he worhte us and na we sylfe us.
3. Folc his and sceaþ fostornothes his ingath gatu his on anddetnesse cafertunas his on ymenum anddettath.
4. Heriath naman his forþam the wynsum is drihten on ecnesse mildheortnes his and oth on cynrene and cynrene sothfæstnes his.

Cottonian Psalter, Tiberius C. 6. (2)

1. Drymath ealle eorthe theowiath on blisse.
2. Ingath on gesihthe his on blithnesse. witath he is God he worhte us and na selfe we.
3. Folc his and sceaþ fostornothes his ingath on gatu his on andetnesse. cafertunas on ymenum.
4. Heriath naman his forþon wynsum is on ecnesse mildheortnes his and oth sothfæstnes his.

Finally, there is an interlined Psalter of the time of Edward the Confessor, which was formerly the Duke of Norfolk's, and was presented by him to the Royal Society in 1679, the interlined version of which is:—

1. Drimath drih ealle eorþan theowiath drih on blisse
2. infarath on gesihthe his on blithnesse. wite ge for thondrih he is God he geworhte us, and na silfe we
3. Folc his an sceaþ fostornothes his infarath on gatu his on andetnesse on cafartunas his on ymenum anddettath him
4. Heriath naman his forþon is on ecnesse mild heortnes his and oth on cneoriss and cneorisse sothfæstnesse his.

A collation of the Stowe Psalter, with any work of acknowledged pure Saxon Dialect, would shew whether its interlined Version is pure Saxon or not. But of that language, which obtained in England from the arrival of Hengist, in 449, to the Danish irruptions in the 9th century, a period of 400 years, so little remains, and that little is so questionable, (3) that we can hardly proceed one step further in this inquiry.

(1) Wanley, ib. p. 222. "Psalterium Gallicum D. Hieronymi cum interlineata Versione Saxon. Cod. Mem. 4to. anno ut videtur 1031 scriptus."

(2) Wanley, ib. p. 224. These two being the latest of all, are given without any observation further than that they are of Dano-Saxon times, and that the Stowe MS. is allowed to be the oldest Psalter in England.

(3) Perhaps the only scrap of pure Saxon poetry extant is a fragment ascribed to Alfred, in his Boethius,

A second period of the Anglo-Saxon language, which may be that of the Stowe version, is called the Dano-Saxon, and begins from the middle of the 9th century. Of this Dialect there are many specimens, such as the interlined Version of Mac Regol's Four Gospels, called the Rushworth, in the Bodleian, No. 3946, the text of which is in the round Irish characters of the 8th and 9th centuries, and has been improperly called Saxon, as several other MSS. have, which are now known to be written in the Irish Characters.⁽¹⁾ The interlined Version of S. Cuthbert's Gospels, in the Cotton. Nero, D. 4, is another fine specimen of the Dano-Saxon Dialect. The age of the text is completely ascertained by a note at the end of St. John's Gospel, in the hand of Aldred, Bishop of Durham from 945 to 968, stating that the Latin text was written by Eadfrith, a Monk of the Irish school of Lindisfarne, who succeeded to the See of Durham on S. Cuthbert's death, in 687; and that the ornaments were executed by S. Ethelwald, who succeeded Eadfrith in Lindisfarne. This style of writing and ornamenting, which was introduced into Northanhumbria by the Irish, as stated by Bede, differs from the plain Roman style which was introduced into Kent by S. Augustin. But the interlined Saxon version is of a much later date, and very nearly corresponds with that of the Stowe Psalter, which appears to be of the 10th century, whilst the writing of the text is certainly of the 9th. Several other specimens of Dano-Saxon, preserved in the public Libraries, are mentioned by Hickes and Wanley; and if it could be shewn that none of those peculiarities, which belong exclusively to that Dialect, can be found in the Stowe version, a strong presumption would arise in favour of its Ante-Danish antiquity, even though the writing be of Dano-Saxon times.—But in the scantiness of pure Saxon Monuments, and the great affinity between the Danish and Saxon, both being Teutonic, it would be now difficult to ascertain with confidence the peculiarities of each, as they existed in

published by Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxford, 1698. We have quoted this fragment, vol. 1, p. 24, of this Catalogue, with that ascribed to Cædmon, in Alfred's supposed version of Bede, published by Wheloc and Smith, l. 4, c. 4, which Spelman, Junius, and Wheloc receive as genuine.—See Junius's edition of it, Amsterdam, 1655. But of the three MSS. quoted by Wheloc, the oldest is not older than the 11th century, and it affords internal evidence of Dano-Saxon times; nor is that version ascribed to Alfred by any ancient author. There is, in the Cotton Library, Otho A 12, a fragment extolling the exploits of Brithnoth, Offa's Eolderman, in a battle against the Danes, which is very much in the style of the pretended Cædmon. Brithnoth died in 991, and this fragment is of the 11th century.

As to Alfred's Boethius, some ascribe it to Asser, others to Warefret, both contemporaries, as noted by Langbain. Plot, however, says, in his Oxfordshire, that Alfred wrote it at Woodstock, and quotes a Cotton MS. to that effect.—See Hearne's *Life of Alfred*, by Spelman, Oxford, 1709, p. 211.

S. John's Gospel was translated into Anglo-Saxon by Bede, as in William of Malmesbury. Reg. l. 1. c. 3; and in Cuthbert's Epistle in Wheloc: but that work is lost. King Alfred is said to have translated the Old and New Testament.—See Florence of Worcester, ann. 887, Asser's Preface to his *Life of Alfred*, Lisle's Preface to Ælfric's Treatise on the Old and New Testament, 4to. Lond. 1638; and Marshall's *Observations on the Anglo-Saxon version*, printed at Dordrecht, 1655.

(1) See the proofs in *Rer. Hib.* vol. 1, to which add—"Canticum Moysis, Latine et Græce, Litteris Hybernicis.—Alphabetum antiquum, ut videtur, Hybernicum—Lectiones alie Græce et Latine, literis Hybernicis—"Ovidius de arte amandi Latine literis Hybernicis—Lectiones alie Græce et Latine, Scriptura, ut videtur, "Hybernicis—Lectiones alie Græce et Latine, Scriptura. ut videtur, Hybernica."—Hickes *Gram. Saxon.* Oxon, 4to. 1689, p. 149.

the 9th age. The most valuable Anglo-Saxon Grammar, by Hickes, is extremely imperfect; founded entirely on Dano-Saxon Documents: not one word does it offer respecting the Dialects or Prosody of the language. Of the MS. Saxon Dictionaries, not one precedes the time of Ælfric, whose work has been published from an imperfect and corrupt copy by Somner. Oxford, folio, 1659.⁽¹⁾ Some pretenders to a knowledge of Saxon antiquities have accused Ælfric of writing a Saxon Grammar, but he sufficiently clears himself of that imputation, by assuring us that the Saxon language could not be reduced to grammatical rules. He only translated the Latin Grammars of Priscian and Donatus into Saxon, for the use of the English youth, to enable them he says expressly, to learn Latin. Much information may be derived from Junius's Dictionary which is preserved in his own hand, in the Bodleian: a fine transcript of it, in eleven volumes, folio, was made at the expence of Bishop Fell, and is preserved in the same place.

We cannot close this account of King Alfred's Psalter, without observing that Mr. Spelman's edition of it is extremely incorrect; that several deviations from the text, are not only orthographical, but verbal; that some words are inserted by him from other MSS. which are not in the original: and that though he professes to have collated four MSS. it is obvious, even from the short Psalm which we have given above, that he has not adverted to one half of the variations.

He is also grossly erroneous in styling the Stowe text S. Jerome's version, for it is by three centuries older than S. Jerome's. It is the ancient primeval Italic, which S. Jerome's version could never supplant. The people, being in the habit of chanting it from memory on Sundays, could never be prevailed upon to unlearn what they had been taught from their infancy; and S. Jerome himself declares, in his Epistle to Sunnia and Fretola, that though his version is more consonant to the Hebrew Verity, the people must not be disturbed,⁽²⁾ but allowed the use of the Old Version in church. ⁽³⁾

Of this venerable version, which boasts an antiquity of seventeen centuries, the Stowe text contains the whole collection, 150 Psalms. Each Psalm has its title prefixed in red ink. The first forty bear King David's name, but sometimes in the Dative, as if that Psalm was composed by

(1) A better unpublished copy is said to be preserved in S. John's College, Oxford; but it may be presumed that Lye and Manning saw this copy—and, if so, their imperfect Dictionary, printed London, 1772, sufficiently shews that we hazard nothing in asserting that little aid can be derived from these sources towards ascertaining the distinctive characters of Saxon idioms from the days of Alfred to the Conquest.

(2) Preface to his Grammar in Somner's Dictionary. "*Ars Grammatica non facile Anglicæ linguæ capit interpretationem, sicut de pedibus vel metris, de quibus hic reticemus.*"

There were two Ælfrics, one of York, the other of Canterbury; the former, who died in 1005, is the person mentioned here. See Wharton's Dissert. de duobus Ælfricis in his *Anglia Sacra*, t. 1, p. 125, and Lisle, loco cit. His Preface to his translation of Genesis is given by Wharton in his edition of Usher's Hist. Dogmat. 4to. Lond. 1690, p. 380, and in Wheloc's Bede, p. 173, and is very interesting, considering the time when he wrote.

There is also, in the Cotton. Caligula, A. 7. a Concordance of the four Gospels in the Anglo-Danish, or Dano-Saxon Dialect of the reign of Cnut, beautifully written and ornamented, as in Wharton's edition of Usher's Hist. Dogm. p. 388.

(3) "*Sic omnino Psallendum ut fit in Ecclesia, et tamen id sciendum quod Hebraica veritas habeat, atque aliud esse, propter vetustatem in Ecclesia decantandum, aliud sciendum propter eruditionem scripturarum.*"

another, and inscribed to him; so the thirty-fifth is intitled "Ipsi David Psalmus," as in the ancient Italic. Spelman was misled by a mutilated title prefixed to the first Psalm, and consisting of three lines, of which only four words are legible, namely "Psalterium" in the second, and "Hieronymo Presbytero" in the third. The title of the forty-fourth affords a notable instance of Mr. Spelman's mistake. That title in the Stowe MS. is "In finem pro his qui commutabuntur filiis Chore, ad intellectum pro delicto."—Spelman's edition gives "pro dilecto," quoting S. Jerome's version, and confounding the ancient Vulgate with S. Jerome's, in which this whole title is totally different from that of the Stowe MS. having neither dilecto nor delicto, and being a literal version from the Hebrew, in these words—"Victori pro Liliis filiorum Core—Eruditionis Canticum amantissimi."

The title of the 95th Psalm in the Stowe MS. is—"Psalmus David quando domus ædificabatur, post Captivitatem—Canticum huic David." This varies a little from the old Italic; but it is only a little, and chiefly in a transposition of words, the ancient Italic being more correctly expressed, thus—"Canticum ipsi David, quando Domus ædificabatur, post Captivitatem." The former seems to state that David lived after the Captivity, which is false; the latter states only that this Psalm was composed after the Captivity.—S. Jerome gives no title.

The Canticles follow the Psalms; each ascribed to its proper author, and the day on which it was sung in the English Church, is marked in red ink, thus—"Canticum Esaie Prophete, Confitebor tibi Dom. in feria ii.—Canticum Ezechie Regis Judæ—Ego dixi, &c. in feria iii.—In feria iv. Canticum Anne—Exultavit, &c. In feria v. Canticum Moysi Prophete—Cantemus Dño &c."

From this account of the Canticles in the Stowe Psalter, we may fairly infer that one part of the Church service in the days of Alfred, consisted in apportioning the Psalms and Canticles to each day of the week, so that the whole Psalter was sung once in every week throughout the year. We have a confirmation of this inference in Ælfric's 37 Canons, enacted in the 11th century, by the 19th of which the Clergy are ordered to sing the seven tide songs at their appointed hours, viz. the *ught song*, early in the morning, or Matins; the prime song at seven o'clock, the *undern* song at nine, the mid-day song, the none song at three in the afternoon, and the night song, or Vespers, at nine. By the 21st Canon, they are ordered to be provided with "a Psalter, an Epistle book, a Gospel book, a Mass book, a Song book, a Hand book, a Kalender, the Passional, the Penitential, and the Reading book." Ælfric died in 1005.

We regret, that to this description of the Stowe Psalter, we cannot add any specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon, of unquestionable authority, which might contribute to determine the idiom of its interlined version, and to ascertain its age.

The most ancient MS. copy of Cædmon is mentioned by Wanley, p. 287—"inter Codices J. Mori Norwicensis Episcopi." It is a quarto MS. in Anglo-Saxon characters, "antiquioribus litteris," containing Bede's history, at the end of which is Cædmon's fragment, in a different hand. Hickes published it in his Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 187, but he took it from Wheloc's printed edition of Alfred's supposed Bede, whereas Wanley gives it from the above MS. as "the most ancient specimen of Anglo-Saxon Poetry extant," in these words:—

" *Nu seylum hergan—hefaen ricaes uard—Metudæs mæcti—end his mod gidanc—Uerc uuldur
 " fadur—Sue he uundra gihuaes—eci drictin—ora stelidæ—He ærist scopæ—elda barnum—heben
 " til hrofe—haleg scepen—tha middun geard—moncynnæs uard—eci drycten—æfter tiadæ—
 " firum foldu—frea allmæctig."*

This Poem is followed by a list of the Northumbrian Kings, in the same hand, to the year 737; and Wauley argues (inconclusively) from this, that the MS. was written about that time; adding that the writing resembles that of the "Pastorale S. Gregorii," which Wilbald, the Deacon, wrote between 731 and 740. But if he had compared the characters of this MS. with those of the four Gospels in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which he himself describes, page 151, as "Codex membranaceus antiquissimus, in quo, majoribus et rotundioribus litteris Romanis, scribuntur Evangelia quatuor Latine, secundum versionem D. Hieronymi, haud tamen absque majoris momenti Lectionibus ad editione Vulgata discrepantibus," (1) he would most probably have referred to a later age the copy of Bede which he ascribes to the 8th century; (2) and as Cædmon's fragment, at the end of it, is in a different hand from that of the text, perhaps he would have felt himself compelled to acknowledge that the latter is of a still more recent date. Cædmon's fragment alone would render the alledged antiquity of that whole MS. dubious; for it does not appear that any author mentions Cædmon from the days of Bede to the 11th century.

No. XXIX.

" *HISTORIA BIBLICA SÆC. XI.*"—*folio, parchment, bound in Morocco.*

The written pages of this MS. are 540. The first folio is missing, torn out, probably, as in other instances, for the sake of its ornamented initial. The last terminates with an imperfect List of the Prophets, which sufficiently shews that another leaf is missing at the end.

Though the lettering on the back ascribes this MS. to the 11th century, the following reasons compel us to refer it to the 12th:—The initials are all Gothic, and the letters *i* are accentuated wherever two come in contact. We have constantly observed, that wherever both these circumstances concur uniformly throughout so large a work as this, that work must be subsequent to the 11th century. We therefore cannot agree with the writer of a memorandum which is prefixed to this valuable MS. in these words:—"Hic liber continet historiam Novi et veteris Testamenti, et Scriptus erat sæculo ab adventu Christi uono, vel forsan sæculo priori, ut per criteria liquide constat."

(1) He adds, that though this MS. is written in "Majusculæ," yet its characters differ from those of the most ancient MSS. written in England; and that its parchment and ink, as well as the forms of the letters, differ so widely, that he thinks it one of those which was imported from Italy by S. Augustin, some of which are mentioned by John the Deacon, in his Life of Gregory the Great, c. 37; and by Bede, l. 1, c. 29.

(2) Smith follows Wanley "verbatim" in his account of this MS. in his Preface, page 4, and as he adds nothing to that account, consider him and Wanley as Wanley only.

Undoubtedly, whoever penned this memorandum was unqualified to form any opinion on the subject. No person who is in the habit of viewing and considering MSS. of different ages, could for a moment ascribe this MS. to the 9th century: and whilst we refer it to the 12th, we should rather add the end of the 12th, than the beginning; the geographical knowledge of Palestine, which manifests itself in every page of the Commentary on the Four Gospels, evidently betrays a time subsequent to the first Crusades, when a local knowledge of the Holy Land was vastly improved, and the distance of all the places mentioned in the New Testament were ascertained by actual measurement, in the days of William of Tyre.

To this may perhaps be objected, that at the end of this MS. there are lists of the Kings and Princes of different States, all of which terminate in the 11th century, all written in the same hand with the text, and that the latest of all the Princes so mentioned, is William the Bastard, for England, and Johannes Porphyrogenitus, who succeeded his father in Constantinople, A. D. 1080.—But this proves only that this MS. was written after that year. How long after, must be decided by other circumstances; and the circumstances above mentioned are sufficiently clear. Nor do we mean to detract from its value by referring it to its proper place in history; on the contrary, the local knowledge of Palestine which the author possessed, renders it very valuable, and induces us to refer it to some one who accompanied William of Tyre into Palestine, after he had attended in the Council of Lateran, in 1179.⁽¹⁾ The following Commentary on our Saviour's visit to Tyre, sufficiently shews that we cannot be mistaken in referring it to the end of the 12th century:—"Tyrus Origenem tumultum celat. Ante Tyrum fuit lapis Marmoreus grandis, super quem sedit Jesus illesus tempore Gentium, sed post a Francis et Venecianis mutilatus, supra cujus residuum in honore Salvatoris Ecclesia constructa est." This is decisive evidence of the end of the 12th century.

All the historical books of the Old Testament are abridged in the way of a chronological Concordance in this MS. the names of places and Hebraisms of the Old and New Testament are, with great learning, explained in an easy unaffected style, and the principal events of Profane History are occasionally introduced, and synchronized with the Sacred, under the title of "Incidentia," which is prefixed to them in red ink.

No. XXX.

"PASSIONALE."—*quarto, parchment, Sæc. X.*

The written pages of this MS. are 174. The cover is oak, cased with leather, on one side of which is a crucifix, fastened to the cover with nails and wire. The crucifix is of gilt bronze, but the gilding is much worn away by friction and age. The four corners of the cover are fortified

(1) See his book "De bello Sacro," l. 21, c. 26, in Bongarsius's "Gesta Dei per Francos," t. 1, part 2.

The first Christian writer who gives a description of the Holy Land, is Eusebius; the next is the Irish Adamnan, whose work is much more detailed. The more minute Geography and measurements by miles must be dated from the Crusades. See Fabrici's Bibliotheca, 4to. Hamburg, 1701, and Walton.

with lamina, adorned with fleurs de lis. On the inside cover are the autographs of Thomas Martin, and John Ives, both well known as Antiquaries of considerable skill and abilities. The following account of this MS. is written on the second leaf, and is dated, "Yarmouth, Norfolk, S. Luke's day, 1772," and subscribed by the autograph of John Ives.—

"This very ancient, curious, and valuable MS. appears to be the original book on which our Kings and Queens took their Coronation Oaths before the Reformation. In Powell's Repertory of Records, 4to. printed 1631, page 123, he mentions—in the Exchequer, item, a little booke with a crucifixe. Thom. Madox, Esq. late Historiographer, to whom Mr. Martin lent this book, told him that he believed it was the book formerly belonging to the Exchequer, mentioned by Powell, and which was used to take the Coronation Oath upon by all our Kings and Queens, till Henry VIII. The first 23 and the last 8 leaves, are not to be considered as part of the book; but they contain several curious remarks. The hand-writing of the body of the book appears to me, to be as old as the time of King Henry I. if not more so. I make no doubt of its being near 700 years old. Mr. George Vertue has drawn this MS. of the Holy Evangelists, with the crucifix upon it, and imitated the hand in the first verses of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and presented it to the Society of Antiquaries, pasted into a folio book of drawings, page 25, but without saying in whose hands it remains. See an account of a very old MS. once belonging to Shyrburne Abbey, and the very remarkable covers of it, like mine, in Leland's Itinerary, vol. 2, page 57."

In this account, as far as it goes, we see nothing objectionable, excepting Mr. Ives's calling this MS. a copy of the Four Evangelists, whereas it contains only the beginning and ending of each, and the Passion of our Saviour, from the four Latin Gospels, commonly called the Vulgate, and is therefore inclosed in a case, on the back of which is the title "Passionale."

In a folio MS. in this Collection, Press II. No. LXXVI. which has been described in the first volume of this work, and is intitled "Crown Jewels," we find a book of the same description mentioned thus—"Ex Compoto Magnæ Gardarobæ, anno 28 Edwardi I. (i. e. 1300) unus liber, qui vocatur TEXTUS, in uno Casso de Corio, super quem Magnates jurare solebant."

Amongst the MSS. presented to Canterbury by S. Augustin, in the 7th century, one is the "Passionarium Sanctorum," as stated in the ancient inventory, a copy of which, transcribed by Thomas of Elmham, in the reign of King Henry V. is preserved in the Harleian, as stated by Wanley, p. 172. (1)

(1) This list has been published by Mrs. E. Elstob, and is quoted by Smith, in his Appendix to Bede. The first article mentioned in it is "Biblia Gregoriana in duob. vol. quorum primum habet Rubricam in primo folio De Capitulis libri Geneseos; secundum incipit a Prologo B. Hieronymi super Isaiam Prophetam. In principio vero librorum in iisdem voluminibus inseruntur quædam folia, quorum aliqua Purpurei, aliqua rosei sunt coloris, quæ contra lucem extensa, mirabilem reflexionem ostendunt." The English Catholics state, in their Petition to James I. A.D. 1604, that this identical MS. of the Old and New Testament, in two vols. was extant at that time; and that Petition was signed by all the Catholic Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the kingdom. The second MS. mentioned in the same old List is the Psalter which S. Gregory sent to S. Augustin. Another Psalter, beginning with the words "Omnia Scriptura Divinitus inspirata," and two

With respect to the custom of tendering the Coronation Oath on a particular book destined for that purpose, it is mentioned in very ancient Anglo-Saxon, as well as Anglo-Norman MSS. The Anglo-Saxon form has been copied by Junius from the Cotton MS. Vitellius, A. 7, which is stated by Wanley to be "a Saxon Ritual, above 600 years old," p. 241; consequently now above 700. That form has been published by Hickes, in the first edition of his Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and another copy of it, preserved in the same Library, Cleopatra, B. 13, may be seen published with a Latin version, in like manner, in the second edition, Oxford, 1689. There is besides, in the same Library, Tiberius, A. 2, an ancient copy of the four Gospels, which King Æthelstan is said to have appointed to be tendered to all his successors at their Coronation Oath.

The writing of the MS. now before us appears to be of the 12th century. The following indicia united mark a period antecedent to the 13th. The letters *i* are no where accentuated, except where two come in contact; a clear proof that this MS. is not older than the 11th century, and not more recent than the 13th. 2. The left half of the capital letter H, placed over a vowel, indicates that the letter *h* is to be prefixed to that vowel in the spelling, as *exibet* for *exhibit*. *Cotidie* is written for *quotidie*. The final *s* is indifferently either the long-headed straight *f*, or the hooked, and never the long-tailed, and whether straight or hooked, it always rears its superior curvature above the level of the line. A dot over the letter *y*, implies a preceding letter *h*, if the *y* is an initial of the word, as *ymno* for *hymno*. The word *est* is very frequently abbreviated thus $\div$. There is no division of chapters or verses, such as has prevailed since the 12th century. In punctuation, the dot serves, like our comma, to mark a suspended sense, and is frequently surmounted by an inverted comma, but never where it is meant to mark a finished sense.

The memoranda at the end of this MS. in a more recent hand, are taken from the "Liber 'Ruber Scaccarii,'" and are written in the cursive Law hand of the 14th century, of which specimens are given by Mr. Astle.

No. XXXI.

"S. GREGORII DE CURA PASTORALI."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 124. The title, in red ink, at the head of the first, is—"Incipit Liber Pastoralis Cure Beati Gregorii (Episcopi) Urbis Rome ad Johannem Revennatem." The word *Episcopi* is erased with a knife. Each page is divided into two columns, and the initials of the chapters are coloured in red, green, and blue.

This is a valuable MS. copy of a work so interesting, that it has been translated into Anglo-

MS. copies of the four Gospels, which are supposed to be still preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, both in large round Roman characters, are said by Wanley and Astle to be the same that were sent by S. Gregory.

Saxon, either by King Alfred himself, as is generally believed, or by some person of his time; (1) into Greek by Anastasius, Patriarch of Alexandria; into French by Dom. Bulteau, in 1689; and into almost all the languages of civilized Europe excepting the English.

Human prudence can hardly be carried to a higher degree of vigilance, or management of the human passions, than by the various rules and directions which are addressed in this book to the Clergy in cure of souls. S. Gregory meant nothing by all this but the diffusion of piety, and reformation of manners. He was not aware of the various political purposes, and intriguing designs to which his Instructions may be, and have been, rendered instrumental. He prescribes rules, by which the minds of every sex, age, and condition may be managed and subdued, rules which, in the hands of men truly virtuous, would conduce to the happiness of the human race; but intrusted to a Le Tellier, or to any artful and designing person, who may assume every form of sanctity and innocence, may be perverted to the most detestable designs, the most atrocious and disgusting tyranny, calumny, and oppression.

The age of the MS. before us cannot be lower than the 12th century. The letters *i* are nowhere dotted or aspirated; and the form of the letters agrees with that which was common in the 12th age.

It appears from one of Junius's MSS. in the Bodleian (Jun. 53), that he collated other copies, containing the version ascribed to King Alfred, particularly that of the Cotton Library, Tiberius, B. 11, and another, more ancient, in the same Library, which is noticed by Wanley, p. 92. Two other copies, containing the same version interlined, are preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, S. 1, as noticed by Nasmith and Wanley, and a third in Trinity College, Cambridge, which was written in the 11th century.—Wanley, p. 168.

The Cotton MS. Tiberius B. 11, is stated by Wanley, p. 217, to be of Alfred's age. There is another in the same Library, Otho, B. 2.

In the old Catalogue of the MSS. of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was written in the reign of Henry V. the original "De Cura Pastoralis," which S. Gregory sent into England, is

(1) There is a copy in the Bodleian, Hatton MSS. No. 88, a square quarto, containing an Anglo-Saxon version, which is ascribed to King Alfred. (Wanley, p. 70.) King Alfred's Preface, addressed to Werferth, Bishop of Worcester, is prefixed to it, and has been published by Archbishop Parker, with two interlined versions, English and Latin. It has been reprinted in Saxon and Latin by University College, Oxford, at the end of their edition of Alfred's Life, Oxford, 1678. But the question whether this version is Alfred's, remains yet undecided. Wanley, indeed, says that the Hatton MS. is written in the ancient Anglo-Saxon characters, which prevailed before the style of writing was altered by Alfred. But it is not easy to reconcile this with his subsequent assertion, in the same page, where he says that it was written by Alfred's order. "Hæc de nobilissimo hoc Codice, qui ante octingentos annos, Ælfredo Rege jubente scriptus erat, &c. His first assertion is "Quoad scripturam hujus Codicis, Lectorem monitum velim, eam id genus esse, quæ in usu "apud Anglo-Saxones priscos erat, in priscis temporibus, antequam, regnante ipso Ælfredo, vetus scribendi "ratio in novam mutari cæpit. Vetus autem illa hujusce Codicis duplex est, nempe altera qua Scriptæ sunt "Præfationes Ælfredi (Operi S. Grægorii præfixæ) quæ proxime accedunt ad manum vetustissimi Codicis "Cottoniani, qui peculium Plegmundi fuisse vulgo dicitur, altera qua cætera Scribuntur, antiquitatis laude "videtur certare cum Annalibus Anglo-Saxonicis Ecclesiæ C. Cantuariæ, quorum potissima pars manuscripta "fuit, A. D. 891, qui quidem Codex jam nunc Bibliothecæ C. C. C. C. notatur S. 11."—p. 71.

expressly mentioned.(1) It is mentioned also in the Catalogue of the Canterbury MSS. published by Smith, in his Appendix to Bede.

The best edition of the work now before us is that of the Benedictines of S. Maur, which is described sufficiently in the Bibliothèque de S. Maur.

The oldest Lives of S. Gregory are those of Johannes and Paulus Diaconus. The most erudite and accurate is not Maimbourg's, but that by the Maurist Dom Dionysius of Sainte Marthe, in the 4th volume of the Benedictine edition of S. Gregory's works, Paris, fol. 4 vols. 1705.

No. XXXII.

“REGISTER OF HYDE ABBEY.”—*oblong quarto, parchment, bound in green Morocco. Sæc. xi.*

The ancient part of this MS. consists of 117 pages; to which are added 18 at the end, containing entries of memoranda, in different hands, down to the end of the 15th century. To all these pages are prefixed 18 pages of modern parchment, containing a description, very neatly written, but not accurately agreeing with the contents of this MS. The parchment leaves, written and unwritten, ancient and modern, amount in all to 135; two of which contain Drawings, which are described with great neatness and accuracy by Mr. Dibdin, in the first volume of his Decameron. The figures in these drawings amount to 42; amongst which are portraits of King Cnut and his Queen, in their robes of State, with their names in capitals and red ink written over them, thus—“AILGYTHU REGINA. CNUT REX.” The king stands on one side of an altar, holding the cross over it with his right, and the hilt of his sword slung by his side, in his left; whilst an angel, holding the crown on his head with one hand, points with the other to our Saviour in heaven, seated between the Virgin, and St. Peter. The Queen stands on the other side of the altar, extending her right hand towards the cross, and holding her robes with the left; whilst an angel, holding a veil over her head with one hand, points up to our Saviour with the other.

Here a difficulty occurs relative to the name of the Queen. All our Historians agree that Cnut married Emma, sister to Richard II. Duke of Normandy, and widow of Ethelred II. in 1017, as in the Saxon Chronicle, and Malmesbury. But in the same Chronicle she is called *Ælgiva*, which is a Saxon name for *Emma*, (2) agreeing with *Ælgitha*; and, besides, this MS. is older than the Saxon Chronicle. All the circumstances of Cnut's reign considered, we incline to think that this MS. was written between the years 1028 and 1031; when, having conquered Norway and Sweden, he employed himself in founding Monasteries, as stated by

(1) See it in Wanley, p. 173. This Catalogue is quoted by Spelman, Somner, Dugdale, and Hicks.

(2) See Dunelmensis, p. 164; and Tyrrel's England, l. 6, p. 64.

Malmesbury: (1) and we refer to this period the more probably, because Canute travelled to Rome in 1031, as stated by Ingulph and Malmesbury, and did not return until near the end of his reign. He died in 1036. (2)

Mr. Astle says, in his description of the MS. now before us, that the Drawings at the beginning of it were executed, and the greatest part of the work written, in the reign of Canute I.; and certainly this appears from the lists of Kings, Bishops, and Abbots, ending in that reign: but it is bound up with leaves of a later age, some of which are in a later hand than the oldest part of the MS. and mention facts which occurred in the 13th century.

On the reverse of the 4th leaf, are memoranda of William the Conqueror's building a palace at Winchester, in the 4th year of his reign; and of the burning of Winchester, by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1140; and though the lists contained in these 43 leaves, generally end in Canute's reign, and are in Semi-Saxon characters, there are some exceptions which ought to be noticed.

The age of the oldest part is determined by the following passage, at folio 24, b. where a list occurs of the brothers of the old Minster of Winchester. The second on that list is *Alfheah*, who is stated to have been consecrated Bishop of Winchester on the 14th of the Kalends of November, and is now Bishop of that See, "eique hodie Christo auctore præest." fol. 25. Now, in Godwin's Catalogue of these Bishops, *Alfheah*, whom he calls Alwinus, is stated to have been appointed Bishop in 1032, as in the Index Chronologicus at the end of the best edition, Cambridge, fol. 1743; consequently, the oldest part of this MS. is of that age.

At folio 35, we find a list of the brothers of the New Minster, which is in the same old hand with the former, down to the end of the recto of fol. 33, excepting the eight last names of that page, where another hand occurs down to folio 37. In this latter part Monks are mentioned who flourished in the 12th, and even in the 13th century, down to 1249.—The next leaf, numbered 37, is also in a more recent hand of the 13th century, and the leaves 36 and 38, which are missing, were probably of this later composition.

The old writing returns again at folio 39, and is continued to the leaf paged 45, inclusive, after which 46 is missing, and the recto of 47 is in a more recent hand. The reverse of folio 47 commences with a Preface to the Will of Alfred, in Saxon, which is followed by the Will itself, both written in 1031, and this is, perhaps, the oldest copy extant of that singular and valuable document, of which some other recent copies shall be noticed in this Collection. (3)

Next follows, in the same hand, and in Latin, a Chronology, written undoubtedly in the

(1) He built a stately Church over the body of S. Edmund, at S. Edmundsbury; he augmented the revenues of the Monastery which had been endowed there by Edward the Elder; he enlarged the building, and he rendered it one of the finest and richest in the kingdom.

(2) Soon after his return, he gave some very rich jewels to the Church of Winchester, one of which was a cross, worth one year's revenue of the kingdom. This cross was destroyed by fire, when the Abbey was burned, in the reign of Henry I.—See Malmesbury.

(3) This Will was published by Parker, at the end of his Asser. But, Hearne says, incorrectly.

11th century, which is followed by an account of the burying places of the Anglo-Saxon Kings and Saints, with the names of those Kings from Ina to Cnut, in whose reign this part of the work was written. This appears from the computation of years on the reverse of the leaf paged 55, where the sixth age of the world is stated, in the same hand, to extend "from the Nativity of our Saviour, to the year 1031."—The list of Kings ends in Cnut, at the reverse of the leaf paged 57, and is followed by an imperfect Letter, in Saxon, from Edwin, a Monk of New Minster, to Ælssige, a Bishop, relative to his Vision of S. Cuthbert, and his journey in consequence thereof to S. Cuthbert's tomb.

It is remarkable that the name Hyde occurs no where in those leaves which we have marked as the oldest in this MS. That name does not appear to have been used in the 11th century, during which the Monastery is uniformly called New Minster.

King Alfred had directed in his Will, that a Monastery should be built in the cemetery on the North side of Winchester Cathedral, which was called New Minster, to distinguish it from the Old Minster, or Cathedral. This building was begun, after Alfred's death, in 901. In 966, King Edgar enacted laws for the government of the Monks, which may be seen in Wilkins's Councils, t. 1, fol. 240. But the two Monasteries being so near each other, and disputes frequently arising between them, the New Minster Monks consented to be removed, in 1110, to Hyde, a retired situation without the walls, where, says Tanner, King Henry I. founded a stately Abbey for them, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, S. Peter, and S. Grimbold. Several of the Saxon Kings were interred in this Monastery; and, as some pretend, the bones of King Alfred were transferred and deposited there in like manner, with many other relics, which are mentioned from page 100 to 106 of this MS.

Folio paged 71.—The recto of this page contains an entry, in a more recent hand, of a grant of William the Conqueror's to the New Minster; on the reverse of which the old writing of the 11th century returns again. The subsequent pages are regularly numbered to 117, and contain portions of the service, as celebrated on various festivals in Hyde Abbey, down to page 89.

Page 89.—This page is remarkable for a fragment of the Exultat, as chaunted on Holy Saturday, in that Monastery, with the musical notes which were in use before the present gamut was invented, in 1020, by Guido d'Arezzo. They consist of lines and points placed over the syllables, and indicating by their forms and positions, the high and low tones, in which those syllables are to be sung. Similar musical notes have been already mentioned at page 27, note 2, and page 29, note 1. There is also a Bodleian MS. N. B. 5, 9, containing the "Missa propria Germani Episcopi," with a Hymn to the Blessed Virgin, set to music in the same manner; (1) and several instances may be found antecedent to the 11th century, in Gerbert's valuable History of Music. "De Cantu a prima Ecclesiæ ætate, Typis Samblasianis," 2 vol. 4to. 1774.

(1) "Codex Membran. antiquus, in quo Versiculus Latinus, ex more prisco insignitus, loco notularum Musicalium, quæ postea obtinebant, cum Hymno de B. Maria notulis Musicalibus antiquis," &c.—Wanley, page 83.

Other instances may be seen in the Cotton MS. Vespasian, D. 6, in Mabillon's *Annals*, ann. 986, and 1026, and in his Preface to S. Gregory's *Antiphonarium*.

Next follow various forms of benedictions, all written in the reign of Cnut, such as blessing of milk and honey, cheese, eggs, pulse, the Pascal Lamb, new bread, holy water, &c.; a list of relics preserved at Hyde, a Calendar of Saints, a Charter of Sunwall, granting Aweltone to Hyde Abbey, the seven last lines of which, containing the Excommunication, are in a more recent hand than the preceding; also questions touching the Mass propounded by Pope Damasus to S. Jerome, with his answers in Latin and Saxon, the Gloria, Lord's Prayer, the Apostolic and the Nicene Creeds to page 112. The remainder contains Lists of the Hyde Abbots, in various and more recent hands. On one of the last blank leaves is the following entry in Mr. Astle's hand—"In the year 1710, this MS. was in the possession of Walter Clavel, Esq. It was afterwards the property of the Rev. Mr. North, from whom it came to his Executor, the Rev. Dr. Lort, who presented it to me in the year 1770." T. A.

No. XXXIII.

"LIBER ABBATIE DE HIDA, JUXTA WINTON."—*folio, parchment.*

The written leaves are 68, all written in the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Ducarel states in a memorandum on the inside cover, that it formerly belonged to Peter Le Neve, from whom it passed to Joseph Edmondson, Esq. Mowbray Herald, in 1765, who gave it to him in 1766. A subsequent memorandum, in Mr. Astle's hand, states that he had it from Doctor Ducarel's sale, in 1786; that the book of Hyde, "in great parchment," is mentioned at folio 60 of this MS. and that said parchment book of Hyde is supposed to be still preserved in the Archives of the Church of Winchester.

On the second leaf is Peter le Neve's autograph. The first chapters are missing down to the end of the 7th, of which only a few lines remain on the first page, where begins chapter 8,—*"De regno Northanhumborum."* A marginal quere, in Le Neve's hand, is prefixed, thus—*"Quere if this is not a copy of the Ledger Book of the Abbey of Hyde?"*

The language of this MS. is part Latin, part Saxon. The seven first chapters are missing, excepting the eleven last lines of chapter 7. The 8th, which begins, on the recto of the first written page, is intitled—"De regno Northanhumborum." The 9th, beginning on the reverse of folio 2, is intitled—"De Regibus Anglorum qui, terrenum Imperium relinquentes, ad vitam Monasticam se transtulerunt." The 10th is—"Unde Saxones, qui in Anglia regnant, traxerint originem." A Monastic History follows, and at page 10 is a fair copy of the *"Littera Fulconis Archiepiscopi Rhemensis ad Aelfredum Regem,"* which is noticed by another MS. from Dupin.

Page 17.—The *"Bellum Civile inter Scholares et Opidanos Oxoniæ,"* with a history of the Universities, to page 23, is followed by an *"Explanatio Testamenti Regis Aelfredi in Lingua Latina,"* to page 27, and then by an *"Explanatio Secunda Testamenti Regis Aelfredi in Lingua Latina,"* other copies of which shall be noticed in their proper places in this Collection. Meantime it may be observed, that a shorter copy of Alfred's Will than the copy which has appeared in

print, in Parker's edition of Asser, Lond. fol. 1574, was preserved in the Collection of Sir Simons d'Ewes, as noticed by Wanley, page 307.

The *Explanatio 2da*, in the MS. now before us, ends at page 29, and is followed, at page 30, by an "*Explanatio Testamenti Alfredi Regis de Lingua Saxonica in Anglicam*," to page 31, and there again by an "*Explanatio 2da Testamenti Alfredi Regis de Lingua Saxonica in Anglicam*," to page 33; the first being a literal version, the second paraphrastic.

A History of Hyde Abbey follows from thence to page 48, in which, at page 38, is a fair copy of the Charter of Edward, the son of Alfred, to that Monastery, dated the first year of his reign, in Latin, and followed by two "*Explanations*," the first in old English, the second in paraphrastic Latin, giving the names of the different lands, with an enumeration of the boundaries in Saxon, English, and Latin, down to page 48. A history of the Origin of Cambridge, and an article, intitled "*De bello inter Guydonem de Warwicke et Colbrondum*," follow down to page 54, where we are informed that this last article was extracted from Edward of Cornwall's book, "*De Gestis Regum Westsaxonum*," c. xi.

The legend of Sir Guy of Warwick, who became a hermit, and died in a cave near Warwick, is quoted by Chaucer, from an ancient Romance in English verse, and was universally sung to the harp at Christmas dinners and Brideales, as stated in Puttenham's *Art of Poetry*, 4to. 1589. An imperfect copy of this legend, in black letter, imprinted in London, without date, for William Copland, is preserved in Garrick's Collection of Old Plays. Dugdale says that the story is not wholly apocryphal; he gives the Duel fought with a Danish Champion, as an historical fact, dating it A. D. 926.⁽¹⁾ He adds, in his *Baronage*, vol. 1, p. 243, col. 2, that the fame of Sir Guy had gone into the East, in the reign of Henry IV. and was so popular among the Saracens, that a Lord Beauchamp, travelling to Jerusalem, was nobly entertained by the Soldan's Lieutenant, because he was said to be descended from the famous Sir Guy of Warwick, whose story they had in books of their own language.

In fact, the MS. account now before us refers Guy of Warwick to the period mentioned by Dugdale,—"*Regnante in Anglia inclito Rege Athelstano, anno D. Incarnationis, 927*," &c. and it ends, at page 52–3, thus—"Istud extractum est ex scriptis Edwardi Cornubiensis in Libro "*de Gestis Regum Westsaxonum*, Cap. xi. Guido Warwycke et uxor ejus Fœlicia."

Fol. 53.—The Will of King Edred follows, in English; and then that of K. Ethelwold, both in favour of Hyde, and these are followed by an account of the Boundaries of their Grants of lands to that Abbey, and by the Grant of Athelmar to the same.

Fol. 58.—The next article is intitled—"Testamentum Edredi Regis in lingua Latina;" then follows "*Testamentum Athelmari Ducis in lingua Latina*."

(1) Dugdale's *Warwickshire*. The Romance of Guy and Colbronde, in 3 parts, has been published from Oxford and Cambridge MSS. in the 3d volume of "*Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*," p. 102. without any reference to this MS. Warton quotes two Cambridge MSS. as the best. *Hist. Engl. Poet.* v. 1. p. 169. But he nowhere quotes Edward of Cornwall, who is not mentioned either by Tanner or Nicholson. A correct *History of Winchester*, in which false dates would be corrected, and legendary tales exposed, is yet a desideratum in English Topography.

Fol. 60, b.—The following memorandum appears at the end of this page, in the hand of the text:—"Memorandum, that there be, in the booke of Hyde, in great parchment, wrytten "divers of these things before written, and manie other histories of Saxon Kings, which be "written in bastarde Saxon, and translated into English and Latine."

Fol. 61.—This valuable MS. concludes with a Chronicle of 15 pages folio, intituled, "Incipit "Chronica incliti Regis Edgari filii Edmundi Superioris Regis." The first words are "Anno "gratiæ 957 Edgarus juvenis 16 annorum." This Chronicle is imperfect, ending abruptly at folio 68. William of Malmesbury is frequently quoted in it; and its repeated references to the Successions of Abbots, and transactions of Hyde, sufficiently shew that it is a part of the Chronicle of that Monastery, written by a Monk of that House, in the 13th or 14th century.

No. XXXIV.

"LIBER CAPELLÆ S. STEPHANI, INFRA PALATIUM WESTMONASTERII.
"DONO DOMINI ROBERTI DE CLINHAM, QUI OBIIT ANNO DOMINI
"1635."—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages of this fine MS. are 484, bound in Russia, with gilt edges, and finely illuminated. It is a copy of the Golden Legend, which was written before the year 1298, by Jacobus de Voragine, Bishop of Genoa.

The following memorandum may be seen, in Sir R. Twysden's hand, at the end of it.—
"Ego Rogerus Twysden emi hunc librum a Stephano Potts, Librario publico, circa ann. 1626,
"tunc commorante in Vico vocato Aldersgate Street."

Voragine appears, from his Chronicle published by Muratori, in 1728, to have been a man of vast, but ill-digested erudition. The work now before us affords the clearest evidence of his credulity. Never was the legendary spirit carried to such an excess. He mixes up the History of Christianity with the most romantic and ridiculous, and even blasphemous relations; and yet he was a very sincere Christian, and a man of the strictest moral conduct and penitential life, and the first who translated the Bible into Italian. He was contemporary with Dante, and died in 1298.⁽¹⁾ The copy of the Golden Legend, now before us, was transcribed by *Alanus*, his disciple, who mentions himself thus at the end:

"Qui non sum Canus, scripsi qui dicor Alanus,
"Sum niger in toto per corpus, dente remoto,
"Exoro Christum Librum qui cernit in istum,
"Ne quid invadat, fine repente cadat."

The following passage relative to the death of S. Elizabeth, at folio 215, *b*, col. 2, shews that the author compiled this work after the year 1226:—"Post paululum vero, anno Dom.

(1) *Annales Gennenses* in Muratori's *Rer. Ital.* t. 17, p. 1019. A list of his works is given in the *Chronicon Januense Jacobi de Voragine*, published by Muratori, *ib.* t. 19, p. 53.

"M.CC.XXVI. ad extremam horam veniens dormivit in pace." Another passage, at the bottom of the first written page, in a hand of the reign of Edward III. proves that this MS. was written before the year 1365:—"Liber Capelle Sci Stephani infra Palatium Westmon. de dono Dni Roberti de Clinham, quondam dicte Capelle Canonici, qui viii die Martii, anno Dni M.CCC.LXV. cursum vite presentis consummavit ibidem."

Thus we have an interval of 67 years between the author's death in 1298, and the death of a person who presented this MS. to S. Stephen's Chapel before the year 1365. We doubt much whether any copy now extant, some of which are extolled for the princely magnificence of their ornaments, and the splendour of their golden pages and illuminations, can boast of an age so nearly approaching the author's. The best account of Voragine is that of the Dominicans Quetif and Echard. "Scriptores Ord. Præd." t. i. He was appointed Archbishop of Genoa, in 1292, as in Tiraboschi and Muratori.

We have stated in our first volume,⁽¹⁾ that the first edition of this work appeared at Neurenberg, in 1478; the next at Deventer, 1479; a third, *ibid.* 1483; and a fourth at Neurenberg, 1493.—Caxton's first edition is referred in Herbert's Ames, vol. i. p. 46, to 1483; where we are informed, p. 48, that "this book printed in double columns, with types No. 3 and 4 of the specimen, is the largest he ever printed, contains 444 folios, and has running titles. It has been supposed, (he adds) there were two editions this year, but that is not clear. I have seen 3 or 4 editions of this largest size, but as they are seldom to be met with perfect, cannot ascertain their dates." (2)

A considerable part of this curious work of Caxton's is preserved in this Library, beginning with page 44, and ending with page 98; the Chapters, or Lives of which differ so materially from the MS. now before us, as to prove that Caxton did not adhere to the original Latin Legend of Jac. de Voragine, but added many things from other ancient MSS. and from the French translations which he mentions in his Prologue.

The Stowe MS. begins with Voragine's Prologue, the title of which is in red ink, thus—"Incipit Prologus super Legendas Sanctorum, quas compilavit Fr. Jacobus, natione Januensis, de Ordine Fratrum Predicatorum in nomine Dei." This title seems to have been written before he was appointed Archbishop of Genoa, as it is not likely that his title of Archbishop would have been suppressed. The Elenchus of the Lives and Festivals follows, in 185 chapters, the titles of which are placed immediately after the Prologue. Amongst them are the scarce lives of SS. Fursey, at folio 179, *a*, and of S. Patric at folio 57, different from those published by Colgan.

The whole work, which is perfect, not one leaf or word missing, concludes at page 484; and is followed by three blank leaves, on the first of which is the following entry in the hand-writing

(1) Bibliotheca Stowensis, v. 1, p. 385.

(2) All the books ascribed to Caxton, as printer, after 1491, the year in which he died, must be erroneous. His "Vitas Patrum" was printed W. de Worde, who says in his Colophon, that it was "translated by Caxton, late deed, who fynysshed it at the last daye of his lyff." See Dibdin's improved edition of Ames, Lond. 4to. 1810, vol. 1, p. 186.

of Sir Roger Twysden—"Ego Rogerus Twysden emi hunc librum a Stephano Potts, Librario "publico, circa annum Dni 1626, tunc commorante in vico vocato Aldersgate Street."

Some have asserted that the *Legenda Aurea* is as old as the year 1260; but of this they give no evidence; and it is improbable that so ponderous a work could have been written at so early a period of life, by a person who died in 1298. A magnificent copy, which Mr. Dibdin mentions as "perhaps the original French MS. of this work," was sold among the duplicates of Mr. R. Heathcote's books in 1803, said in that Catalogue to be near 500 years old, and to have been executed for the Queen of Philip de Valois. It is described, No. 1090, as an immense folio, "perhaps the most curious work of the kind in the world; every leaf of the finest vellum; "all the capital letters illuminated with gold and rich colours, with upwards of 200 miniatures "of different Saints." It was purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk, for 64*l.* (1)

This fine MS. could not have been either Voragine's original, or as old as the MS. of S. Stephen's Chapel, now before us. The dates already mentioned place the Stowe MS. a degree higher than any we have yet seen mentioned in any Catalogue, either in print or manuscript. The writing and ornaments are of the 13th century.

No. XXXV.

"OFFICIA SANCTORUM."—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages are 790. This MS. is finely bound in Russia, and splendidly ornamented and illuminated in gold. The title and first page are missing, no doubt on account of its illuminated initial and marginal decorations; but there is, at folio 154, a short Chronicle of events, and a list of the Anglo-Norman Kings, from S. Edward the Confessor, ending with the coronation of Edward II. which shews that it was written in that reign. The form of the letters, the punctuation, and ornaments belong to that period; and the second part of this Chronicle commences from the taking of Antioch by the Crusaders, and ends with the beheading of Thomas of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II. A. D. 1321. (2) A Calendar of Festivals follows, in which no Saint or festival occurs that is subsequent to the murder of Edward II. in 1327.

Each page is divided into two columns, between which the initial letters are finely flourished and illuminated in gold from the top to the bottom of the pages, their heads being raised and their tails prolonged from the parts of the page where they occur, and these are frequently

(1) Dibdin's edition of Ames's *Typogr. Antiq.* Lond. 1810, v. i, p. 190–195.

Panzer enumerates 70 Latin editions of the Golden Legend, 8 Italian, 14 Dutch, 5 German, 3 French, not one English. Santander says that the first edition to which a date is affixed, is that of Paris, 1475.—*Bibliogr. Choisi*, v. iii. 469. But he gives no Colophon. De Bure mentions a dateless edition, "d'environ l'an. 1472;" but in his *Catalogue de Gaignat*, No. 2776, he states that in the copy he saw, the numbers after M.CCCC.LXX. were scratched out. We have mentioned the Neurenberg edition as the first, on the authority of Dupin. Mr. Dibdin inclines to the Paris edition of 1475, without saying that he saw it.

(2) This rebel Lord was Henry the third's grandson. Rapin says, that, being extolled as a martyr by the populace, he was canonized, that Queen Isabel wrote an account of his miracles to the Pope, desiring

adorned and diversified with various figures and miniatures, in gold and ultramarine blue. The first leaf and title are missing; the second contains directions for the celebration of the Offices, commonly called the "Rubrics," from being written in red ink, and more properly the "Ordo Celebrandi," for all the festivals of the Ecclesiastical year, with their Antiphons and Responses; and also for the ferial days, and the Office for the Dead. The pages illu-

the canonization, which Rapin adds was granted in 1399. Rymer has published an original Letter from Edward II. to the Bishop of London, ordering him to forbid the devotion paid by the people to the picture of the Earl of Lancaster, which was hung up with others in S. Paul's Church. This Letter is dated 26th June, 1323. The applications to the Pope for canonizing him are dated 1327, and 1330, as in Rapin's *Acta Regia*, folio 120-121. But we question a Canonization, of which no vestige appears in the *Bullarium*.

CANONIZATIONS.

The Roman and Greek Churches distinguish Canonization from Beatification. The first solemn act of Canonization by any Pope was that of S. Udalric, by Pope John XV. in 993, as in Papebrock's *Dissertatio de Solemnium Canonisationum initiis ac progressibus*, in his *Propylæum ad Acta SS. Maii*, p. 171, and t. 1, Junii, p. 95, Mabillon *Præf. ad Acta SS.* § vi, Dupin, tom. 8. These are the best works on this subject.

We have already given a list of festivals, by which the ages of MSS. in which they are mentioned, may be ascertained. The following list of Canonizations is taken from Cherubini's *Bullarium Magnum*, and from the *Bollandists*, the best authorities when united with Papebrock, Mabillon, and Lambertini. We premise that the word Canonization is not older than the year 1161, when Edward the Confessor was canonized; and that the first Beatification was that of S. Francis of Sales, in 1662. (1)

993.—S. Udalricus Episcopus Augustanus, who died in	973
S. Simcon, of Treves, who died in 1035, was canonized by Benedict IX. elected Pope in 1033.	1035
1050.—S. Gerald of Toul, who died in	994
1121.—S. Godehard.—Bolland. <i>Acta SS.</i> t. 1. Maii, p. 521. He died in	1038
S. Eusebio, Ib. t. 1. Junii, p. 119. He died in	1067
S. Nicholas the Pilgrim, Ib. p. 248, was canonized by Urban II. Pope 1088-1099. He died in	1094
S. Peter, of Anagni, as in Papebrock's <i>Propylæum ad Acta Maii</i> , p. 207. He died in	1110
1124.—S. Hugo Ep. Gratianopolitans, as in Cherubini and Fontanini. He died in	1132
1152.—S. Henry II. Emperor, as in Gretser de <i>Divis Bamberg</i> . 4to. Augustæ Vindelicor, 1612. He died in	1094
1161.—S. Edward of England, as in Cherubini. Surian, however, refers this canonization to	1163
1165.—S. Bernard, first Abbot of Clairavelle, who died in	1153
1173.—S. Thomas of Canterbury. He was assassinated in	1170
1189.—S. Otho, of Bamberg. He died in	1139
1192.—S. Ubaldo, of Gubio. He died in 1136. Butler says in 1160.	1136
1193.—S. John Gualbert, founder of Vallombrosa. He died in	1073
1194.—S. Bernwardus of Hildesheim. He died in	1023
1197.—S. Gerald of Bourdeaux, who died in	1095
1198.—S. Homobonus of Cremona. He died in	1197
1201.—S. Cunegunda.—S. Henry the Emperor's Queen. She died in	1040
1206.—S. Laurence, of Dublin. He died in	1181
1226.—S. Francis, of Assisi. He died in	1226
1229.—S. Antony, of Padua. He died in 1231, "anno nondum exacto inter SS. relatus."	1231
1233.—S. Dominick, founder of the Dominicans. He died in	1231

(1) The dates of Canonizations, as given by J. Albertus Fabricius, are incorrect. The best single authority is Lambertini. l. 1. de *Servor. Dei Beat.* c. 24, S. Francis was afterwards canonized in 1165.

minated in gold and decorated with miniatures, are 163; all the others are adorned with ultramarine blue and red ink. The miniatures represent Saints and Martyrs, and some of the principal events of the New Testament.

The first part of this MS. relating entirely to the Offices for the Sundays, and other festivals, ends at page 308, and is followed, at page 309, by a short Chronicle, beginning from the death of Edward the Confessor, 1066, and ending in the reign of Edward II. A. D. 1322. A valuable

1235.—S. Elizabeth, daughter of Andreas, King of Hungary, wife of Lewis Landgrave of Thuringia, died	1231
1246.—S. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in	1242
1252.—S. Peter, Bishop of Verona. He was assassinated in	1252
1253.—S. Stanislaus, of Cracovia, who was murdered in	1079
1255.—S. Clare, of Assisi. She died in	1253
1262.—S. Richard, Bishop of Cicester. He died in	1253
1267.—S. Hedwiges, Princess of Poland. She died in	1243
1297.—S. Lewis IX. (Sandini in Bonifacio VIII.) He died in	1270
1313.—S. Peter de Murono, founder of the Carlestines, who died in	1296
1317.—S. Lewis, Archbishop of Toulouse, who died in	1297
1323.—S. Thomas Aquinas, who died in	1274
1310.—S. Thomas, of Hereford, who died in	1282
1347.—S. Ivo, Presbyter Trecorensis in Britannia Minori. He died in	1303
1391.—S. Brigit, of Sweden, who died in	1273
1446.—S. Nicolaus Tolentinus, who died in	1306
1450.—S. Bernardinus Senensis, who died in	1444
1456.—S. Osmond of Salisbury, who died in	1444
1458.—S. Vincentius Valentinus, Ferrerius dictus. He died in	1419
1461.—S. Catharine of Sienna, who died in	1380
1481.—The Saints Berard, Peter, Otto, Acursius, and Adjutus, slain in Africa in	1220
1482.—S. Bonadventure.—Bullar. t. 1, p. 438. He died in	1274
1485.—S. Leopold, Archduke of Austria, who died in	1186
1519.—S. Francis, of Paula. Cherubini and Sandini refer his Canonization to 1519.	1508
1523.—S. Benno Episc. Misnensis, and S. Antonine, Archbishop of Florence.—Bullar. t. 1, p. 629.	
1588.—S. Didacus, who died in	1463
1594.—S. Hyacinth of Poland, who died in	1267
1601.—S. Raymond de Pennaforte, who died in	1275
1608.—S. Francisca Romana, of the Congregation of Mount Olivet, who died in	1440
1610.—S. Charles Borromeo, who died in	1584
1662.—S. Francis Xavier, who died in	1552
1621.—S. Teresa, foundress of the Carmelites, who died in	1582
1622.—S. Peter de Alcantara of the Friars Minors, who died in	1562
1622.—S. Philip Neri, founder of the Oratorians, who died in	1596
Ditto—S. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuites, who died in	1556
Ditto—S. Isidorus Agricola, who died in	1170
1624.—S. Jacobus de Marchia, of the minors, who died in	1476
1625.—S. Andreas de Avellino, a Theatine, who died in	1608
1629.—S. Cajetan Thienens, founder of the Theatines, who died in	1547
1658.—S. Thomas a Villanova, who died in	1555
1665.—S. Francis of Sales, who died in	1622
1669.—S. Maria Magdalena de Pazzis, who had been beatified in 1626, and died in	1607
1671.—S. Rosa Limana, who died in	1617
Ditto—S. Ludovicus Bertrandus, as in Brewer's Hist. an. 1661 to 1672. He died in	1581

Calendar follows at page 314, the two first pages of which are divided into 26 columns, ruled in red ink perpendicularly, and 33 horizontally, giving all the Paschal tables and moveable feasts, according to the Metonic Cycle, with the greatest accuracy, and minuteness of detail, shewing the days of the week, of the moon, and of the month, on which each festival occurs. One leaf is missing at page 327, and on a blank which is inserted in its stead, is a memorandum in a more recent hand of the 18th of Edward III.

At page 329 begins the Book of Psalms according to the ancient Italic version, commencing from the sixth Psalm—"Domine ne in furore," and giving the 150 Psalms, with the exception of the first five, which are missing. Then follow the Canticles, the Athanasian Creed, and the Litanies, as well of the Latin Church in general, as of the English Church, in which more English Saints are mentioned than in any other; but not one more recent than the reign of Edward II.

Some of the miniatures in this Psalter deserve to be noticed on account of their preserving some peculiarities in the English service which, perhaps, are not elsewhere to be found. At page 40, an illuminated miniature, describing the martyrdom of S. Stephen, gives the dress of a Deacon of the English Church. At page 50, a miniature describing the slaughter of the Innocents, gives an Anglo-Norman soldier in complete armour of the reign of Edward II. At page 53, the costume of Anglo-Norman officers is described, in three figures representing the murder of Thomas of Canterbury. A miniature at page 216, describes the anointing and coronation of a King; and at the bottom of the same page is a fine figure of King David struck with remorse, and extending both hands to heaven for forgiveness; his harp is at his feet, his crown hangs negligently on his arm, expressive of his feeling himself unworthy of wearing it. At page 231, is a miniature of Edward II. At page 379, the King is represented crowned, and playing with small hammers in both hands, with which he strikes three bells that hang before him in Church, during the chaunting of the Psalms. At page 389, three singers are represented before a book-stand, on which is placed the Antiphonarium, ruled with musical notes according to the scale

1671.—S. Ferdinand the Catholic. S. Cajetan, of the Theatines. S. Philippus Benitius, of the Servites.

1679.—S. Torrebius, Archbishop of Lima.

1690.—S. Laurence Giustiniani, Patriarch of Venice, who died 1455

S. John de Capistrano, a Minor Friar, who died 1456

S. John de S. Facondo, a Spanish Augustinian, who died 1471

1690.—S. John de Dio, a Portuguese, who died 1550

1690.—S. Paschal Baylon, a Minor, who died 1592

The "*Acta Canonisationis SS. Petri de Alcantara et Mariæ Magdalene de Pazzis*" were dedicated to Clement XI. and printed in 4to. Rome, 1669. The expence amounted to 64,000 crowns,—page 320. Compare the "*Relazione dell' apparato fatto in S. Pietro, e delle cerimonie per la Canonizatione de cinque Santi in Roma 1690.*" S. Margaret, of Scotland, was Canonized in 1251.

For the accuracy of these details we refer to Angelus Roccha de Canonisatione Sanctorum, 4to. Romæ, 1610; to Du Cange's Glossary; Baillet's Dissertation prefixed to his "*Lives of the Saints*;" and especially Lambertini "*De Serv. Dei Beatif. et Beator. Canoniz.*" "*Primum indubitæ fidei monumentum de solemnibus per Rom. Pontificem Canonizatione extat apud Baronium ad ann. 993, ut ex Mabillonio ait Pagius ad ann. 993, et Velsæus, p. 587, Fontanini in Codice Canonizationum,*" &c.

The Canonizations of the 18th century shall be given at page 63 of this volume.

of Guido d'Arezzo. At page 449, baptism by immersion is represented as still practised in the Church of England in the reign of Edward II. The other miniatures are too numerous to be described. The pages from 715 to 790, contain the Rubrics as observed in the English Church in the reign of Edward II. with directions how the Offices are to be celebrated on every festival and every feria. We know no copy of the ancient English service so complete, and are inclined to ascribe this work to S. Osmund, who was appointed Bishop of Salisbury in 1078. He compiled the Salisbury Breviary, Missal, and Ritual, as already stated at page 1, thereby determining the ceremonials and offices which had been left to the discretion of the Clergy before. Higden assures us, ad an. 1077, that "Osmund drew up an ordinal which was received by almost all England, Ireland, and Wales;" this appears also from the constitutions of Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1416, Art. 2. Johnson, too, describes Osmund's Ordinal in his English Canons, t. 2. ann. 1416, as "a book by which all the differences are reduced to a certain form, both as to text and Rubrics, and what was before doubtful, was ascertained." This Ordinal obtained in England down to the time of Cardinal Pole, when the Roman Breviary and Missal were established in its stead. (1) S. Osmund wrote the life of S. Aldhelm, as in Tanner, and during his Episcopacy, copied and bound several books with his own hand. He died in 1099. See Godwin, Tanner, Wharton, and the *Histoire Littéraire de la France*.

The following recipe, in a running hand of the reign of Edward III. may be seen at the end of page 714:—"Recipe vi. lib. gall. coperas virid. et ii. de gumarabick pulverizentur, et ponantur in aqua pluviali, vel in alia aqua, et habebis incaustum."

This recipe is improved in an opposite column, in the hand-writing of Sir R. Twysden, thus—
 "Recipe Sextarium unum, (vulgo a pint) vini albi, et uncias duas gallarum (vulgo galla) quas rumpe, sed non ad pulverem, et abjiciendo pulverem, immerge eas vino, et ita maneat octo dies, bis ad minimum in die moveantur, et ad finem octo dierum bulliatur parum atque emitatur in patellam aliquam, ubi habes unciam unam vitriolis viridis, vel chalchantii (vulgo green coppresse) atque ibi omnia simul move super carbones nonnullos accensos, donec vitriolum erit solutum, tunc immitte duas dracmas vel quartam partem uncie, si non minus, gummi Arabici, atque ita maneat per 4 vel 5 dies, et habebis bonum incaustum, sive atramentum, &c. Ad finem percoletur linteum, &c. tali atramento hoc scriptum est 1626, Decembris, 28." This was the ink of the 14th century.

(1) The Acts of Cardinal Pole were preserved in MS. 5 vols. folio, at Doway, as in Dodd. Some have called S. Osmund's work, a new Liturgy, but it was only the old which he reduced to writing in one standard work. No single Bishop is competent to introduce a new Liturgy.

No. XXXVI.

"THE FAMOUS BOOK INTITLED DE TRIBUS IMPOSTORIBUS; translated
 "from the Original Latin into French, and now faithfully Englished,
 "with a Preface, Annotations, and Additions by the French Trans-
 "lator."—*quarto, paper.*

The Preface fills 21 pages, the work 113, all fairly written in a modern hand. This work has long been deemed impious and dangerous. It was on its first appearance ascribed to Averroes, in the 12th century; next to Boccaccio, in the 14th; afterwards to Servetus; again to Stephen Dolet, who was burned in 1543; and lastly to Vanini, author of "*Theatrum Fati.*" (1)

At length the original was found in the Munich Library in 1706, from which it appears that the anonymous author addressed it to Otho the Illustrious, Duke of Bavaria, grandson of the Emperor Otho the Great; that it can be dangerous only to those whose ignorance confederates with their passions in a vain attempt to stifle the moral sense; and that it was written by Frederic II. grandson of Frederic Barbarossa, who was excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX.

Alexander III's proceedings against his grandfather, on whose neck that Pope is said to have trampled, (2) provoked him to expose the abuses of the Papal power, and he wrote this work by which he incurred the hatred, and the vengeance of Rome. Stigmatized, therefore, from its birth, branded from its infancy, with all the odious appellations that the courtiers could devise, it became undeservedly famous, and was by one party unmeritedly extolled, as if it were a model and a master-piece of composition, whereas it is so much the reverse, that it cannot even pretend to the merit of being "damned, with Machiavel's, to "everlasting fame."—But though a work be not dangerous, it may be impious; though it may not demand the trouble of an answer, it may merit the disgrace of being torn by the public executioner. The dullness of the Dunciad may well confederate with the philosophy of a Bolingbroke; and the wickedness of a Marat, with the superficiality of Tom Paine.

Peter Desvignes, Chancellor to Frederic II. is said to have supplied the materials; (3) and there is a copy on vellum, of 92 pages, in the public Library at Lyons, containing a French trans-

(1) It was also ascribed to Petrus Aretinus, Bernardinus Ochino, and others.

(2) The Roman Court writers maintain that he only compelled the Emperor to the usual submission of holding the sacred stirrup when the Pope mounted; and Sandini, author of the Lives of the Popes, printed superiorum permissu at Ferrara, so lately as in 1763, maintains that this act of Vassalage was performed by every King in Europe, either by Proxy, or in propria persona, as of established right. vol. ii. p. 475.

(3) See Delandine "*Manuscrits de la Biblioth. de Lyon,*" 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1812, t. 2, p. 49. The Preface attributes it justly to Desvignes. Delandine, however, thinks that the author was Straubius, "who had it "printed first in 1745, and quotes an old edition without a title, which no one ever saw, and which he pretends "to be of 1598." But we have discovered that the edition of Caen is quoted by Postellus.

lation, and a Preface concerning the Author, from which it appears that Frederic had his said Chancellor tortured soon after, and inhumanly put out his eyes for the share he had in writing it. In France the Catholics ascribed it to the Hugonots; and the latter rejected the disgraceful imputation, ascribing it to the Catholics. When William Postel was imprisoned for heresy, one of the charges was, that he was the author; but in his Apology he shews that that calumny originated amongst his enemies at Geneva, and he retorts by stating that the Hugonots infected his native country, Normandy, by publishing an edition at Caen, "*nefarium illud trium Impostorum commentum, seu liber contra Christum, Mosem, et Muhamedem, Cadomi nuper ab illis qui Evangelio Calvini sese addictissimos profitentur typis excusus est.*"

This latter charge, which could not be repelled, affords one instance, from thousands, that the vile spirit of religious controversy, will lead men to the most profligate acts. The Calvinists published a book against our Saviour, merely for the purpose of ascribing it to Postellus; and they rendered the edition as cheap as possible, notwithstanding its blasphemies infecting the morals of the populace, rather than not be revenged of their antagonist.

The many examples that occur in history of this species of revenge, may tend to confirm an unfounded conjecture, that the work now before us was forged at Rome, and imputed to Frederic Barbarossa and his Secretary, to render him odious. Cantipratensis, who was a school-fellow of S. Thomas of Aquin's, in the school of Albertus Magnus, in the 13th century, mentions a Parisian Professor of Theology who taught his scholars the same doctrines, "*de Moyse, Christo, et Mahummeto, qui mundum Sectis suis et dogmatibus subjugarunt.*"

With respect to the objections in the MS. now before us, they have been a thousand times refuted. Men who are in earnest, soon learn to distinguish the genuine tenets of the different sects of Christians from the abuses of ignorance and vulgarity; and yet most of the objections in this work are deduced from the ignorance of teachers, the superstitions of the vulgar, the dreams of madmen, the revelations of false devotees. Other objections raked together in this work, are founded on a confusion of two species of evidence totally incompatible with each other, namely, moral evidence, and geometrical demonstration,—the former consisting of a number of facts and arguments independent of each other, and yet confirming one another so as to admit of no doubt,—the latter consisting of one series, each part of which depends on that which precedes it. Every geometrical proposition is proved by a series of preceding proofs, which are connected by a chain, of which, if one link fails, the whole fails; but the proofs that the Jews were carried into captivity to Babylon—that Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus—that the Romans established Christianity in Britain,—rest upon a variety of evidences, which admit of an accumulation of distinct proofs, each of which increases the weight of evidence on the whole, and therefore they cannot be fairly separated, since all conspire in the establishment of one historical fact.

If the proofs of revealed Religion are not as irresistible as geometrical demonstration, the reason is, that the nature of moral evidence does not admit of a species of proof which would take from the voluntary powers of the mind, what it would give to the organic, and would not be attended with any merit on our part, for it would compel assent, as Geometry does, by a

mechanical process, rather than by the exercise of humble inquiry, or by obedience to truths, of which we know only a part, and are taught to hope for a further revelation of the whole. (1)

No. XXXVII.

“ANCIENT DRAWINGS.”—*quarto. parchment, bound in oak.*

The leaves are 54, the pages of drawings are 99. The style is rude, and undoubtedly the drawings are older than the 15th century; for to each is annexed a description in writing of the 14th. The subjects are taken from the Old and New Testament. The first represents the temptation and fall of man. This drawing is included in an Anglo-Norman arch, the pilastres of which are pinnacled in the Norman fashion, and all round are written appropriate passages from Genesis. The subsequent drawings represent the typical events of the Old Testament, and are accommodated to those events of the New Testament, which shew their completion. The passages shewing their accomplishment are faithfully quoted from the Vulgate, and Monkish rhymes are added at the bottom of each page, allusive to the whole. Three pages in old French, which precede and follow these drawings, form no part of this MS. but are fragments of a French MS. of the 14th century, which were bound in to preserve the drawings from rubbing against the oak cover.

At the bottom of the first drawing are the words “Orate pro anima Georgii Plompton Sacer-
“dotis.” These words are in writing of the 15th century.

No. XXXVIII.

“B..... FRATER MONASTERII FORD DE SACRAMENTIS, ANN.
“1166.”—*quarto, parchment. Sæc. XII.*

The written pages of this MS. are 204. The letters *y* are all dotted; the letters *i* are accented when two come in contact, but not otherwise. The abbreviation for the syllable *con* is an inverted *c*. The following memorandum on the inside cover, states fairly the age of this valuable MS. in the following words, in the hand-writing of Thomas Bryan Richards:—

“Bartholomeus Iscanus, sixth Bishop of Exeter, to whom this book is dedicated, was made
“Bishop of Exeter in 1159, and died in 1172, so that it must have been written during that

(1) In the MS. now before us, the objection most confidently advanced, is this:—“Either Jesus Christ was God, or he was not. If he was not, he was an Impostor, for he called himself God—and if he was, no human heart could have resisted him, much less could he have been crucified.” This objection has been abundantly refuted by Grotius, Lardner, Houteville, and Pascal.

"period. There was not a Bishop whose Christian name began with a B. subsequent to 1046. This book belonged to the Abbey of Waltham Cross. I find it was written by *Baldwin*, a Devonshire man, who became Abbot of Ford, and, at last, Archbishop of Canterbury. He died at Acon, in Palestine, in 1190. See Possevin Apparatus, t. 1, p. 165, and Harris's Kent. He went from his Abbacy to be Bishop of Worcester in 1180,(1) and was translated to Canterbury in 1184.—N. B. He succeeded Robert de Pennington as Abbot, in 1168; so that this book must have been written before that period." *T. B. R.* (2)

The first words of the first written page are "Amantissimo Dño et Patri B. Dei gratia Exoniensi Epō Frater B. Fordensis Monasterii servus, eternam in Dño Salutem."

Giraldus begins his Welch Itinerary with an account of this Archbishop Baldwin's journey into that country for the purpose of exciting the Welch to join in the third Crusade in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1188. "The Archbishop," says he, "proceeded to Radnor about the beginning of a fast, accompanied by Ranulphus Glanville, Privy Counsellor and Justiciary of the whole Kingdom, and there met Rhys, son of Gruffydh, Prince of South Wales, and many other noble personages of those parts, where, a sermon being preached by the Archbishop, upon the subject of the Crusades, and explained to the Welch by an interpreter, the author of that Itinerary, impelled by the urgent importunity and promises of the King, and the persuasions of the Archbishop and the Justiciary, arose the first, and falling down at the feet of the holy man, devoutly took the sign of the cross," &c. (3)

Harpfield says that, on this occasion, Baldwin proceeded with the Crusaders to Palestine, and Matthew Paris agrees, extolling his munificence and his courage, and lamenting his death in Palestine, A. D. 1191. (4) The work now before us is ascribed to him very correctly by Harpfield, who enumerates his works in this order: "1. De Corpore et Sanguine Dni. 2. De Sacramentis Ecclesie. 3. De Orthodoxis dogmatibus. 4. De Sectis Hæreticorum." Some others are ascribed to him by Tanner.

(1) Dupin mistakes, saying that he was Bishop of Winchester in 1181; that he was translated to Canterbury in 1186; and that he accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, where he died in 1191 or 1192. Father Tisser says, in his *Bibliotheca Cisterciensis*, that this Baldwin "wrote sixteen Treatises on religious subjects, and a Treatise on the Eucharist, which he dedicated to Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter." The last is the work now before us.

(2) Mr. Richards certainly mistakes, in giving this MS. the title "De Sacramentis;" the real title is given by Harpfield, namely, "*De Corpore et Sanguine Dni.*" Tanner extols Baldwin as a man—"elimeatæ facundie et solidæ eruditionis, tum præterea tam exactus Philosophus, ut ad omne Disciplinæ genus aptissimus videretur."—*Notitia Monastica*, fol. p. 67.

(3) See Sir Richard Hoare's translation of Giraldus's Itinerary, 4to. London, 1806, vol. 1, p. 2. The first edition of Giraldus's Itinerary is in 12mo. London, 1585; the second is folio, Frankfort, 1602. His book "*De illandabilibus Wallie*," was first printed with several other interesting works of his, by Warton, in his *Anglia Sacra*, 1691.

(4) He had the command and defence of the camp whilst the army marched against Saladin. The Clergy under him had the care of the sick and wounded. Their standard was marked with the name of S. Thomas of Canterbury. Baldwin maintained 500 soldiers at his own cost. See Harpfield, Matthew Paris, Hoveden, and Visseuf's *Itinerarium Regis Anglorum Richardi* in Gale, vol. 2. c. 61, p. 290.

This was the Baldwin to whom Josephus Iscanus, perhaps the best Poet of his age, (1) dedicated his poetical Paraphrase on Dares Phrygius, already mentioned in the first volume of this Catalogue, and also his "Antiocheis." The work now before us has been printed by Tissier.

No. XXXIX.

"GUIBERTUS DE MORTE."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are 122. The writing is contemporary with the author, who flourished in the 12th century, and was one of the most celebrated writers of that age. He is known by the name of "Guibert de Nogent," because he died Abbot of Nogent, in the Diocese of Laon, in 1124. His treatise on the Eucharist is a valuable monument of the doctrine which universally prevailed in his time. His remarks on false miracles and false relics, are meritedly severe and pointed; and he inveighs against the pretended relics of our Saviour with that warmth which is peculiar to minds animated by a pure spirit of religion. Guibert's works have been published by Luke D'Achery; in folio, Paris, 1651, with learned notes. (2) His history of the first Crusades, intitled "Gesta Dei per Francos," was published by J. Bongarsius, in his Collection of the Historians of Palestine; (3) but it does not appear that the work now before us was ever printed;—no mention is made of it in any of the lists of his works which are mentioned by Natalis Alexander and Dupin.

No. XL.

"STATUTA COLLEGII S. TRINITATIS CANTABRIGIÆ."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 163, exclusive of an Index, and an original letter from George Holmes to the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, which is prefixed to it. Mr. Holmes was 60 years deputy keeper of the Records in the Tower, and died in 1748-9, ætatis 87. His letter to Lord Macclesfield relates to these "statutes" and is in the following words—

5th April, 1717.

"My Lord,

"I was this morning at the Rolls, to search for those Statutes of Trinity College, but cannot find them upon record, so that I believe they were never enrolled in Chancery."

(1) "Josephus Iscanus Poetarum sui Sæculi facile princeps."—Tanner, Not. Monast, p. 67.

(2) Guibert's "Historia Ecclesiæ Laudunensis" has been published in folio by D'Achery in like manner, with his "Life" by himself, and other works in that edition, as stated in the Bibliothèque Hist. et Crit. de Saint Maur, Hague, 1726, p. 2.

(3) Bongarsii Gesta Dei per Francos, sive Historiæ Orientalis, tomus 3, in fol. Hanoviz, 1611. To this

The Statutes are 46, relating to all the offices of the College, the duties of Masters and Scholars, their costume, their elections, &c. The 24th is—"De Comædiis Ludique in Natali Christi—"exhibendis," p. 104. The 32d is "De evidentiis et Monumentis Collegii," p. 116. We regret that no mention is made of the Library. The first chapter states that these statutes were drawn up by M. Parker Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of Q. Elizabeth, and refers to previous Statutes by Henry VIII, and Edward VI.

At the end of this MS. are some loose papers intitled —

"ORDERS CONCERNING THE LENT."

These are four pages containing the Orders from Queen Elizabeth's Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the County of Essex, dated Hampton Court, January 14, 1572, strictly commanding that no flesh meat be bought or sold during Lent; together with the recognizances of certain butchers of Colchester, binding themselves in pecuniary penalties to comply with a Proclamation issued to that effect in 1572. Burnet acknowledges many such instances of adherence to the Catholic Ritual during the first period of the Reformation; and the great Usher is a powerful maintainer of the doctrine of the *real presence*, in the *Articles* which were worded by him for the Irish Church.

In the *Acta Regia* may be seen a *Licence* issued to the Earl of Warwick, his family, and visitors, to eat flesh in Lent, dated Westminster, 18th February, 1550, the 4th of Edward VI.

No. XLI.

"COLLECTANEA QUÆDAM ANGLO-SAXONICA E CODD. MSS. HINC INDE
"CONGESTA, PER W. ELSTOBB, A. M. ET ELIZABETHAM SOLOREM
"EJUS, MANIBUS PROPRIIS EXARATIS."—

This account of the 4to. MS. now before us is prefixed to it as a title page and explanation, in the hand-writing of Mr. Astle, and (bating the false concord) is sufficiently accurate. The written leaves are 94, incorrectly paged. The first is an original Letter from William Elstob, to Lord Chief Justice Parker, afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, and Chancellor, dated February, 1713, applying for his interest, on the prospect of a vacancy at Lincoln's Inn, by the promotion of Dr. Gastrell.

The 2d article is an extract from a fac-simile of the first part of the Saxon Homilies described

valuable work add "Adamnani (Hibernensis) de situ terræ sanctæ, et quorundam aliorum locorum, ut Alex-
"andriæ et C. P. Libri 2," published by Gretser, 4to. Ingolstadii, 1619, and by Mabillon, in his *Acta*; also
the "Chronicon Hierosolymitanum," published by Reineccius, 4to. Helmstadt, 1584; and the *Itinera* by
Wesseling.

by Wanley, Catal. pp. 26, 87, 137, in the Hatton Collection, "Junii Apogr. inter Codices "Junianos, Num. 41," of which there is another copy in S. Bennet's Library, Cambridge, vol. 284, p. 147. In this transcript the different readings of both are preserved: the pages are 15.

The 3d article is—"De Anticristo Tractatulus Latine et Anglo-Saxonice." This occupies seven pages.

The 4th is—"De Secunda Epistola quando dividimus Crisma."—Seven pages. All these articles, excepting the 3d, are in Anglo-Saxon language and characters.

The 5th is—"De Anticristo."—Six pages, in Anglo-Saxon language and characters. The original is mentioned by Wanley, Catal. pp. 27, 58, 139.

The 6th is—"De Septiformi Spiritu," from the MS. "Junius 48," in Anglo-Saxon language and characters; 4 pages.

The 7th—"Of the Sevenfold Spirit;" 4 pages in English, a translation from the preceding.

8th—"De Perseverantia;" 4 pages Anglo-Saxon, in the same hand.

9th—"De Vita S. Suithuni." This is a Saxon Homily, and is mentioned by Wanley, Catal. pp. 188, 192. It is very neatly transcribed, and is stated to be a fac-simile of the ancient Cotton MS. in the hand of Elizabeth Elstob.—23 pages 4to.

10th—"Chronici Saxonici fragmentum." The following account of this piece is inserted on the margin of its first page, in the hand of William Elstob:

"Liber Chartaceus, Gulielmi Lambardi manu exaratus, unde et hunc nostrum apographum "descripsimus.—In hunc modum describitur.—Liber quondam V. Cl. Gulielmi Lambardi, "Cantiani, nunc Gulielmi Somneri Cantuariensis, ex dono viri humanissimi Thomæ Godfrey "Hodefordiensis, apud Cantianos, armigeri, ejusdem Lambardi generi, multis nominibus hono- "randi." This piece is also mentioned by Wanley, Catal. p. 271. The pages are 45, and a note at the end of the 45th states that the whole was collated, 20th June, 1712, by William and Elizabeth Elstob. Its various readings and additional facts, compared with Gibson's edition, are very numerous. The interval of history contained in it, extends from 1043 to 1078; and, so far, it affords satisfactory evidence of very considerable variations. Florence, of Worcester, is the best interpreter of the Saxon Chronicle.

11th—"Numerus Hydarum Angliæ;" 4 pages in Anglo-Saxon language and characters. This also is a fac-simile of a MS. copied by William Lambard, which is mentioned by Wanley, Catal. p. 271. The following notice is inserted on the margin of the first page, in Mr. Elstob's hand:—"Descripta sunt hæc e Codice manu Willielmi Lambardi exarato, olim Guilielmi Somneri "peculium, jam vero Ecclesiæ Christi quæ est Cantuariæ inter fragmenta quædam Historica." This piece was collated by both the Elstobs, 20th June, 1712.

The extracts from the Saxon Life of S. Swithin in this MS. are valuable, from their antiquity, and far superior to the authorities produced by Rudburn, a Monk of the Old Minster in Winchester. A.D. 1450. (1) S. Swithin was consecrated Bishop of Winchester in 852, as in

(1) Rudburni Hist. Major Wintoniensis, in Wharton's Anglia Sacra.—Those Historians of Winchester, whose Legendry tales are founded on Rudburn, ought to recollect that his authority is rejected, in many
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Hearne's *Textus Roffensis*, p. 269. By his Counsel, King Ethelwolph, King Alfred's father, enacted the new law of tithes, by which he gave a tenth of all his lands throughout the kingdom, free of taxation, to the church. This law was confirmed in a Mycel-Synod, in 854, as in Ingulphus, and Asser, and in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 854.

The fragment of that Chronicle, No. X. in the MS. now before us, consists of forty-five pages, neatly transcribed in Saxon language and characters, by Mrs. Elstob, and diligently collated with the Canterbury MS. by her and her brother, in 1712. This Saxon MS. is the more valuable, as Gibson expressly professes not to have seen any MS. other than the Bodleian, Laud. E. 80; which contained any part of the Saxon Chronicle subsequent to 1070—"Ab anno 1070, non alio quovis Codice usi sumus."

We are informed in the *Archæologia*, vol. i. p. 26, that William Elstob translated the Saxon Homily of Lupus, published in *Hickes's Dissertatio Epistolaris*, p. 98, and the Homily of S. Gregory's day, in 8vo. 1709, and other works of his are mentioned, without any reference to the MS. collections now before us. These evince rather his diligence as a transcriber, than that skill or knowledge of the Saxon language, which distinguished Somner, Wheloc, and Lambard.

The MS. copies of the Saxon Chronicle are, first the Bodleian, Laud. E. 80, from the birth of Christ to 1144, which is the foundation of Gibson's Oxford edition, 1692. The whole of this MS. down to 1121, fol. 81, is in one hand, and one ink; the ink differs from thence to 1132, but the hand continues the same. From 1132 to the end, Wanley thinks the hand different; but there are no solid grounds for ascribing any part of it to a higher period than the middle of the 12th century. Gibson says that it is the oldest and most complete and valuable copy extant, and he adds, "*huic uni plus debent Annales Anglosaxonici quam cæteris omnibus.*"⁽¹⁾ But yet, he admits that the language is not pure Anglo-Saxon. "*Illius idioma ad nostrum sermonem paulatim deflectit.*" The different readings of the Canterbury MS. are very important.

2. The next MS. of the Saxon Chronicle, which is described as the most ancient by Wanley, is that of C.C.C.C. S. 1, above mentioned. This is supposed to be much older than Gibson's, and to have been written partly in 891. But those who with Wanley refer it to that time, acknowledge, that though it is written by different hands from 891 to 924, yet these hands are equally ancient. (2) Now, if the latter assertion be true, the writer of the first part must have lived to the year 924, where the second ends, else how could both the transcripts be equally ancient.

instances, by the learned. Lantfred, a Winchester Monk, wrote in 980 a short history of the miracles of S. Swithin, which has never been printed, though there are two fine copies in MS. in the Cotton and in the Royal Library, xv. c. vii. which are quoted by Casley and Nicholson. There is a *Metrical Life of S. Swithin* by Wolstan, a Monk of Winchester, about 1001, which is quoted by Rudburn, and published by Mabillon in his *Sæc. 5, Bened. 628*. See also the ancient Cotton MSS. Julius, E. 7, and Otho. B. 10.

(1) It appears to have been written by a Monk of Peterborough. Wanley calls the MS. of C.C.C.C. S. 11, the oldest extant. p. 65.

(2) Wanley's words are "*Annales Saxonici circa annum Domini 891 exarati, ab anno 891, aliis manibus æque antiquis exaratæ traduntur. Ab anno 924, usque ad ann. 1075, continuatur Chronicon, diversis manibus scriptum, quod ostendit hunc Codicem esse autographum.*" p. 130.

This same MS. is that from which Wheloc published the Acts of Lanfranc at the end of his Bede, ed. Cantab. 1643, p. 563, where that part of the MS. is not older than the 12th age.

3. The third MS. is the Cotton, Tiberius, A. 6, beginning from Julius Cæsar, and ending with 977, all in Saxon, of which the Bodleian MS. Laud. G. 361, is a copy. The age of this MS. is unknown. Wanley does not venture to say more than two words on the subject:—*“ Exemplar antiquum et emendatum.”* p. 220.

4. The fourth is the Cotton. Tiberius, B. 4, from the birth of Christ to 1052, in one hand, and thence continued to 1079. The years from 261 to 693, were missing, until they were supplied by S. Josselin from other MSS. This is all in Saxon, but its age is uncertain.

5. The fifth is the Cotton MS. Domitian VIII. in Saxon and Latin, from the birth of Christ to Edward the Confessor. This has been copied by Francis Junius, and collated by Gibson.

6. The 6th is the Cotton MS. Otho. B. xi. containing the Saxon Version of Bede's History, from p. 1, to p. 231, and then *“ Chronicon Saxon. a Julio Cæsare ad ann. A.D. 1001”* inclusive.

The Elstob copy now before us differs from all those, and is taken from the MS. described by Wanley, p. 271. It contains the Article *“ De numero Hydarum Angliæ,”* which is the 11th in this copy, and ought to be collated with another bearing a similar title in the Cotton MS. last mentioned, Otho B. xi. The title of the former is *“ Census terrarum in aliquibus partibus Australis et occidentalis Angliæ. Sive numerus Hidarum qui olim pertinebant ad nonnullas urbes, et oppida Majorum gentium quæ in Australi et occidentali Anglia sita erant. Saxonice.”*

The title of the latter is *“ Computus Hidarum, Saxonice, in fine mutilus, in quo docetur quot Hidæ, tunc temporis faciebant Acram, quot gyrdam, quot unum furlongum,”* &c.

The Survey of England by William the Conqueror was founded, probably on these more ancient Saxon measurements. Domesday book contains a survey of all lands in every District of England, with the names of their proprietors, tenures, value, the quantity of meadow, pasture, arable, the wood of each District, and in some counties the number of tenants, cottagers, and slaves; all which particulars were registered by Verdicts of Juries, as in the Saxon Chronicle and Ingulphus; the whole Survey was completed in six years, with the exception only of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland; and this could hardly be effected in so short a time without referring to previous mensuration.⁽¹⁾ Each Barony was divided into Knight's fees, which seldom consisted of less than forty hydes of land, as in Spelman's Glossary, voce *“ Feodum.”* ⁽²⁾

The last article in this MS. relates to the History of Worcester, and was transcribed by Mr. Elstob from Lambard's MS. in Christ Church, Canterbury. It consists of 26 pages, in Saxon

(1) A similar survey had been made by King Alfred, which was long preserved at Winchester, as stated by Henry of Huntingdon and others, which probably served as a model to William.

(2) There is reason to think that forty Hides, or between four and five thousand acres was the estate requisite for intitleing to a seat in the Saxon Wittingamot, Hist. Eliens. c. 36–40. Brady on Domesday, Dugdale Pref. to Baronage, and Kelham's Domesday illustrated, page 6, with the Introduction to the magnificent edition of the Additamenta to Domesday. Fol. Lond. 1816, p. xi.

language and characters, and has been published from another MS. by Hearne, in his "Chartulary of Hemingford." (1)

Hemingus was a Monk of Worcester at the time of the Conquest. His chartulary of Worcester exists still in his own hand, and is quoted by Dugdale in his Warwickshire, as one of the most valuable documents in the kingdom. But though he quotes it with due respect, he has omitted several important notices relating to Warwickshire, which its pages supply; some Monasteries also which are mentioned in it are omitted in the Monasticon, as Beckford, Berkley, and Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, Bloccanleeh and Bitum in Worcestershire.—The Monks of Worcester coucealed this valuable MS. from Leland at the time of his Visitation of the Monasteries, and it is not mentioned either by him, Bale, or Pits. (2).

No. XLII.

"STATUTA AULÆ DIVÆ CATHARINÆ."—*octavo, paper.*

Of this MS. the written pages are 38: the writing is modern. The transcript appears to be from the original Statutes of S. Catharine Hall, Cambridge, as altered by the royal visitors in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It contains the rules introduced by those visitors, and a list of the benefactors.

No. XLIII.

"BISHOP BATEMAN'S STATUTES FOR CAIUS COLLEGE."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 144, the writing is of the reign of James I. These Statutes are dated 30 March, 1558, the augmentations annexed to them are of 1st Jan. 1572.

This transcript, which is all in one hand, contains King James I's Letter to the University of Cambridge, 4 March, 1616. Bishop Bateman had previously founded Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1347. He died at Avignon in 1354.

After a lapse of 200 years from its first foundation, Caius College had a second founder, Dr. John Caius, in the reign of Queen Mary, 1557. He was physician to Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and wrote two books, "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ," which have been

(1) "Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorn. e Codice MS. penes Richardum Graves; edidit T. Hearne, "qui et eam partem Libri de Domesday, quæ ad Ecclesiam pertinet Wigorn. subnexuit." 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1723. The original is in the Cotton Library. Tiberius, A. 13.

(2) See Hearne's Preface, p. 97; and his Version of Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 286.

published by Hearne with Dr. Key's book, "de Antiquitate Oxoniæ." We have now before us the 2d edition, printed London, 8vo. 1568, prefixed to which is a short account of the Author in MS. taken from Nicholson's English Historical Library, p. 153; and from Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, p. 257-8.

From these it appears that Caius's first edition was published under the feigned name of Londinensis. Brian Twyne's Refutation of it came out in 4to. Oxoniæ, 1608. (1)

No. XLIV.

"RULES OF THE JESUITES."—*octavo, paper.*

We now proceed to develop one of the most artful systems of policy that ever was devised for the absolute subjugation of the human mind, or the government of human society. It is entitled "A translation into English of the Rules of the Jesuites according to the original, as it existed in the different houses of that society in the reign of James I."—It is bound in parchment, and belonged to one of the English seminaries of that order, as appears by the arms of the Society stamped on both sides of the cover. On the title page are these words in the same hand in which the whole is transcribed:—"In this booke and in the summary at the end, are all the Rules, onely exceptinge those for Preestes and Preachers, but they are not in order as they be in the Latin."

The reason why most copies of those Rules are imperfect, both in print and MS. appears to be this,—that some of the rules were designedly secret. (2) From these, however imperfect copies, both in print and MS. it appears that the order of Jesuits was divided into four classes; the fourth of which were not required to take the habit, or the vows of poverty or celibacy, but only to make a solemn declaration of their resolution to live and die subject to the commands of the General. In return for this they were to enjoy the favour and protection of the Order, and were entitled to all its spiritual and several of its temporal advantages.—The society might thus embrace in its vast circle the Kings of France, Spain, and Portugal, and their Secretaries of State, and Ambassadors; (3) and in fact S. Francis Borgia, Duke of Gandia, was a Jesuit of the fourth

(1) At the end of the copy now before us is the "Historia aliquot nostri sæculi martyrum, Moguntiae, anno 1550," with the autograph of the learned Stephanus Baluzius Tutelensis.

(2) "Non oportebit Constitutiones universas ab iis qui novi accedunt legi; sed Compendium quoddam agi." Declarat. in Exam. c. 1. Prague ed. p. 342 This is repeated in the printed "Regulæ Communes Jesuitar." Reg. 38. v. 2, p. 78. The best edition of both is that of Prague, in 2 vols. folio, 1757. See the Causes Celebres, t. 13. Amsterdam, 1777, p. 3, and 413.

(3) "Le seul propos d'être toujours soumis au general suffisoit pour constituer un Jesuite, sans qu'il fut necessaire qu'il se liât par les voeux de pauvreté ni de chasteté. Cette Societé a l'aide de cette quatrieme espece, pouvoit donc comprendre, dans son sein, des hommes de tous les ordres, et de tous les états, maries,

Order. He had made even the solemn vows of a Jesuit three or four years before he took the habit, and without having made any Noviciate. "He was admitted in 1547, says Ribadeneira, "who was personally acquainted with him, having made the solemn vows privately, lest that "secret should be divulged before he could make a public profession, which he did in 1551."

Cardinal Alexander Ursini, the Duke of Bracciano's son, was also a Jesuit, without having made any Noviciate, or taken the solemn vows of the Order, but with this restriction:—as far as consistent with the dignity of a Cardinal, "*quoad dignitatis ratio patiebatur*," which was in fact, no restriction at all; and he died a Jesuit, without having ever worn the habit, or resided in any of their Colleges, as in Sotwel's Catalogue of Jesuitical writers, Rome, fol. 1673.

Mr. de Noier, Secretary of State to Lewis XIII. was also a professed Lay Jesuit, and it is now pretty well ascertained that Lewis XIV. was induced by the Fathers Le Chaize and Le Tellier to become a lay Jesuit, about the latter end of his reign; (1) nor is it necessary to alledge other instances, the Constitutions of the Order being abundantly clear on this subject. "*Societas, ut ejus nomen latissime accipitur, omnes eos qui sub obedientia Præpositi generalis vivunt, etiam novitios, et quicumque, cum propositum vivendi et moriendi in societate habeant, in probationibus versantur, ut in eam ad aliquem ex aliis gradibus de quibus dicetur, admittantur, complectitur.*" (2)

"*Quocumque ex quatuor modis aliquis in societate sit, capax est communicationis gratiarum,*" &c. Constit. part 5, c. 1.

We are decided enemies to all captious or controversial hostility to any body of men; nor is it fair to ascribe to any institution the errors of the guilt of its members. But neither is it permitted to any institution to hide its own designs, by exhibiting in glowing colours the merits of its individual members, and throwing its abuses and dangers into the back ground. The Jesuits have produced some of the greatest men in all the sciences. The mendicant Orders, even during the period of their greatest lustre, were only schoolmen and compilers, whilst the Jesuits excelled in Mathematicks, Astronomy, Geometry, Geography, Chronology, History, editions of the Classics, School Books, Antiquities, Languages, &c. All this is deserving of the highest commendation.

"on non mariez, sans qu' ils abdiquassent la profession qu' ils exercoient dans le monde, et cette espece de "Jesuites etoit capable de participer a toutes les graces spirituelles, dont la distribution etoit confiee au "general." *Causes Celebres. Ib.*

(1) *Hist. du regne de Louis XIV. Amsterd. 1717, vol. 7, p. 218–222.*

(2) "Ces epreuves dont il est ici question, pouvoient durer tant qu' il plaisoit au general, et ceux qui s' y soumettoient, etoient dispensés de porter l' habit." *Constit. Jesuit. part i. c. 4, n. 1.* *Causes celebres, ib. p. 87.*

The Constitutions of the Jesuits, printed at Prague, in two volumes, folio, describe the four degrees of the Order, three of which were publicly professed: the fourth Laymen, part 5, c. 1.

(3) No. 34. "Lett the Provincially remember that an unprofitable multitude ought not to be admitted into our Institute, and in this poynt lett hym cause the Rules of the Examiner's Office to be diligently observed."

No. 35. "Concerning the first five impediments, although the society cannot dispence in any of them, yett if in him who asketh to be admitted be discovered any more excellent giftes of God, lett hym advertise the generall thereof, that, if he shall doubt of any impediment, he may have recourse to hym." *MS. p. 20.*

No. 36. "He, (the Provincially) shall have faculty to dispence in the second impediment, except it be a great deformitie, or a notable defect, &c.

They owed this variety of talents to the 55th Rule of the MS. now before us, by which they enjoined that no species of abilities should be rejected from their Novitiate. They even ordered that if objections and impediments were started against the admission of any one into their Order, a dispensation should be granted by their General in favour of talents, wherever talents might be found. Of those from whose abilities they expected the least benefit, they made according to their own expression, "either preachers for country villages, or devout martyrs for the Indies." If any one had talents for commerce, he was appointed missionary to Martinico, Dominica, and the West Indies. Their Bourdaloues and Petaviuses they retained to support their credit in Europe, whilst their Sacys and Valettes were driving a trade worth millions of pounds sterling from the Missions of the Windward Islands. (1)

To these matters, however objectionable in some points of view, we are not inclined to oppose the clamours of the Jansenists. Every corporate body endeavours to enrich itself. But we cannot disguise the formidable objection which has been irresistibly erected on the basis of their own grand and avowed principle, of blind obedience to the most arbitrary orders which might be issued by their General. This obedience extended not only to the temporalities of the Order, so that any member, however meritorious in other respects, might be removed at will from all those comforts which his own abilities or industry might have acquired, and from all those valuable and endearing connections which he might have formed, throughout a period of many years, but it extended also to those opinions, which reading and inquiry might have conscientiously established in the mind. (2)

In the MS. now before us, the Rules relating to this subject begin with the Preamble, which may be seen below; (3) and the Rules themselves are expressed in the original in these words—*"Idem sapiamus. Idem prope dicamus. Doctrinæ igitur differentes non admittantur."* Constit. Jesuit. part iii. c. 1, § 18.

Again. *"In opinionibus etiam in quibus Catholici Doctores variant inter se, vel contrarii sunt, ut conformitas in Societate sit, curandum est."* Declarat. in Constit. part iii. c. 1.

Again. *"Paratus sit (quisque) ad iudicium suum submittendum, sentiendumque ut fuerit constitutum a Societate de hujusmodi rebus sentire oportere."* Exam. Cap. 3, § ii.

Again. *"Omnes eandem doctrinam quæ in Societate fuerit electa, ut melior et convenientior nostris, sequantur."* Constit. part 8, c. 1.

Again. *"Interrogetur an velit proprium sensum ac iudicium subnittere ejus superiori, ita ut acquiescat ejus sententiæ."* Exam. c. 6, § 8.

(1) See the case of Valette in the Causes Celebres. t. 13.

(2) *"L'Empire du general etoit egalement absolu sur les volontes, sur les esprits, sur la morale, sur les constitutions memes."* Causes Celeb. p. 85.

(3) No. 54. p. 32. *"Seeing that the novelty and diversity of opinions may not only hynder the end itself which the Society hath proposed, to witt the greater glory of God, but also greatly weaken the state of the Society, It is by all means very necessary, by sum certayne lawe to restrayne the over much liberty of witts, booth in bringing in and following new opinions, wherefore lett the Provincials moost dilygently take care that according to the meanyng of the Constitutions those thyngs be exactly observed of all ours, but principally of the professors which are commended in the manner of studies," &c.*

Again. "Obedientia tum in executione, tum in voluntate, tum in intellectu sit in nobis semper
 "omni ex parte perfecta, cum magna celeritate, spirituali gaudio, et perseverantia, quidquid nobis
 "injunctum fuerit obeundo, omnia justa esse nobis persuadendo, omnem sententiam ac judicium
 "nostrum cæca quadam obedientia abnegando." Constit. part 2, c. 1, § 1.

It may be objected that we quote the Declarations as well as the Rules or constitutions of the order. We reply that both were equally obligatory. "Declarationes quæ simul cum Constitutionibus promulgantur, eandem quam illæ auctoritatem habent." Constit. part 6, c. 2, § 1.

In other Societies, even in the most strict of the Mendicants, it was permitted to speak and write freely as conscience dictated, on all questions which were yet undecided by the authority of the Church. It was admitted as a Law expressly mentioned in the Gospel, that every Man is bound to use and improve the talent committed to his care; nor can any thing be more repugnant to the candor and sincerity which the Gospel enjoins, than the system of disguise and duplicity, which Jesuitical Professors and Students were thus compelled to assume.

Blind obedience was enjoined not only in all matters of importance, but even in the most trivial occurrences, and the voice of the General, and even his wish, was placed on a level with that of our Saviour. "Non solum in rebus obligatoriis, sed etiam in aliis, licet nihil aliud quam signum voluntatis Superioris, sine ullo expresso videretur, ita ut, ad ejus vocem, perinde ac si a Christo Domino egrederetur, quam promptissimi simus, re quavis, atque adeo littera a nobis inchoata, nec dum perfecta, relicta." Const. part 6, c. 2, § 1.

All these injunctions were confirmed by the Bulls of several Pontiffs, (1) which declared moreover, that the General was the sole Proprietor of all the wealth acquired in the different kingdoms by the subordinate Provincials, and Individuals of the Society, which he could either entirely withhold, or divide as he pleased, without being accountable to any other tribunal than that of his own conscience. (2)

Thus, whatever king those Individuals might be subject to, whatever Country might have given them birth, if the General lifted but his finger, they were compelled to acknowledge another Country and another Sovereign, in the bosom of their own.

Let us fancy forty thousand persons (3) who were professed Jesuits in 1760, all chosen from

(1) By Paul III. of 1540 and 1543; by Julius III. of 1550; Gregory XIII. of 1576; and Gregory XIV. of 1591.

(2) S. Ignatius prescribes that each member of the Order shall obey the General's commands, exactly as Abraham obey'd God's, without considering whether they are just or unjust—"ut statim vobiscum ipsi quidquid superior præcepit, ipsius Dei præceptum esse et voluntatem, sic ad ea facienda quæcumque superior dixerit, cæco quodam impetu voluntatis parendi cupidæ, sine ulla prorsus disquisitione feramini. Sic egisse credendus est Abraham, filium Isaac immolare jussus." Epist. Præpositi Generalis Ignatii ad suos anno 1553.

(3) Father Juvenici shews, in his History of this Order of Religious Politicians, that in 1710, it possessed the revenues of 612 Colleges, 340 houses of residence, 59 Noviciates, 200 Missions, 24 houses of professed Jesuits, that its Empire extended over 37 Provinces, including one half of the habitable globe, and that the number of professed Jesuits was 19,998. These multiplied exceedingly before their suppression in 1767, and afforded to the General at Rome above 30,000 keen eyes, with which he saw all the transactions, and 30,000 ears, with which he heard all the secrets of Europe, Asia, and America, with inconceivable swiftness, and precision.

among the best gifted with talents in the different Regions of Europe, all skilled from their infancy in the different languages, and acquainted with the manners of the various nations to which they individually belonged, united together by a conformity of doctrines and principles, united to their Chief by an ardent and irresistible obedience, cunningly distributed throughout the different Kingdoms and Provinces of the world, all governed by one mind, and directed by one soul, and we shall readily agree that this intriguing Politico-Religious Society might well be defined "a keen and two-edged Sword, the point of which was every where, whilst the hilt was at Rome."

The General had a power not only of recalling or abridging his own commissions, granted to all Provincials and Rectors, but he could, according to the express declaration of the Rules, secretly give the Lie to his own Patents, by granting private contradictory Patents to his favourites, which they might produce as occasions offered, so as to limit, or even annul the ostensible powers granted at the same time. (1) He could open all letters written to any of the society, either by Laymen or Ecclesiastics; and it was enjoined in the Rules to all the members, that in communicating to the General matters which required secrecy, they should write according to a certain device known only to them, by which, even if the letters were opened, they could be understood only by the writer and the Superior. "In rebus quæ secretum requirunt, 'his' vocabulis utendum erit, ut ea intelligi nisi a superiore non possint. Modum autem 'præscribet generalis.'" (2)

Another very important rule was that by which the different Provincials, Rectors, and Superiors, were obliged to communicate all matters of importance that came to their knowledge, at least monthly, so that their eyes, ears, and understandings, should belong entirely to the General.—"Provinciales omnium Provinciarum Europæ scribant ad Generalem semel quolibet 'mense. Curabunt ut statum totius Provinciæ bene expliceant, et in universum ita scribere 'debent, ut Generalis omnium rerum, omniumque personarum statum, quoad ejus fieri possit, 'ante oculos habeat.'" Reg. Soc. Art. de forma scribendi, § 2, 3, 7, 10, 11.

The General could in virtue of one of the Rules, alter or even destroy the rules themselves. This power was granted by Pope Paul III. who in his Bull of 1543, says "et tam hactenus factas, 'quam in posterum faciendas constitutiones ipsas, juxta locorum, et temporum, ac rerum 'qualitatem et varietatem, mutare, alterare, seu in totum Cassare, et alias de novo condere possint 'et valent, quæ postquam mutatæ, alteratæ, seu de novo conditæ fuerint, eo ipso Apostolica 'auctoritate præfata confirmatæ censeantur.—By another Bull of 1578, it was ordained that the General's determinations should be adhered to in these matters, in defiance even of a Decree

(1) "Quamvis Generalis, in Patentibus Litteris ad Præpositos particulares missis, amplissimam eis facultatem 'impertiat, quo magis subditi eosdem venerentur, et humiliores ac submissiones sint, nihilominus tamen 'per secretas litteras, hæc potestas contrahi prout convenire videbitur, et limitari potest." Declarat. in Constit. p. 2, and again, p. 14.

"Quamvis aliis inferioribus suam facultatem communicet, poterit tamen approbare vel rescindere quod illi 'fecerint." part ii. c. 3, § 20.

(2) Reg. Soc. de forma scrib. § 24. This is more strongly urged again, thus:—"Si quid scribendum esset 'de rebus quæ externorum aliquem tangerent, id scribetur, ut etiam si litteræ in manus ejus inciderent, offendi 'non possit." ib. No. 26. ed. Prague, 2 vols. folio, 1757.

of a General Council—"Non obstantibus generalis concilii, aliisque Apostolicis, nec non in Provincialibus et Synodalibus Conciliis editis, generalibus vel specialibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus." And it was moreover prohibited, by the Popes themselves, to any Jesuit to avail himself of any Rescript of the Holy See, or any Privilege which might exempt him from the power of the General, or even to keep such privilege in his possession—"Nulla persona societatis privilegium aliquod contra communia ipsius societatis statuta postulare audeat, aut obtentum retinere. Si quæ vero impetrabuntur hujusmodi a sede Apostolica, irrita sunt et inania," &c. (1)

Another Rule provided, that if the alteration or abolition of the Rules gave offence to the temporal Princes, then the General should proceed in a more secret way by his Dispensing power, leaving the Rule a dead letter, and abolishing its practical application—"Ad Generalem pertinebit, in iis quæ accidunt, ubi dispensatione opus est, dispensare."

So strictly did the Rules oblige all the members to agree in one doctrine in all cases, that when the Advocate-General of France proposed in 1611, to the French Jesuits to subscribe the Article, That no power on earth could depose the King or deprive him of his Kingdom on account of heresy—and that no person could without guilt attempt his life, their answer was that "even though they believed so, yet they could sign no such Declaration without the consent of their General.

Thus they could not abjure one of the most abominable doctrines of Rebels and Regicides, nor consequently profess the Christian faith, in matters essential and most sacred, without the leave of their superiors!

Finally.—No Appeal was admitted in any case whatsoever, even to the Pope, and much less to any secular tribunal—"Nulli de Societate ab Institutis, ordinationibus, correctionibus et mandatis Congregationis Generalis, aut Præpositi Generalis, ad quemcumque, etiam ad Summum Pontificem, nisi de speciali S. Pontificis licentia, appellare licet;" (2) and this Rule was confirmed by the Popes themselves. (3) Consequently, if any individual of the Order wished to avail himself of the protection which the public tribunals afforded, against oppression, calumny, indigence, confinement, there was no remedy. The very appeal would expose the appellant to worse calamities and vexations than those of which he complained.

(1) "Compendium Verbo Privilegia," § 3. The Jesuitical Institution thus bearded not only the authority of the Pope, but even that of General Councils. The Vow of Obedience to the Pope was restrained and qualified thus:—"Promitto specialem obedientiam Summo Pontifici, circa Missiones, prout in litteris Apostolicis et Constitutionibus continetur." Constit. p. 5, c. 3, § 3; and again—"Tota intentio quarti hujus voti obediendi Summo Pontifici, fait et est circa Missiones." Declarat. in Constit. p. 5, c. 3. The Pope's power was thus confined merely to the sending Missionaries: but even this was eluded by another Statute of the Order:—"Generalis in Missionibus omnem habet potestatem. Potest etiam missos revocare." Const. p. 9, c. 3, § 9. and the Declarations explained this most unequivocally, thus:—"Non solum missos per seipsum, sed etiam per Summum Pontificem, nullo tempore definito, potest revocare." Ib.

(2) Compend. Verbo "Appellatio."

(3) "Volumus, statuimus, et ordinamus quod a correctore Regulæ Societatis . . . appellare, aut talis appellatio per ullum Judicem admitti, non possit." Bull of 1549.

The other mendicant orders were governed by Rules, which their Generals could neither misinterpret nor annul. Not the slightest innovation could be introduced into the Primitive Rules, without the consent of the chapter; if any individual felt aggrieved by any Innovation, he could have recourse to the Civil power, which received his Appeal "ab abusu Potestatis."⁽¹⁾ The Vows formed a reciprocal contract between the individual who pronounced them, and the Order at large. Delinquents were judged and punished according to established laws which were written: they could not be deprived of their places, without judicial proceedings which established the imputation of guilt: they could hold their private opinions in all matters of controversy, not decided by the authority of the church. In all such matters they might consult for their conscience or their patriotism. Some cases of hardship occur; as that of Father Harold, described in the Letters of Columbanus, and that of Peter Walsh, and other Franciscans who subscribed the Irish Remonstrance in defiance of the Court of Rome. But these cases were rare: the persecutions of those men were violations of the Franciscan Rules; and there are, perhaps, as many instances of victorious resistance in those Orders, as of oppression: for instance, in the reign of Henry IV. of France, the Mendicants were excited by the Popes to use all their influence against him as a heretick, and yet, in each of those orders, excepting in that of the Jesuits, powerful parties turned out in favour of the Royal cause; whereas the Jesuits opposed it to a Man. ⁽²⁾ Even the Pope's Mandates were, in their Code, subordinate to the General's.

When Benedict XIV. had the most satisfactory information that the Jesuits had established in Paraguay an abominable Despotism, by which they reduced the old natives to the most abject slavery, leaving them only the mere necessities of life, and engrossing all the other fruits of their labour to themselves, he issued a Bull dated 21st December, 1741, addressed to the Bishops of the Brazils, ordering the Jesuits to restore to the native Indians their personal Liberty, Property and Commerce, but though the King of Portugal issued similar decrees in 1755, not one Jesuit supported either the Pope or the King. The Society armed their Slaves, and rebelled in 1754, 1755, and 1756; nor did they yield until they were defeated in a pitched battle by the Royal Troops. ⁽³⁾ Europe applauded when they were suppressed. They have been restored, and Europe will rejoice in their suppression again.

(1) "Les Constitutions de chaque ordre sont, pour le General, une Loi qu'il ne peut enfreindre. Il ne peut y porter la plus legere atteinte, sans le consentement du corps entier, et ce consentement est encore impuissant, s'il n'est appuyé de l'autorité seculiere. Chez les Jesuites, il n'y avoit de Regle que celle que le General vouloit," &c. Causes Celebres, t. 13, p. 178.

(2) "Il y avoit cependant, dans tous les Ordres mendiants, des sujets attaches au parti du Roi. Le preuve en est consignee dans les Registres du Parlement, &c. Ces monuments, au contraire, attestent que pas un seul Jesuite ne balanca un instant de servir, avec un zele intrepide et furieux, la faction abominable des Seize, qui estoient presides par le Pere Dompignat Jesuite." Causes Celeb. t. 13, p. 184.

How could it be otherwise? The General could arbitrarily banish to the remotest extremities of the globe, and degrade from the highest to the lowest and most painful and contemptible offices. See the Prague edition of the Rules "edition la plus complete et authentique." Causes Celebres, t. 13, p. 413.

(3) These facts are amply detailed in 3 vols. 8vo, which were presented by Mello, the Portuguese Ambassador, in 1765, to Mr. Grenville, then Minister: they are intitled—"Recueil des Decrets Apostoliques, et des ordonnances du Roi de Portugal, concernant la conduite des Jesuites dan Paraguay," &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1760.

No. XLV.

“ GREGORY’S CHANTRY, ALDGATE.”—*quarto, parchment.*

This is an account of William Gregory’s foundation of a Chantry in the Parish Church of Aldrichgate London, with several Instruments relating to that Chantry in 94 pages, 4to.

Contents.

1. The will of William Gregory, the founder, dated in the text, Aug. 18th, 1461, and erroneously dated 1464 in the modern Index prefixed to this MS.
2. A deed between Nicholas Latchett, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and William Saunders, B. D. and General Confessor of the Monastery of Syon, near Brentford, Executors of said Will, for the Regulation of the Religious Ceremonies to be performed in this Chantry, dated Syon, 4th Dec. 1498, 14th Henry VII.
3. An Abstract of the Reformations made by the above-named executors.
4. The Form of observance and keeping of the Obit for Margaret Holmechesse, and of other expences mentioned in the Testament.
5. The Confirmation, by William, Bishop of London, of Reforms made by the Executors of said Testament, dated London, 3d. Decemb. 1530.
6. The Rules for the celebration of Masses for the Deceased, and the stipends for the officiating Clergy, on the several Anniversaries.

This MS. is fairly written in Latin, and in writing of the 16th century, down to page 34, where Nicholas Latchett’s Deed, and all the other Articles follow in English, and in the same hand, to the end.

No. XLVI.

“ A DISCOURSE CONCERNING PURITANS.”—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages are 66 : the margins are neatly ruled in red ink : the writing is of the reign of Charles I.—The author is unknown. Several historical facts may be gleaned from this tract, which are worth the notice rather of the Historian than of writers of controversy. In those days the Political Puritans were more violent than the Ecclesiastical, nor was hostility to Laud and to Episcopacy their principal characteristic. On pretence of the surplice, the sign of the cross, and the ceremonies of the church, it is now pretty clear that their principal object was a revolution in the State. Opinions vanish, facts remain, and perhaps the best, if not the only good use to which the original Controversial MSS. of the reigns of James and Charles can be applied, is that of preserving those facts by which the minuter discriminations of the contending parties may be accurately ascertained.

No. XLVII.

“ A PEACEABLE SURVEIWE AND EXAMINATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF
 “ THE HUGUENOTTS, PROVINCE AGAINST THE RIGOROUS CATHOLIKES
 “ OF OUR TIME, AND PARTICULERLIE AGAINST THE ANSWERE MADE
 “ TO THE CATHOLICKE APOLOGIE, THAT WEE WHICH ARE MEMBERS
 “ OF THE CATHOLICKE, APOSTOLICKE, AND ROMISH CHURCH, OUGHT
 “ NOT TO CONDEME THE HUGUENOTTS FOR HERETIQUES, UNTILL
 “ FURTHER PROOFE BE MADE.”—*quarto, paper.*

A note, in Mr. Astle's hand, states that this tract was “ written soon after the murder of King Henry IV. of France, by Raviliac, and that it is addressed to the faithful subjects of his Successor Lewis XIIIth.”

The written pages are 98. The writing is of the reign of James I. The author is unknown. It was written, not only after the excommunication of Henry IV. of France was withdrawn in 1595, and after his murder in 1610, (1) circumstances which are alluded to in this work, but after the weak Regency of Mary of Medicis, had been followed by Lewis XIIIth's complete establishment on the throne, after Mary was driven from the helm, and Richlieu was disgraced. The author professes himself a Catholic Layman, whose object it is to conciliate the contending parties, by shewing that they do not differ in religion as much as the prejudiced and the interested on both sides endeavour to maintain.

No. XLVIII.

“ LIVES OF WOMEN SAINTS.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 355. The title on the first page is—“ The Lives of Women Saints of our Countrie of England.—Also some other Lives of Holie Women, written by some of the auncient Ffathers, page 175.” The Chronology of this MS. being erroneous, we here give the names with genuine dates, as far as they can be ascertained.

The Lives of the English and Irish Saints are—S. Helena, who died in 328; S. Ursula, a Legend from Herman Elien, a writer of the 16th century.—S. Keyna, an Irish Saint of the 6th century.—S. Bridget, of Ireland, who died in 523.—S. Dympna, ditto, she flourished

(1) The excommunications of heretical Princes, the absolution of their subjects from Oaths of Allegiance, and the doctrines on which these practices are founded, are maintained in all the four editions of Sandini's Lives of the Popes, printed by Authority in the Pope's States, so lately as in 1763, and have never been disclaimed or disavowed by the Roman Court, notwithstanding the frequent Remonstrances of the Catholic writers of England and Ireland.

about 660.—S. Edburga, who died about 920.—S. Eanswide, of the 7th century.—S. Ethelburga, of the 7th century.—S. Sexburga, died about 696.—S. Hilda, who died in 680.—S. Ermenilda, years uncertain.—S. Werburga, who died 697.—S. Milburga, of the 7th century.—S. Mildreda, of Ireland, she founded a Monastery in 670.—S. Ebba, who died in 870.—S. Etheldreda, who died in 679.—S. Kinesburga, of the 7th century.—Kineswida, of the 7th century.—S. Tibbe, of the 7th century.—S. Ethelburga, of the 7th century.—S. Hildelitha, of the 7th century.—S. Cuthburga, of the 7th century.—S. Withburga, who died in 743.—S. Inthware, of the 7th century.—S. Ffrideswide, Patroness of Oxford in the 8th century.—S. Walburga, who died in 779.—“S. Wenefride, “whom I suppose to have beene about this age of 800 and 700, albeit evident prooffe of her time as yet I finde not.” (1)—S. Modwene, of Ireland, of the 9th century.—S. Ositha, of the 9th century, Butler says she died in 870.—S. Maxentia, of the 7th century.—S. Oswen, of the 7th century.—S. Elfleda, of the 10th century.—S. Edith, who died in 984.—S. Wulfhilda, who died about 990.—S. Margaret, who died in 1093.—S. Mectilde, “1200, “out of a verie good author that lived a little after, to weete 1238.” She died soon after the year 1200.—S. Monica, by S. Augustin, she died in 386.—S. Agnes, by S. Ambrose, she died in 305.—S. Gorgonia, by S. Gregory Nazianzen.—S. Julitta, by S. Basil, she died about 370.—A Christian Maid, captive in Iberia.—S. Macrina, by S. Gregory of Nyssa, her brother, she died in 380.—S. Nonna, by S. Gregory Nazianzen.

No. XLIX.

“HERE BIGYNNETH A TRETIS THAT SUFFISITH TO ECHE CRISTEN MAN
“AND WOMMAN TO LYVEN HERAFTUR.”—*oblong quarto, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 326: the language is old English. The writing is of the 14th century. The initials of the Calendar prefixed to it are in gold, ultramarine blue, and red inks. The initial of the work is flourished round three of the margins, and illuminated in gold. The first lines are—“This Tretis compiled of a pore Caitif and nedi of goostly help of alle Cristen peple.” The letters *h* and *th* are Saxon. It contains chiefly an exposition of the “*ten hecctis*,” that is, of the ten Commandments, in ten chapters; also of the Lord’s Prayer, and of the principal Christian virtues.—Another copy of this work, on vellum, is mentioned by Oldys, in his *British Librarian*, No. 1, for January, 1737, page 21, where he says, that it is written in double columns, in the old hand used above 300 years since; and that it has been

(1) It would be difficult to find any. There is no authority older than the Legend of the 12th century.—How happens it that there never was a Christian Country less fertile in Saints than Scotland, or more abounding in Paritane?

constantly attributed to John Wicliffe, who died in 1384. In fact, Mr. Lewis mentions it in his *Life of Wicliffe*, 8vo. 1723, p. 163, as one of his works, adding, that a copy was preserved in the Lambeth Library, and another in that of Cambridge, *ib.* p. 356. Another copy, in 12mo, which he saw, was intitled "The Poor Caitif's Treatise;" and a fourth, in S. John's College, was intitled "Wicliffe's Exposition on the Catechism."

The capital letters of the MS. now before us, are modern Gothic; but the writing is coeval with Wicliffe. In ten pages of a Calendar which is prefixed, in the same hand, no Saint and no festival is mentioned of a date subsequent to Wicliffe's time.—It begins with an Exposition of the Creed, which is followed by an Exposition of the ten "heestis," and of the Lord's Prayer, to folio 91.—An Exposition of Evangelical Councils follows, and other pious Treatises, to the end; where the concluding lines in red ink are—"Here endith this blessed Tretis, that is "Counceillour of Wretchis."

The Characters of this MS. so closely resemble the types in which the first English Bibles were printed in France, that they would seem to have been those, on which the form of those types were founded.—The heavy lines of the black letter of that period, its oblong square forms, and truncated heads of the letters *d*, raised but a little above the level of the line, its square dots and points, and Gothic uniformity, all contribute to give a faithful representation of the writing of this MS. By the old English type used in France, we mean that which was after used in the Bishop's Bible, folio, 1568, and was introduced by Caxton and W. de Worde.⁽¹⁾ Most of these Lives are printed in Capgrave's "*nova Legenda Angliæ*," fol. 1516, by W. de Worde. A list of the Lives, which succeed each other in alphabetical order in that edition, may be seen in Smith's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, p. 76, 77; and in the Report of D^o. London, fol. 1732, Otho. D. p. 65.

No. L.

"S. ANSELMI EPISTOLÆ."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 499. The following memorandum is in Sir R. Twysden's hand on the last written page:—"Memorandum quod examinationi hujus libri chartacei, continentis Epistolas "417, atque paginas 498, finem fecimus 9^{mo}. die Novembris 1670, eamque concordare cum "optimo Manuscripto in Bibliotheca Cottoniana Westmonaster. In cujus rei fidem manu propria "nostra subscripsimus huic chartæ, 10 die ejusdem mensis, 1670.—Roger Twysden, inspector

(1) The first cut metal types were invented by Gutenberg, with which, in 1450, he and his companions printed the earliest edition of the Bible; the celebrated Psalter was first published, with similar types, by Fust and Schoeffer, at Mentz, in 1457, as in Meerman, vol. i. p. 6, 161 and 162. Printed books bearing dates older than 1457, must be forgeries, the above Psalter being the first that was printed with a date.

The Chinese mode of printing with engraved tablets is assigned by Couplet to A.D. 929. The *Historia Sinensis* of Abdalla, written in Persic in 1817, mentions it as an art then in common use. See Meerman, vol. i. p. 18, 218–219, and vol. ii. p. 186.

“per omnia antiqui illius libri membranei qui fuit olim liber Johannis de Grandissono, circa annum 1364, sed certe longe ante ea tempora collectus, ut ex manu cogito.—Teste Carolo Higgoni Lectore hujus libri Chartacei.”

A coeval MS. copy of some few of S. Anselm's Letters has been already noticed, No. XXIV. of this Press.—From being Abbot of Bec, he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093. The best edition of his works is that of the Benedictine Father Gerberon, Paris, 1675, reprinted in 1721, in which the Letters are divided into four books; the first containing 77, which he wrote as a simple Monk; the second, 53, as Abbot of Bec; the third, those which he wrote as Archbishop of Canterbury, which are very numerous; and the fourth, 106, which were never printed before. There are besides nine other Letters, collected from the 9th volume of D'Achery's *Specilegium*, and eight printed in the same work, which have been reprinted by Gerberon. (1)

There are three editions of his works in Gothic type, one at Nuremberg 1491, the other two at Paris, 1544 and 1549. Maittaire says that the princeps is that of Antwerp, 1481.

No. LI.

“MISSALE ROMANUM.”—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages are 523, all finely transcribed in the large Gothic characters, usual in large Missals of the 13th and 14th centuries. Some of the initials of the festivals of the first class, are illuminated in gold, and flourished finely about the margins. All the others are in red and blue inks. A Calendar of 12 pages precedes the title, which is inserted at the head of the first page of the Missal, in red ink, thus:—“Missale secundum usum Romane Ecclesie, Dominica ‘prima de adventu—Statio ad S. Mariam Majorem—Introitus.’”—The initial letter *A*, on this 13th page, is illuminated in gold and ultramarine blue, and contains a miniature of David, penitent. Another miniature, in the same style and ornaments, at p. 29, represents the Infant at Bethlehem, with the Virgin and Joseph; another, at p. 40, represents the offerings of the Wise Men. At p. 226, the Crucifixion fills the whole page, the margins of which are finely ornamented with foliage, in gold and blue. Several other miniatures follow, executed in the same manner, representing the leading events of the Gospel, and figures of Saints. The Calendar gives no Saint of a later date than S. Lewis, King of France, canonized in 1297, but the freshness of the writing and parchment, and the frequent mention of Saints of the order S. Francis, oblige us to refer it to the latter end of the 14th century, or beginning of the 15th. The celebrated Missal, called the “Bedford Missal,” and described by Dibdin, is of the 15th.

(1) To this edition are annexed the works of S. Anselm's pupil Eadmer, the first of which is the “Life of Anselm;” the second is the “*Historia Novorum*,” divided into six books, the four first of which give the history of S. Anselm's Controversy with the Kings William II. and Henry I. concerning Investing, and the two last the History of Canterbury, under Rodolphus, who succeeded S. Anselm in that See.

The superior splendor of the latter Missal establishes no presumption with respect to difference of age. There were in that, and the preceding age, many retrograde as well as progressive movements in the arts, which prevent our being warranted in any inference, from the superiority or inferiority of the style of either. Finiguerra's Sulphur, representing the Assumption of the Virgin, now in the Stowe Collection, though a work of the same age, is far superior in taste and execution to any thing of the kind that has ever been attempted since. (1) The magnificent Missal of Francesco and Girolomo Veronesi, described by Dibdin, was executed in the same age; and yet how many are there of that time which must be pronounced rude and barbarous in comparison. Henry VIIIth's Missal in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, affords another fine specimen of the 15th century, tending to shew that Missals of that age, contain so many of the excellencies, and so many of the defects of the art of illuminating and ornamenting books, that no inference can be fairly drawn from them, to ascertain the priority of their dates. Much depended on the encouragement held out to the Artist, much more upon his skill and assiduity. In one and the same MS. the border ornaments are often exquisitely drawn; whilst the figures of men and animals in the larger drawings and miniatures, are executed without the least regard to anatomy, or perspective. At the commencement of the 16th century, there were, in Paris and Orleans only, upwards of ten thousand Scribes, and illuminators of books, who were deprived of their livelihood by the invention of printing; (2) and it may well be supposed that in this numerous crowd, there were men of various merit, who exercised their art with various gradations of diligence and neglect.

Splendid copies of the four Gospels were anciently preserved in cases of gold or ivory, with a crucifix adorned with gems. (3) Aimonius says, that amongst the church utensils brought from Spain by Childebert, King of France, were twenty Cases of the Gospels, made of solid gold, adorned with gems. (4) Simeon, of Durham, mentions MSS. of the Gospels adorned and preserved in the same manner. (5) But to the triumphs of barbarism in the middle ages,

(1) "The fineness of some of the lines, says Dibdin, which are portrayed on the sulphur, is quite astonishing. They have been minutely confronted with the engraved Pax, and correspond with it to the greatest nicety. The effect of the whole is most lively and brilliant, bearing altogether a strong resemblance to an engraving on ivory. The truth is, that nothing can exceed the prodigious power of expression which appears in the minutest countenances, whether of agitation, as in the angels blowing the trumpets above, or of softness and resignation in the attendant angels below. In the elegance of the attitudes, and the folds of the drapery, we observe all the grace of Raffaele, and all the breadth of Masaccio. The copperplate impression affords no idea even of the truth of the features of the respective countenances, which necessarily implies the total absence of original expression. Had Clovio copied such a gem, and introduced it into some Missal for one of his Royal Masters! how many purse strings would have been unloosed to gain possession of such a treasure!"—Dibdin's Decameron, vol. 1, p. cxli.

(2) Diction. du Gens du Monde, vol. iii. p. 120.

(3) Greg. Mag. l. 12. Epist. 7, ad Theodelindam, Greg. Turon. lib. de Gloria Confessor, c. 68, and Hist. Franc. l. 3, c. 10.

(4) Aimon. de Gestis Francor. l. 2.

(5) De Dunelm. Eccl. c. 10. See also Leo Ostiensis, in Chron. Cassinensi, l. 3, c. 20, and Cardinal Bona's 8vo. edition. Coloniz Agrippinz, 1674, p. 491.

succeeded, as a necessary consequence, the decline of Calligraphy; and though its revival may be ascribed, and is ascribed by Vasari, to the 15th century, (1) yet how slow was its progress, how unequal its steps!

The earliest edition of the Roman Missal now before us, is that of Rome, folio, 1475. The earliest of the Roman Breviary is that of Turin, 8vo. 1474. There is, however, an edition of the same Breviary, in 4to. at Mayence (Moguntinum) same year.

No. LII.

“BULLÆ PAPALIUM INDULGENTIARUM.”—*folio, parchment.—*
originals. (2)

1. The first of these Bulls is of 1238, the second of 1248, the third of 1250, the fourth of 1373, the fifth of 1399, the 6th of 1404, the 7th of 1411, the eighth of 1412. Most of these are Privileges granted to English Monasteries. The ninth is Sixtus IV's Bull, licensing John Abbot of Abendon, his Nuncio, to collect Money for Indulgences, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. in England, anno Incarnationis 1476. Amongst the crimes specified in this Bull, are bigamy, adultery, detaining property unjustly, substituting bastards clandestinely for legitimate children, &c. The condition of pardon is the payment of money to the Pope, for which they are declared absolved from the duty of restitution, and restored to their baptismal innocence! And this power is given to said Nuncio, and to any other persons whom he may appoint! (3)

Several Bulls of the 16th century follow, which relate chiefly to Grants of two, three, and four Ecclesiastical livings to one Incumbent, and to boys of eleven, sixteen, and eighteen years of age. The thirty-first is of Pope Gregory XIII, appointing Patrick Latchman to the Bishoprick of Dromore, after the death of Arthur Magenis, the last Catholic Bishop of that See, who was acknowledged by the English Government. It is signed by several Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, and dated Rome, X. Kal. Feb. Pont. anno 4. i. e. A.D. 1575. The thirty-second is an Indulgence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops of England, to such as may contribute to the repairs of the Chapel of the Holy Cross in Colchester, containing an account of S. Helen's journey to Jerusalem, and of her discovering the Holy Cross, part of which she is said to

(1) Vasari says that “the illuminators of books were then enlisted with what was called in Florence the Corporation of S. Luke.” vol. 1. p. 354, ed. 1697.

(2) The following entry on the fly leaf prefixed to these Bulls, is in Mr. Astle's hand:—“The following Instruments were formerly in the library of the late Thomas Martin, the Suffolk Antiquary, except five or six, which I purchased at different times.” Thos. Astle.

The peculiarities of Papal Bulls which contribute to determine their ages, are the titles assumed by Popes of different ages, their manner of dating, their placing their names before those of the Emperors, their substituting the names of the Latin or French Emperors for the Greek, their adopting new names from their election, changes in the leaden Bulls, and in the manner of writing.

(3) This is the first Bull in this Collection that bears the date of the Incarnation.

to have inclosed in gold, and sent to her chapel in Colchester, with her ring, girdle, her pins, and twenty-four other relics. This Indulgence states further, that S. Thomas, of Canterbury, confirmed the Privileges of Colchester Chapel in 1200, giving his ring, concerning the stealing of which, in 1401, a miraculous story is related. The gold inclosing it weighed 20 ounces.

This Indulgence, abounding in Anachronisms, contains the names of the English Bishops of that year, and is a curious monument of the worse than Cimmerian darkness and ignorance, in which their understandings were beighted, at that deplorable period of our history. It is in English, and of the years 1401-2. The subsequent Bulls, Licences, and Indulgences, relate chiefly to repairs of churches and bridges, and Privileges granted to English Monasteries in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

The fifty-first is a Certificate from Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, declaring James Wright to have abjured heresy, and professed himself a Catholic, dated Paris, 28th Sept. 1707.

Almost all those are originals. The 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th, are copies of Indulgences and Dispensations of the 15th and 16th centuries.

The leaden seal, pendant from the first, bears on one side the heads of S. Peter and Paul, with the letters SPASPE, and on the reverse the name of Gregory IX. who was Pope from 1228 to 1241. It hangs from the parchment by a cord of yellow and red silk. The following notice is prefixed to it on a fly leaf of paper:—Papal Bulls are dispatched from the Roman Chancery, "and are the same with Letters Patents, Edicts, and Provisions of temporal Princes. If they "are Letters of grace and favour, the seals, which are of lead, are hung on silk thread: if they "are of justice and executory, they are hung by a hempen cord. Bulls conferring particular "marks of favour on sovereign Princes, are sometimes sealed with seals of gold. That of Pope "Clement VII. confirming the title of 'Fidei Defensor,' to Henry VIII, is of solid gold." But this account, though in general true, admits of many exceptions. The Indulgence of Grace, No. 8 in this Collection, dated 1428, has the leaden Bull pendant by a hempen cord. The leaden Seal of No. 2, is lost; but the hempen cord remains, as does that of No. 6.

Leo the Xth's Dispensation, No. 15, has lost the leaden Bull: the remaining cord is of yellow and red silk, being a Dispensation to the Vicar of Lamberthert, in the Diocese of Canterbury, allowing him to hold three livings. A.D. 1517.

Leaden Bulls affixed to Papal Acts, are much older than persons not conversant in these subjects are aware of. (1) Ficoroni has published the Leaden Bulls of Trajan, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, and Antoninus Pius, with holes drilled through them to receive the cord by which they were appendant. He has also published two leaden Bulls of Pope Deus-Dedit, in 614, and of Pope Vitalian, in 657. (2) When William, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1124, and Turstin, of York, contended for the Primacy, the former produced the ancient privileges of Canterbury, which were said to be as old as the days of S. Gregory. Turstin objected that the

(1) Muratori Antiq. Ital. t. 3, col. 129, and 132, derives them from the Roman Emperors. One of Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, is described by Montfaucon, Antiq. Expl. t. 3, part ii. p. 230. Heineccius quotes one of Galla Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great. De Sigillis, tab. 1, n. 1.

(2) Piombi Antichi, p. 71, Pl. 25, and p. 73. Pl. 24 intagliati in Roma, Roma, 4to. 1745.

leadern Bulls were not appendant, and therefore that they were not genuine.(1) This argument might have been fatal to William, as Turstin produced two with leadern Bulls of that age: but though the Popes sometimes used leadern Bulls in the 7th and 8th centuries, it was not an invariable practice, as stated by Muratori.

The letters S P A S P E on the leadern Bulls now before us, are the initials of Sanctus Paulus Sanctus Petrus; and S. Paul precedes S. Peter, because the impression from the Matrix Seal is reversed, as stated by Heineccius de Sigillis, p. 142.

The Indulgence, No. L. in this Collection, is illuminated and finely ornamented along the margins, being granted to Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry VII. from the Prior and Convent of Houndeslow in Middlesex, reciting several privileges granted to that house by various Popes, with an Absolution subjoined and dated A.D. 1508.

No. LIII. is a copy of an Indulgence granted to John and Robert Gregory, in virtue of a Bull from Pope Eugenius IV. for converting the Greeks to the church of Rome, and driving the Infidels from the limits of Christianity. It is dated Oxon. 10 Feb. 1439. Anno Pontificatus IX.

From a great variety of Bulls and Briefs in the Bullarium, it appears, that at the period from which those now before us commence, about the middle of the 13th century, a more uniform and permanent manner of dating, subscribing, addressing, beginning and ending Bulls was introduced, than was usual before. From that time, the cords by which leadern Bullæ are suspended to the parchment, are generally made of red and yellow silk, if they are Bulls of Grace, or addressed to Princes, or to persons of high distinction, or issued with peculiar solemnity. The date of the place is the first in the order of dating; then the Calends, Nones, or Ides of the month, and the year of the Pontificate, are regularly inserted.

Eugenius IV. introduced an amendment, which has been observed from his time, 1431. Down to that period, Bulls, issued on common occasions, had no other dates throughout an interval of two hundred years, than those of the place, the day of the month, and the year of the Pontificate. To these he added the year of the Incarnation, so that all subsequent Bulls, whether ordinary or extraordinary, were dated by the Incarnation, (2) an arrangement which has

(1) Decem Scriptores. Col. 1718. Gervasius Dorobern. Col. 1458. Anglia Sacra, t. 1. Col. 1763.

(2) "Eugenius IV. annos Christi cum annis Pontificatus sui, in prima persona, tali modo conjungere cepit—*"Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum anno Incarnationis Dominicæ, M.CCCC.XXVI—VII. Kal. Nov. Pontificatus vero nostri anno primo."* Acta Eruditorum, Mensis April 1715. This gives first the name of the place; secondly, the year of the Incarnation; thirdly, the Calends, Nones, or Ides of the month; fourthly, the year of the Pontificate.

The distinction between ordinary and solemn Bulls, was not noticed by Papebroke, who, after a very learned Disputation against Mabillon, acknowledges his mistake, in his Propylæum to the second volume of his Acta, for April, No. 129.

The most celebrated of Pope Eugenius's Bulls, is that issued in 1439, for the re-union of the Greek and Latin Churches, effected by mutual agreement in the Council of Florence. Of this Bull, there are three originals, one of which is preserved in the Royal Library of France, the other two in the Castle of S. Angelo, at Rome. The first has Eugenius's leadern Bull appendant, and the Greek Emperor's of gold. It is in Greek and Latin columns, and has the subscriptions of the Pope, Latin Bishops, &c. under the Latin, and those of Emperor and Greek Bishops under the Greek. The Roman copies have lost the leadern and golden Bulls, but have the remnants of the silken cords, and agree with the French document in every other particular.

been adhered to ever since. The eight first bulls in the MS. now before us want the date of the Incarnation; all the others have it at full length.

But there was still one defect which demanded a reform. The Roman reckoning of the Incarnation year was deduced frequently, as well from the 1st of January, as from the 25th of March; so that there were two New-year's days, between which an interval occurs of above nine months, which causes considerable difficulty in the Chronology of Bulls; this difficulty is increased by the custom which several Popes observed, of dating their Pontificate years, not from their Election, but from their Coronation.—For instance, a Bull of Pius II. is dated thus:—"Datum Senis anno Incarnationis Dom. M.CCCC.LVIII. v. Kal. Martii, Pontificatus nostri anno I."—Now it is unquestionable that Pius II. was elected Pope, 27th August, 1458; and therefore persons not sufficiently acquainted with the style of the Roman Court, might argue that the above Bull is a forgery, since its date appears to precede that Pope's Election by nearly six months. But this difficulty vanishes before the light which is thrown on it by our observation of two commencements of the Roman year, and by the fact that Pius refers the commencement of the Incarnation year properly to the 25th of March. With regard to the second difficulty, its solution depends on acuteness of inquiry. Clement Vth's Election occurred 5th June, 1305; his Coronation, 14th November, 1306. His Bulls are always dated from his Coronation.

Pope Nicholas V. who first introduced the words "sub annulo Piscatoris" into Roman dates in 1447, introduced also the vulgar æra, beginning uniformly from January 1.

The Constitutions of Popes, intitled "Motus Proprii," are not older than the Pontificate of Innocent VIII. A.D. 1484. From that time there are in the Bullarium, three sorts of Roman Pontifical Decrees, namely, Bulls, properly so called, having the leaden Bulla appendant; Briefs, "sub annulo Piscatoris," sealed with red wax, and "Motus proprii," signed by the Pope's hand. These are their distinctive marks, and they may be distinguished also by their different modes of dating. The date of the place is common to all three, and holds the first rank in all; but the dates of Bulls are distinguished by the year of the Incarnation, beginning either from 1st of January, or 25th of March; the day of the month is expressed by Calends, Nones, or Ides, and the year of the Pontificate follows.—Those of Briefs mention the day of the month simply, without Calends, Nones, or Ides, and then the year of the vulgar æra, and of the Pontificate.—The "Motus proprii" are dated only by the day of the month, expressed by Calends, Nones, and Ides, and by the year of the Pontificate, suppressing generally the words "Pontificatus nostri."—The formulas "Ad perpetuam rei memoriam," and "Ad futuram rei memoriam," and "salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem," are common, and indifferently used in all Bulls, Briefs, and Rescripts of the Holy See.

In the MS. now before us, we observe the Roman Court abuse of granting Carte blanche Bulls, which had no date annexed, but only the leaden Bull, and the signature of the Pope's Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor. These were to be filled by the Nuncios, or others to whom

Brequigny says that none of the original acts of union can at present be produced, Acad. des inscr. t. 43. p. 295, &c. But we refer to the *Nouveau Traité de Diplom.* to Maffei's *Istoria Diplom.* to an ancient Transcript in the Cotton Library Cleopatra E. iii, and to Gibbon who acknowledges that those we have mentioned "were subscribed at Florence before 26, Aug. 1439."

they were addressed, as occasions required. Such were the Bulls of Indulgences which were sent into Germany by Leo X.; such are the Bulls No. 41, 43, 47, 56, in the MS. which we here describe; such were several granted by Innocent III. to his Nuncio in England, by which he raised considerable sums of money for the Court of Rome. (1)

We observe in this MS. No. 41, a Bull of Pope Sixtus IV. being a Dispensation for Thomas Hayward, Vicar of Ivinghoo, Lincoln Diocese, to hold two other Livings with that Vicarage, dated "Romæ apud S. Petrum anno Incarnationis Dom. M.CCCC,LXXIX. duodecimo Kal. Maii, Pontificatus uri anno octavo," which is remarkable for a change in the Legend of the leaden Bull appendant. Instead of the letters *SPASPE* in one line over the heads of SS. Peter and Paul, as in the preceding Bulls, here it is given in two columns, the first of which contains three letters SPA, and the second SPE.

To the fifty-three Bulls, Indulgences, and Documents, which are indexed in a modern hand prefixed to this MS. must be added the following:—No. 54. A modern copy, in the hand writing of T. M. that is, of Thomas Martin, 1720, of a Licence issued by Peter de Monte, Pope Eugenius IVth's Nuncio in England, dated 1439, being the ninth of that Pope.—No. 55. An Indulgence issued by William Thoruburgh in 1505, in the same modern hand.—No. 56. An Indulgence published by the superiors of the English Carmelites in 1516, in the same hand.

No. 57.—A Paper in Mr. Astle's hand, intitled "The Pope's Anathema," with this account prefixed:—"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Chaloner family at Guisborough, privately engaged, and brought away from Italy, some of the men who were employed at the Pope's Allum Works, near Rome, who first taught us the art of making allum here in England, and set these works a going which are yet to be seen at Guisborough. This affair so much exasperated his Holiness, that he denounced against these fugitives, and all who were any wise concerned in carrying them off, the following most dreadful curse."

Then follows the curse, in three pages of foolscap, of which we do not hesitate to say that no person conversant in Papal Edicts or Excommunications, could for a moment admit it to be genuine. There is nothing similar in the whole Bullarium. It is not even dated.

No. 58. —A Licence for eating flesh meat in Lent, granted 17th Feb. 22 Eliz. and copied from the Register of St. Martin's of Worcester. fol 63.

No. 59.—A Licence for eating flesh meat on all fast days, granted by G. Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dated Feb. 11th, 1632, to Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, for his life, and to his Countess, and any eight of his guests, so that the same was done privately and without scandal; provided also that he paid annually 26s. 8d. to the poor's chest of the Parish wherein he dwelt, according to the Statute 25th Eliz.—extracted from the original, 17th April, 1782, and signed Thomas Astle.

(1) These practices do not accord with the pretended Infallibility of the Pope. The Will of Gregory XI. a genuine Document of 1374, published by D'Acheri, Spicileg. t. vi, p. 675, shews that that doctrine was then unknown at Rome, for he protests in it that if he has in any public or private Debate, Council, or Consistory, advanced or published any doctrine repugnant to Catholic faith, he, by his said will, retracts, &c.

No. 60.—Fac Simile of a Charter, granted by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, to the City of Durham, with the Seal engraved 1774.

No. 61.—Fac Simile of the Confirmation of ditto, by Pope Alexander III. engraved. The original is of 1179 or 1180: the year is omitted. The leaden Bull is engraved.

No. 61.—Engraved fac similes of leaden Papal Bulls of 1261, 1316, 1431.

No. 62.—Fac Simile of the signatures of a Bull of Pope Innocent II. dated 1137.

No. 63.—Copy of a Letter from the late Pope Pius VI. to the late Bishop of S. Pol. de Leon. dated 2d September, 1793. Latin.

No. 64.—Copy of a Letter, in French, from Cardinal de Bernis, to Sir John Hippisley, 2d September, 1793.

No. LIII.

“ PETRI COMESTORIS HISTORIA S.”—*folio, parchment.*

The pages are 388, of two columns each. Four miniatures, and a variety of other ornaments, illuminated in gold ink and ultramarine blue, decorate the first page; the first of these miniatures represents the author presenting his book to an Archbishop, with this inscription, in the hand writing of the whole book:—“ Reverendo Patri, et Domino suo Willelmo, Dei gratia (1) “ Senonensiarum Archiepiscopo, Petrus servus Christi, Presbiter Trecensis, vitam bonam, et “ exitum beatum.”—This therefore appears to be the very original presentation copy.—The author’s Prologue gives the title thus:—“ Hystoria Sacre Scripture a Cosmographia Moysi “ inchoans, De historiis quoque Ethnicorum quedam incidentia.”

All the initials of chapters are in red ink, and neatly flourished round the margins. The titles or heads of chapters, are also in red ink. Illuminated miniatures mark the commencements of the different books, as at Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, “ Regum 1, Regum 2, Regum 3, Regum 4, Tobit, Ezechiel, Daniel, also at De Idolo Belis et “ Dracone, Esdra, Judith, Hester, De reversione X Tribuum et morte Alexandri, Machabeorum “ Historia Evangelica, De Actibus Apostolorum.”

After relating the deaths of SS. Peter and Paul, this MS. terminates with the “ *Historia Barlaam et Josaphat*,” from page 379 to the end, shewing clearly that it is quite perfect.

Peter Comestor, a native of Troyes in Champagne, was Chancellor of the University of Paris, in 1198. The work now before us is his principal performance. It was first printed at Rutlingen, 1473; after at Strasburg, 1483; at Basil, 1486; and at Lyons, 1543. (2) The Sermons which Busæus printed, under the name of Peter of Blois, belong to our author, as noticed by Dupin.

(1) The form “ Apostolicæ sedis gratia,” was not introduced at this time. It is not older than 1266.

(2) These dates are taken from Dupin. Maittaire differs a little, referring the first edition of this work to Ginth Zainer, folio, 1473; the second, folio, Strasburgh, 1486; the third, folio, Basil, 1486, and the fourth, Lyons, 1526. Maittaire, *Annal. Typogr.* t. 5, p. 304, Lond. 4to. 1741.

There is a MS. copy of Comestor [in the public Library at Lyons, consisting of 600 pages on vellum, and dedicated to William, Archbishop of Sens. It is intitled "Biblia Historialis," or a Concordance of the History contained in the Bible. At the head of it are the two first lines of his Epitaph "Petrus eram, quem petra tegit, dictusque Comestor. Nunc Comedor," &c. But this Lyons MS. is not perfect, as stated by Delandine, t. 1, p. 180, nor is its age ascertained.

Twenty-nine of the initial letters of the MS. now before us, are ornamented and illuminated in gold. Those which are flourished along the margins in red and blue inks, amount to above a thousand. The first of the twenty-nine illuminated in gold, represents the author holding his hand outstretched towards the Bishop, who is vested in his Episcopal robes, and receives Peter's book in his left hand, giving him in return the Latin Benediction with his right. The Artist has given to the Bishop's countenance the calmness, dignity, and majesty, which belongs to the Episcopal character.

The miniature prefixed to Exodus, represents the serpent erected by Moses in the Wilderness, with a full length miniature drawing of our Saviour, who holds up his fore finger in the act of command, close to the serpent's head, forbidding him the use of his powers to injure; whilst the latter, slung over the forked end of an upright post, hangs by the middle, apparently sensible of the injunction, and two Jews looking towards him, with hands extended, adore the mysterious representation of the cross, which this drawing is meant to convey. The subjects of the miniatures that follow are all taken from the Old Testament, and are in the same style of drawing and colouring, on a gold ground. Comestor's name and country, are mentioned at page 330, thus—"Incipit Commentarium Magistri Petri Pictaviensis super Actus Apostolorum."

Walter Hunt, an English Carmelite, who was sent to represent the Clergy of England at the Council of Florence, where he witnessed the whole of the controversy between the Greek and Latin churches, A.D. 1438, (1) made an Abridgment of Comestor's Scholastical History now before us, and died at a very advanced age in the reign of Edward IV, 1478, as in Petrus Lucius's Bibliotheca Carmelitarum; Vossius, and Tanner. See the note No. 1, concerning Comestor's work, at page 82, *infra*.

No. LIV & LV.

"LEGENDE DES SS. MONBRIT."—2 vols. folio, paper.

The first of these volumes consists of 496 pages, the second of 564. The writing is of the 16th century, each page is divided into columns, and both volumes are in one hand.

(1) The Bishops who attended in this Council were only 140; the Clergy of the second order were more numerous. At the head of the Greek Bishops were Joseph, Patriarch of Constantinople; Bessarion, Bishop of Nice; Isidore, of Thessalonica; Marc, of Ephesus; John VII. Paleologus, Emperor of the Greeks, attended also. Labbe's Councils, t. 12, p. 518, 1165, &c.

On the first leaf of the first volume, the following memorandum is written, in a French hand :—
 “Manuscrit extrêmement rare, Mais ce qui le rend tres precieux c’ est que cette traduction a
 “etè faite sur un Manuscrit bien plus complet, que la 1^{re} edition donnee de cet ouvrage.”

The author of this work, which is a translation of Voraigue’s Golden Legend, already mentioned, says in his Prologue, that, having completed his “Miroir des Histoires du monde,
 “which he translated from Latin into French, at the request of Johanna of Burgundy, Queen of
 “France, he undertook this work, in order to escape the tiresomeness of an idle life.”

The first page is splendidly illuminated, and festooned along the four margins with foliage, fruits, and flowers of various kinds, exquisitely drawn, and coloured in ultramarine blue, red, green, yellow; a quadrangular space over the first column, contains miniatures of the Virgin and Child surrounded by Saints, a Cardinal wearing his red hat, Bishops mitred, and Angels attending at the marriage of S. Catharine, in number twenty-four.

The title prefixed to the Prologue in red ink, is in these words:—“Cy commence le Prologue
 “de l’auteur de ce livre, qui declare comment oyseuse est ung mauvaiz Vice.” A second
 Prologue follows at page 2, intitled “Comment ce second Prologue parle du tempe de ceste
 “presente vie, aux quatre tempe de l’an, et aux quatre celebrations de S. Eglise.” An Index to
 233 festivals and Lives, in both volumes, follows at page 3, and is continued to page 7, where
 the work itself begins from the Nativity of our Saviour.—This is the French translation of
 the Golden Legend, which Caxton quotes in his English translation, and which was afterwards
 used by Capgrave, who adheres chiefly to John of Teignmouth.

From this account, it is clear that the author, who was also author of the “Miroir des
 “Histoires du monde,” in the time of Queen Joan, of Burgundy, that is between the years 1315
 and 1330, when she died, was John de Vignay. The original Latin from which he translated
 that work, was the compilation of Vincent, of Beauvais, tutor to the Princes of France, in the
 reign of S. Lewis IX. and was intitled “Speculum Historiale,” and completed before the year
 1264, when Vincent died. It consists of an ample collection of Extracts from a great number
 of Historians, sacred and profane, and was printed first by Mentel at Basil, 1473, in 10 vols.
 folio. This edition is extremely scarce; the other old editions mentioned by Le Long, and
 Maittaire, are that of Neuremberg, 1473: Paris and Mentz, 1474; Basil, 1481; Venice, 1484
 and 1491. That of Doway, in 10 tomes, bound in 4 vols. folio, 1624, is supposed to be the
 most correct. (1) The first French edition of the Golden Legend, is that of Paris, 1490. (2)

This work of Jehan de Vignay’s, is one of those which were placed in the Royal Library
 of France, when founded by King Charles V, who began his reign in 1364. It was the fashion
 to send him presents of books from every part of France, which he ordered to be elegantly
 transcribed, and placed in a tower of the Louvre, called “La toure de la Librarie.” The
 whole consisted of nine hundred volumes. They were deposited in three chambers, which, on

(1) Caxton collected from this work materials for his English Chronicle, intitled “Fructus temporum,” which
 he begins with the History of the Giants, first inhabitants of Britain, and continues, in seven books, A.D. 1483.

(2) See Brunet’s Manuel du Lib. t 3, p. 439; and this Catalogue, page 45, supra.

this occasion, were wainscoated with Irish oak, and ceiled with cypress, curiously carved. The windows were of painted glass, fenced with iron bars and copper wire. When the English became masters of France in 1425, the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, sent this Library, then consisting of 853 volumes, and valued at 2223 Livres, into England, where perhaps it became the ground work of the Library of 600 volumes, founded by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, at Oxford, as stated by Leland, Harpsfield, and Wood.(1)

No. LVI.

“CANONES PÆNITENTIALES THEODORI.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this very curious and valuable work are 112, half in Latin, and half in Saxon; the Latin being on one page, and the Saxon, in Saxon characters, on the other. It is divided into eighty-four chapters, neatly transcribed from a MS. of the 11th century in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, S. 12, which is, perhaps, the oldest known. The Saxon version is by Ælfric, already mentioned in this volume, p. 32.

Theodore the VIIth, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Tharsus, in Cilicia. He was appointed to Canterbury in 668, at the age of 66, and he presided down to 693, when he was succeeded by Benedict Biscop, the first English Archbishop of that See.

In an Ecclesiastical point of view, his work is extremely valuable. It was written before the Eastern or Greek Church seceded from the Western or the Latin, and it is a genuine monument of the doctrines and discipline of the English Church at that time. Theodore was a man of great learning, and one of the first promoters of Greek and Latin literature in Britain,(2) inso-much that Aldhelm, writing to Eahfrid at that time, founds upon him the future fame of England, and boasts that now no longer shall the Irish scholars triumph by their superiority over the Saxons.(3) He brought over with him a considerable Library of Greek and Latin authors, as noticed by Bede, who adds, that he was skilled in the Metrical art, Astronomy, Arithmetic,

(1) Hist. Univ. Oxon. v. 2, p. 49. Monsieur Bowin says, in his Mem. Lit. ii. 4to. p. 747, that the Regent presented to his brother in law Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, a rich copy of a translation of Livy into French, which had been presented to King Charles V. Among the Royal MSS. in the British Museum, is a Comestor's Scholastic History, translated into French, which belonged to the King of France, and was taken from him at the battle of Poitiers in 1356, as stated in a marginal memorandum at the beginning. Warton, vol. 1, p. 85 of Dissert. 2.—In the valuation of books bequeathed to Merton College at Oxford, before the year 1300, is Comestor's Scholastical History, 20s. Ibid.—See more in Gabriel Naud's Addit. a l'hist de Louys XI. par Comines, ed. Fresn. t. iv. p. 281.

(2) The best authorities are Bede and Malmesbury, Cave's Hist. Lit. Parker, Antiq. Brit. Bede says, l. iv, c. 2, “Usque hodie supersunt de eorum Discipulis, qui Latinam Græcamque linguam, æque ut propriam, in qua nati sunt norunt.”

(3) Usserii Sylloge Epistolar. Hibern. p. 40. Rerum Hibernicarum, vol. 1. Prolegom. 2, p. lxix.

and Church Music, as well as in the Greek and Latin Languages. Amongst his MSS. were a copy of Homer, written with exquisite elegance, the Homilies of S. John Chrysostom, a Psalter, and Josephus's Hypomnesticon, all in Greek. (1) A Transcript of the Josephus, above 500 years old, was presented to the public Library of Cambridge, by Archbishop Parker. (2)

Benedict Biscop, a Northumbrian Monk, who became acquainted with him at Rome before his arrival, and was his successor after, contributed largely to the literature of England in those times. (3) Aided by Theodore, he procured workmen from France and Italy, who built the Monastery of Weremouth, soon after his arrival, constructing it of stone, after the Roman manner. He adorned its walls with paintings which he had purchased at Rome; he glazed its windows, (4) and he added to this Monastery an ample Library of Greek and Latin authors, which he himself had imported from the Continent, as in Leland's Script. *Britanniæ*, p. 109–110. Bishop Tanner's erudition sheds rays of light on the dark pages of Leland, in the following words, sufficiently expressive of his having introduced the study of classical literature, and imported a considerable Library of Greek and Latin books;—"bonarum literarum studium apud Anglos restauravit. Eo enim fine Bibliothecam copiosam, tam Græcis quam Latinis literis instructam, secum in Angliam advexit, quorum nonnulli, inquit Antiquitatum Britannicarum auctor, seu Parkerus iste, seu Josselinus, p. 80, Græco idiomate conscripti, apud nos manent, Opera Homeri Græco caractere, ita eximie et exquisite descripta, ut librorum impressorum veritatem superent, volumen grande, Charta etiam, antiquior, &c. &c.

"Eruditissimus hic Præsul scripsit Pœnitentiale, de quo notandum est Theodorum nostrum, qui hunc morem, a Græcis suis mutuarat, primum fuisse qui occidentalibus Libellum Pœnitentium rescripserat, quem alii postea æmulati sunt, adeoque omnium Formularum Pœnitentium Ecclesia Latina fons et origo, jure merito haberi debeat."

Parts of Theodore's work have been very inaccurately published, with many additions and learned notes, by James Petit, in 2 vols. 4to. Paris 1567, and several passages of it have been printed, or referred to from other MSS. by Wilkins, D'Achery, Malmesbury, Morinus, and others; (6) but both Spelman and Wilkins, who have published documents less valuable, have contented themselves with a very superficial account of Theodore's, though of all the books which were in use in the Anglo-Saxon Church, this Penitential seems, next to the Bible and Missal, to

(1) Parker *Antiq. Brit.* p. 80. Lambard. *Peramb. of Kent*, black letter ed. 1596, p. 293.

(2) Fabric. *Bibl. Græc.* P. 109.

(3) Benedict had, previously to Theodore's arrival, brought from Rome, John, Archchantor of S. Peter's, who introduced the Gregorian Chant, or Roman method of singing Mass, as stated by Bede, l. iv. c. 18, also two silken palls of exquisite workmanship, with which he purchased of King Alfred two pieces of land for his Monastery of Weremouth. Bed. *Vitæ Abbatum, Werem.* p. 295–297, ed. Cantab. 1722.

(4) Bale censures Benedict for being the first who adorned English Churches with painting and glazing, and such other trumpery—"et id genus alios ad voluptatem."

(5) Concil. *Magnæ Brit. et Hib.* v. 1, p. 41. Morinus de *Pœnit.* fol. Antwerp, 1682.

(6) *Spicileg.* t. ix, et in *Appendice ad tom. vi. Conciliorum*, pag. 1875. Malmesbury *Pontif.* l. 3. Somner's *Cant. part. ii.* c. 8. Labbè has reprinted 120 Articles of Theodore's interpolated Penitential from D'Achery.

have been the most common from the beginning of the 8th to the end of the 10th century. That it was soon translated into Anglo-Saxon, appears from several Anglo-Saxon MSS. in the Bodleian and Cotton Libraries, in which fragments of it in that language are preserved, as in the Bodleian MS. Junius 121, folio 67, in the MS. Laud. F. 17, fol. 24, both of the 11th century. (1) in Corpus Christi Colledge, Cambridge, S. IX, 20, and cccxx, &c. as in Nasmith's Catalogue.

Wanley mentions the MS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, L. 12, at page 110, thus:—
 "L. 12. Codex Membr. in folio minori, quondam Exoniensis Ecclesiæ, cui ut videtur, a Leofrico
 "Episcopo donatus fuit, qui illum sic inscripsit—71 "*Scriptor on Englixe*," in quo plurima
 "continentur opuscula, tam Latine quam Saxonice scripta. Ex Latinis autem scriptis, ut hoc
 "obiter notem, præcipua sunt Pœnitentiale 78 constans capitulis, quo extat pars magna
 "Pœnitentialis Theodori Archiep. Cant. Item Pœnitentiale Ecgberhti Archiep. Ebor. initio mu-
 "tilum," &c.

The eighty-four Articles, or Canons, in the MS. now before us, are the only part ascribed to Theodore that can be depended upon as genuine. In these, it may be observed, that Extreme Unction is mentioned as a Sacrament, Can. 69; that the Apostolical temporary precept of abstaining from things strangled, and from blood, was still observed in the days of Theodore; that amongst the Greeks it was usual even for the Laity to receive the Sacrament every Sunday; and that the ancient Penitential Canons, which imposed very severe penances for murder, adultery, and other crimes, began then to be considerably mitigated. Johnson appears not to have seen Theodore's Penitential, which he quotes from the corrupt edition of Petit, in his Ecclesiastical Laws, 8vo. Lond. 1720, vol. 1, ann. 673.

There is nothing mentioned in this MS. that can cause any reasonable suspicion of interpolation or forgery. The Charter of the Mission of S. Patrick, published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, t. 1, p. 11, and by the Bollandists, t. 2. Martii, p. 531, is proved to be a forgery by its date of the Incarnation 425; and its 30 years of Indulgences betray an Impostor of the 14th or 15th century at the highest; but no such Indulgences occur in Theodore, much less do the words "Plenary and Perpetual Indulgences," nor does any word betray an age later than his own.

The manner of Confession before Communion is given from the more ancient Greek fathers, in chapters 29 and 30:—"De modo Confessionem faciendi et pœnitentiam agendi," and the whole is so detailed, both in Latin and Saxon, that the meaning can admit of no doubt.

(1) They are described by Wanley, p. 51 and 66, where he says that the latter contains a collection of Penitential Canons from the Penitentials of Gregory the Great, Theodore, and Egbert, Archbishop of York; and that several of them frequently occur in other Saxon MSS.—The Cotton MS. *Vespasian*, D. xv. contains a considerable portion of Theodore's Penitential, which Wanley calls "*insigne fragmentum*," p. 243. There is another valuable Anglo-Saxon fragment of it in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, S. 18, of the 11th century, as in Wanley, p. 137, 149, No. LXIX. "*Sequuntur multa de Pœnitentia, ex libro Pœnitentialem quem ex Latino Saxonice fecit Ecgberhtus Eboracensis*." Morin quotes Theodore's as the oldest extant.

On the character and writings of Theodore, compare Bede, l. 4, c. 1, 2, 21, and l. 5, c. 8, with the *Lives* of S. Wilfrid and S. Bennett Biscop, in Ceillier, t. 17, p. 740. Johnson's *Canons of the Church of England*, vol. 1. ann. 673, are very imperfect and superficial.

Bede informs us, that Theodore and his friend Adrian, a Neapolitan Monk, taught Tobias, Bishop of Rochester, to speak in Greek and Latin as fluently as in his native Saxon. Aldhelm had previously learned the Greek language in the Irish school of Maildolph,⁽¹⁾ but yet he did not disdain to travel to Canterbury, in order to acquire from Theodore greater skill in Logic, Rhetoric, and Greek, as he himself states in his treatise on Metre.

Henry observes that "Theodore was certainly one of the greatest men that ever filled the chair of Canterbury; but that he introduced the impious doctrine,—that as soon as any person put on the habit of a Monk, all the sins of his former life were forgiven."⁽²⁾ For this harsh censure, he appeals to Labbe's edition of Theodore's Penitential, but without considering whether that edition is correct. Historians cannot be too cautious on this subject. In the genuine work of Theodore now before us, there is not one word to justify that assertion; on the contrary, it supplies abundant evidence that he reprobated all pretensions to sanctity, which were not founded on the meekness, the faith, and the charity of the Gospel.

Soon after the foundation of Theodore's Library at Canterbury, and of Benedict Biscop's at Weremouth,⁽³⁾ Acca of Hexam employed Italian architects, glaziers, and painters, to build his Cathedral, and he also founded there a Library which Bede describes as "most noble and copious." Hist. v. 20 and 21.—Egbert's Library of York is celebrated both in prose and verse, by its first Librarian Alcuin, whose Catalogue of that Collection, in Latin Hexameters, may be seen in Gale's *Scriptores*, t. i, p. 730, and in the Appendix to Smith's edition of Bede.⁽⁴⁾ Malmesbury describes this York Library as "omnium liberalium Artium armorium, nobilissimam Bibliothecam." Reg. I. 1. It contained almost all the works of the Greek Fathers, and a great many of the classics, Cassiodorus, Victorinus, Boethius, Pompeius, Plinius, Aristotle, Cicero, Sedulius, Juvenius, Virgil, Statius, Lucan, Priscian, Donatus, Focas, Probus, Servius, Eutichias, &c. &c.—Egbert died in 767; but his noble library was enriched in after ages by a numerous collection of Latin, Greek, and Saxon MSS. which existed down to the days of King Stephen, when it was destroyed by fire, as in Pitts, p. 154.

We cannot conclude this account without observing, that to those institutions, which must be

(1) William of Malmesbury and Wharton. *Angl. Sacr.* ii, 4. Camden says in his *Wiltshire*, that Aldhelm was the first Saxon who wrote in Latin, and that he taught his countrymen the art of versification.—Conringius mentions an anonymous Latin Poet, who wrote the life of Charlemagne in verse, and was the first of the Saxons who attempted to write Latin verse. *Script. Comment*; p. 108; and Vossius adds that his Poem was printed by Reineccius, at Helmstadt. But the praises of Aldhelm are echoed from the most ancient authorities, by Fabricius, *Bibl. Med. Lat.* iv. 693, and *Bibl. Lat.* i. 681; and his compositions in Saxon metre are praised by Malmesbury, (in Wharton's *Angl. Sacr.* ii. 4, 7,) who says that he might be called "ex acumine Græcum, ex nitore Romanum, ex pompa Anglum." A MS. copy of his Poem de Virginitate, which is above one thousand years old, was shewn to me in the Lambeth Library by its learned Librarian Mr. Todd.

(2) Henry's *England*, vol. 3, 8vo. ed. 1800, p. 215.—Regino describes Theodore's work, A.D. 908—"Pecantium Index, a quantis scilicet annis pro unoquoque peccato quis penitere debeat, mirabili et discreta consideratione describit." See Morin's *Antiqui Pœnitentiales*, p. 4.

(3) For one of Benedict's books on Cosmography, King Aldfred, gave him an estate of eight hides, or as much land as eight ploughs could till in a year. Bede, *Hist. Abb.* Smith's ed. 1723, p. 397.

(4) See also his Letters in Malmesbury, l. 1, c. 3, and Alcuin's Works, Paris, fol. 1617. Preface.

referred to Theodore and to Benedict Biscop, England owes Bede, the brightest luminary of the 8th century. (1) Whenever the government of England may encourage an edition of our English writers on the plan of Bouquet's edition of the French, this genuine and yet unpublished work of Theodore's will add considerably to its value, without adding much to its expence.

No. LVII.

"INTERPRETATIO ZACHARIÆ CHRYSOPOLITANI DE EVANGELIIS."— *folio, parchment, imperial size.*

The written pages of this MS. are 386, in two columns each. The writing is of the 14th century. The Colophon at the end preserves the name of the transcriber, thus:—"Explicit Explicalis, vel Declaratio, libri quarti Zachariæ Crisopolitani in unum ex quatuor, scriptum per manum fr̃is Rogeri Albon, Carmelitani."

The age of the author is properly stated from Moreri, in a memorandum in the hand writing of the late Marquess of Buckingham, which is pasted on the inside cover, thus:—"Zacharie Eveque de Chrisopolis dans le 12^e. siecle, a escrit une Concorde Evangelique en 4 livres."

Another note, in the same Nobleman's hand, quotes Du Cange, thus:—"Zacharias, Chrysopolitanus Episcopus, vixit circiter annum 1110—V. Ducange, vol. 1, p. 169."—Dupin, however, says that we have no certain account of the life or character of this author, or of the time when he flourished. The only work of his known, is this now before us, which is a Commentary on the four Gospels, and an Evangelical Concordance. It was imperfectly printed at Cologn, 1535, and in the 19th volume of the Bibliotheca Patrum.

An Index prefixed, in the hand of the text, gives the titles of its 355 chapters of Expositions on the Gospel of S. Matthew, 235 on S. Marc, 343 on S. Luke, and 232 on S. John.—In enumerating the Comments on the last chapter of S. Marc, the following notice occurs, at page 6, in red ink, and in the same hand:—"Jeronimus ad Ebridiam, libro XII, questionum, dicit omnes pene libros Grecie hoc capitulum non habere."—The celebrated Pere Simon was bitterly censured for maintaining this very historical fact, for which S. Jerom's authority is thus quoted in this MS. namely:—"that the last chapter of S. Mark does not exist in a great many of the oldest Greek copies," a position which it is impossible to refute.

After the Index, of 12 imperial pages, in two columns each, the Concordance, commonly known by the name of Ammonius's Canons, follows, in 9 pages, of 3, 4, 5, or 6 columns each, in proportion as the parallel passages in the four Evangelists are more or less numerous. The work

(1) We have already noticed the best Catalogues of Bede's works in our first volume. What has been advanced there may be collated with Mabillon's Catalogue in Sæc. 3. Bened. part i. p. 539.

itself begins at page 22, and a most erudite and valuable work it is, containing innumerable quotations from the Old and New Testament, and from several works of the Greek and Latin Fathers, and historians of the middle ages, down to the 10th. After two Prefaces by the author, which fill eighteen pages, the Commentary begins with this title, at page 40:—"Incipit liber primus 'Zacharie, in unum ex quatuor, sive de Concordia Evangelistarum.'" (1) The Initials are modern Gothic, chiefly in ultramarine blue.—At the end is an Index to those parts of the Gospels, which were read in the Church service on Sundays, and other festivals throughout the year, in the 11th and 12th centuries; and next a Glossary of the barbarous words which occur in the four Evangelists. Bellarmine refers the author to the year 1101, but Natalis Alexander more correctly, as in Herimundus and Albericus's Chronicle, to 1157. (2)

There are two MS. copies of this valuable work in S. Bennett's Library, Cambridge, which are mentioned by Nasmith, in his Catalogue, No. XXVII, and XXXXLXXV, both of which he refers to the 13th century, adding that the latter is imperfect: but as he does not enumerate the chapters of the former, or give a detailed description of the latter, we cannot collect how far they agree with the fine and perfect MS. which we have here described.

No. LVIII.

"A COLLECTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL CANONS."—*folio, parchment.* *Sæc. XIII.*

The written pages are 446, each divided into two columns. Four blank leaves precede and four follow, the written pages. It appears by an ancient memorandum, in writing of the 14th century, on the fourth leaf, that this book belonged formerly to S. Augustin's Library at Canterbury; another memorandum in Sir R. Twysden's hand, states that he bought it in the shop of Laurence Sadler, Bookseller, 15th Oct. 1629.—A Chronological List of the Popes near the end, terminates with the 16th year of Pope Alexander III. a circumstance which establishes a very strong presumption that this MS. was written at that time. Now Alexander III. was elected in

(1) The writers most frequently quoted are Cassiodorus, S. Hilary, S. Jerome, S. Augustin, Chrysostom, Origen, Isidore, Gregory the Great, Bede, Rabanus Maurus.

(2) "Ordinis erat Præmonstratensium, in Cœnobio S. Martini Laudunensis Canonicus Regularis, Volumen 'egregium in 4 Evangelia edidit, inscriptum Monotessaron, sive unum (Evangelium) ex quatuor.'"—Natal. Alex. folio ed. Paris 1699, vol. vi. p. 534.

S. Norbert founded the "Premonstre" Order of Canons Regulars, so called from Premontre, the place where he founded his Monastery, A.D. 1126, as in Herman's coeval History of the Restoration of the Abbey of Martinus Tornacensis, p. 448, in D'Acheri's Spicileg. Over this Monastery, situated not far from Luxeuil, where S. Columbanus had founded his Monastery in the 6th century, he placed as Abbot his companion Hugo; he next appointed his friend Walter to preside over his second Monastery, S. Martini Laudunensis. See Le Page, Bibliotheca Præmonstratensis, l. 4. In thirty years after, when Herman wrote, the number of Monks was 10,000. See Aubertus Miræus in Chronico Præmonstr. These followed the Rule of S. Augustin, which is described by Possidius in his Life of S. Aug. c. 5.

1156, and consequently his 16th year was 1172, which was soon after Gratian finished his collection of the Decretals and Canons of the Roman Church, in 1140, as in Sarti's history of the School of Bologna. This MS. is therefore one of the oldest copies extant of that work, which laid the foundation for a Revolution, perhaps the most important that has ever occurred in the Annals of Europe; for notwithstanding the errors which may be justly imputed to Gratian's collection, and the spurious pieces which he mixed with the genuine, Europe is indebted to him for the revival of the Jurisprudence of the Roman Empire, after a dark feudal night of above 600 years.

No work published before his time contributed near so much to abolish that barbarous system, which left to duels, and ordeals, the arbitration of truth and falsehood, to force the decision of right and wrong; and no man preceded him in collecting a body of laws, which prescribed maxims of equity, testimony of witnesses, sifting of evidence, and regular gradations by appeal, from the feudal jurisdiction to Courts of Justice, established by the supreme authority of the Church, to which alone the feudal barons could be induced to submit. (1)

Many of those Regulations, which are now deemed the safeguards of personal security and property, are repugnant to the maxims of barbarous Jurisprudence which obtained in the middle ages, and were borrowed chiefly from Gratian. The discovery of an ancient copy of the Justinian Code at Amalfi, in 1137, seems to have suggested to him the first idea of this noble work, which embodies the most valuable Laws of the church with the most valuable of the Roman Empire, and begins, as Justinian's Pandects begin, with the definitions of right and wrong, human and Divine law, Civil, and Ecclesiastical.

Fabricius describes Gratian's Compilation as collected from the Canons of the Apostles, and Councils, from the writings of the Fathers, and Decretals of Popes, both spurious and genuine, and also from the Imperial Edicts and Civil Laws. He adds, that it is divided into three parts, the first part of which is divided into 101 Distinctions; the second into 36 Causes, which are determined by a great variety of Questions; that the third part treats of Consecrations, in five Distinctions; and that after the second question of the thirty-third Cause, he has inserted a Treatise of Penance, in seven Distinctions.

This enumeration agrees exactly with the MS. now before us, the first part of which, consisting of 101 Distinctions, ends at page 100, where it is followed by the second part, consisting of 36 Causes, ending at page 411. The following title to the third part, is in red ink, thus:—

(1) Innocent III. who was Pope from 1198 to 1216, published a Collection of the Decretals of his Predecessors, printed in the third Collection of Antonius Augustinus, p. 226; but this was a Collection of the *Jus Pontificium*. "Prima publica auctoritate facta collectio Juris Pontificii." *ib.* in *Prooemio de 5 veteribus Collectionibus*.—Honorius III. who was Pope from 1216 to 1227, compiled another, but this also was a Collection of Pontifical Decretals of his own time, as stated in his Letter, which makes the first chapter of Cironius's edition of the 5th printed Compilation. Gregory IX. who was Pope from 1227 to 1241, published a new edition, in five books, omitting the spurious parts, and correcting the errors of the preceding editions, aided in this by S. Raimond de Pennafort. This is called the "Gregorian," or sixth edition. The two first were published by private persons, unauthorised; Antonius Augustinus published four by Pontifical authority the third and fourth being Innocent III's. Cironius published the fifth. Tolosæ, 1645.

"Explicit Causa XXXVI. de consecratione Ecclesiarum, et quod Missæ non sunt celebrandæ alibi quam in locis Deo consecratis," &c.—The third part is divided into five Distinctions, ending at page 446; and then follows the list of Popes, from p. 447, to p. 449.

Gratian's grand object was to draw all causes from the civil, or Baronial jurisdiction, into the Ecclesiastical Courts. Du Cange has collected most of the Causes, in which the Clergy arrogated exclusive jurisdiction from his time.(1) Giannone exposes their pretensions with great accuracy;(2) and it is well known that no one has more honestly or forcibly described the evils originating in these usurpations, than Fleury, in his excellent Discourses on Ecclesiastical History.(3) But admitting that those abuses were as enormous as the most violent writers on the subject represent them, the learned are unanimous in maintaining that the principles, the forms, and even the practice of Gratian's Code was far more perfect than that of the Civil Courts in the 12th and 13th centuries, that the Church never submitted to the Laws of the barbarous nations, and that her Courts were regulated chiefly by the Theodosian and Justinian Codes.(4)

Fabricius says that the ancient Bishops were universally governed in their decisions, not by the quibbles of petty-fogging Civil Courts, but by the principles of the Roman Law, and the maxims of the Gospel.(5) They considered it such a privilege to be governed by the Roman Law, says Robertson, that when any person entered into Holy Orders, it was usual for him to renounce the Laws of the Barbarous nations, and to profess publicly his assent to be governed by the Roman, as in Muratori's *Antichita della Casa d' Este*.

It is not our object here to discuss the merits or demerits of Gratian's work, and we might be content with stating that the MS. now before us is older, by two hundred years, than the first printed edition, which is that of Mentz, 1472;(6) but as we approach to that part of our labour which relates to the law books in this Collection, and as Gratian's work was the foundation for most of the superstructures which have been raised since, in the different countries of Europe, the following statement of the authorities he quotes will not be misplaced here.

I. He begins with the Canons called Apostolical, and published under the name of Clemens, of which the best edition is Beveridge's. The antiquity of some of them is ascertained by the fact

(1) Glossary, Words, "Curia Baronis, and Curia Christianitatis."—Compare Prynne's great work on Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. Of this work, in 4 vols. folio, only one copy is known to be complete, and that is in this Library. It is perhaps the most valuable work extant on the subject.

(2) Giannone *Histoire de Naples*, 4 vols. 4to. a la Haye, 1742, vol. i, p. 84, &c. c. 7, p. 148, to the end; l. 3, to the end; l. 4, c. 12; l. 5, c. 6, &c.

(3) Fleury's *Discourses*, 8vo. Nismes, 1789. Disc. 4, 5, 16, &c.

(4) See Godofredus's copious and excellent Commentary on the Theodosian Code. Lugduni, 2 vol. fol. 1668. Sigonii de *Judiciis Romanorum libri 3. folio Haunizæ, 1609, et Grævii atque Gronovii. Antiq. Rom.*

(5) Fabricius *Bibliogr. Antiq. 4to. Hamburgi, 1713, p. 499*; and especially his *Biblioth. Græca, l. vi*, where he enumerates the best works on this subject.

(6) The second is the Venetian, 1476, the third is Paris, 1508. All these were superseded by the Antwerp, 1573. The Roman was published by Pope Gregory XIII, in 1580; reprinted, Venice, 1584, Paris, 1585, Frankfort, 1586, Lyons, 1591.

that they are quoted by SS. Athanasius, and Basilius, by the first Council of Nice in 325, and by the Emperor Theodosius, in the the Theodosian Code. (1)

About the middle of the 6th century, Dionysius Exiguus translated the first fifty of those Canons called Apostolical, into Latin, and admitted them into the Latin Code which he collected at that time, rejecting the thirty-five last.—All the Decretals of the ancient Popes, which are quoted by Gratian prior to the time of Pope Siricius, who was elected in 385, are rejected as spurious by the learned; nor do we consider any of the Canons as genuine works either of the the Apostles, or of Clemens, though they are quoted as such by the Antenicene writers. Those writers quote the verses of the Sibyls as genuine, but this proves not that they were genuine, but that they were known at that time. (2) It is an historical fact, that in the fourth and fifth centuries, the Christian Code of Laws was exclusively confined to the Scriptures, and the Decrees of the Councils of Sardis and of Nice. Most of the Antenicene Fathers were Millenarians; their opinions are one thing, their evidence of facts another. We repeat, that down to the 5th century, the Latin Church received no other Canons than those of Nice and Sardis, the latter being considered as an Appendix to the former, as in Sozomen, l. 8, c. 26, in Justel and Voell, Van Espen, and Natalis Alexander.

II. The next Collection of Canons, quoted by Gratian, is that of Stephen, of Ephesus,

(1) See Beveridge's edition in Greek and Latin, Lond. 4to. 1678. Argumenta, c. 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. Belarmine maintains that the first 35 are genuine works of S. Clemens Romanus, de Script. Eccl.

(2) The Sibylline Oracles are quoted by S. Justin Martyr, Theophilus of Antioch, Athenagoras, Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian, Origen. Constantine the Great quoted a Sibylline Acrostic in the Council of Nice, in the presence of the 318 Nicene Fathers, to prove that our Saviour was the Messiah. Orat. ad Sanctos, c. 19, 20. He says, that that Acrostic was composed by the Erithraean Sibyl, and translated by Cicero. The initial Greek Letters of each verse gave the name of "Jesus Christ, Saviour of the world." See Blondel des Sibylles, l. 1, c. 14, 15, 16, and Gallari Sibyllina Oracula, Amsterd. 4to, 1689.

It is clear, from Justin Martyr's Apology, written A.D. 141, and from all those Ante-Nicene Fathers who quote the Sybilline verses, that those verses exist no longer in their ancient state. Justin says that they were read by all Christians with equal reverence as the Holy Scriptures, and that the Roman Senate denounced the punishment of death against those who read them. Compare the Delphin Virgil, Æn. vi.

The Apologists of the 2d and 3d centuries appeal to them as evidences for Christianity admitted by the Pagans themselves. "If you will not attend to these reasons," says Justin, who was himself a Pagan Philosopher before his conversion, "at least attend to the most ancient and Primeval Sybills, whose books are extant in every part of the civilized world, and who, by a wonderful gift of prophecy from heaven, have foretold the coming of a Saviour who would alter the condition of man." See Opiaspæus in Orac. Sibyllina.

Celsus, indeed, objects to the primitive Christians that they had corrupted the Sybilline verses; but Origen, l. 7, contra Celsum, defies him to substantiate that imputation. It is remarkable that Josephus quotes the Sybilline verses for the destruction of the Tower of Babel. Antiq. Jud. l. 1, c. 5; and that Eusebius quotes the same quotation from him. Præp. Evang. l. 9, c. 15.—The same lines are quoted also by Theophilus of Antioch, l. 2, ad Antolicum, from another copy of the Sybilline verses extant in his time.—Strabo quotes the Sybilline verses, l. 1, c. 12, and certainly Virgil's Pollio can be applied to no Pollio of his age.

Gallari, Vossius, and Dupin, give the ancient authorities. The Sybilline books, preserved in the Capitol, were burned about 80 years before the birth of Christ. But Tacitus says, that Ambassadors were sent by the Senate to collect the copies of the Grecian Islands, Ilium, Erythræa, Africa, Sicily; and that the fragments and copies thus collected were examined by the Decemvirs, and replaced in the capitol. Annal. l. 6. Dionysius Halicarnassus mentions the same facts, adding that he took them from Terentius Varro's book "De rebus

who collected 165 Canons enacted by the seven generally received Oriental Councils, namely, of Nice, Ancyra, Neocesarea, Gangres, Antioch, Laodicea, and Constantinople. Justellus possessed a very ancient copy of this Collection, and describes it in the *Bibliothèque de l'ancien Droit*, &c. published by him and Voell, t. 1.—This second Collection was produced in the General Council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, the fourth and fifth Canons of Antioch were recited from it in that Council, and intitled the 84th and 85th Rules of the Church; and its 16th and 17th Canons were also quoted, and named the 95th and 96th Rules.

Down to this time, the Roman Church received no other Canons than those of the four General Councils, as stated by S. Greg. l. 1, Ep. 25, and by S. Isidore, of Seville, who mentions the Nicene as the second after that of the Apostles, Acts, c. xx; and adds, that down to his own time the whole Church was governed by the Canons of the four first General Councils only. "Quatuor sunt venerabiles Synodi, quæ totam principaliter fidem complectuntur, quasi 4 "Evangelia," &c. *Etymolog.* l. 6, c. 15. Stephen's Collection being received by the Council of Chalcedon, the 27 genuine Canons of that Council were added to it; and the whole, including the 50 first Canons ascribed to the Apostles, was enforced throughout the whole extent of the Roman Empire by an Imperial Decree of Justinian's, A.D. 540.

This is the Code of Laws which Justellus and Voel published with the title of "Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Universæ." But though that whole Collection is confirmed by Justinian, his Decree is worded so as to give the sanction of Law only to the four general Councils, thus:—"Sancimus ut Sancti Ecclesiæ Canones, qui a Sanctis quatuor Conciliis expositi sunt, "et confirmati, vim Legum obtineant." This Code was adhered to, together with the Civil Laws of Theodosius and Justinian, without any alteration, until after Dionysius Exiguus published a third Collection, which prevailed about the end of that age. (1)

III. Dionysius's plan, which he successfully executed, was to give the above "Codex Ecclesiæ Universæ," faithfully translated from the Greek original into Latin, and to add the "Codex Ecclesiæ Africanæ," the whole consisting of 393 Canons, which he closed with a Collection of the genuine Canonical Epistles of the Popes, from Pope Siricius, A.D. 385, to Pope Hormisdas, A.D. 514. Justinian's pandects were published at Florence, 1553.

This third Collection, of which many ancient copies yet remain, (2) was soon received by the

"Divinia," which is quoted also by Lactantius. Fenestella, who wrote in the reign of Tiberius, mentions the name of P. Gabinus, M. Octacilius, and L. Valerius, who were sent to collect the Erythrean verses, adding, that they collected about one thousand, as in Lactant. l. 1, de falsa Relig. c. 6; and he gives even the date of the Consulship when they were sent:—"Legatos Erythras a Senatu missos, ut Sybillæ Erythreæ Carmina Romam deportarentur, et ea Coss. Curio et Octavius in Capitolio quod tunc erat, curante Q. Catullo, restitutum, ponenda curarent." Fenestella apud Lactant de ira Dei, c. 22. Now it is clear from the *Fasti Consulares*, published by Piranesi and Cardinal Norria, that this was the 86th year before the birth of Christ.

The Sybilline verses as we have them, may be seen in Blondel, in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, and Gallari.

(1) There is a Collection by Johannes Scholasticus or Antiochenus who flourished in the reign of Justinian, as in Justellus and Voel's edition, but it was never received. Fabricius *Bibl. Græc.* t. xi.

(2) Many are quoted by Quesnel, in his edition of the works of Leo I. Justel's MS. of the 8th century is preserved in the Bodleian; Colbert's, in Lombardic characters of the 7th or 8th is in the Royal French

Latin Church, as stated by Cassiodorus, who to the dignity of a Roman Senator added the eloquence of a Cicero, and was personally acquainted with Dionysius.⁽¹⁾ It does not appear that the European nations departed from the Dionysian Collection, before the forged Decretals of Isidore were imposed upon the credulity of the Western Churches in the Pontificate of Gregory IV. A. D. 836.—Whether the Popes of that period were concerned in that forgery by consent or connivance, it is now vain to enquire; certain it is that Pope Nicholas I. writing to Hincmar, of Rheims, soon after, informs the German Bishops that it is equally heretical to deny assent to those forged Decretals as to the Scriptures! He was elected Pope in 858, and De Marca abundantly shews that he and his successors patronized these forgeries, with a view to Universal Monarchy, intending to establish all over Europe the temporal Dominion of the Roman See.⁽²⁾

To the forgeries of Isidore's Collection, succeeded those of Regino, in the 10th century, those of Burcard and Ivo in the 11th. Every circumstance that favoured the Papal encroachments was noticed in these compilations: every fact that demonstrated their fallacy was omitted; and St. Bernard's book "*De Consideratione*" shews that, when he wrote, he found the Colossal power of Rome established by a Prescription of two centuries, fenced round by arguments from the Scriptures, and defended by all the artillery of Canons and Decretals, the direful menaces of Anathema, and the frightful consequences of an Excommunication.

Such was the state of European Jurisprudence when Gratian appeared. It would have been a strange Phænomenon indeed, if an Italian Monk, born at Clusium, dared to controvert any power that the Bishops of Europe had tacitly permitted to the Pope.—Instead of questioning the Papal Pretensions, he not only supported them, but he added many concessions of Emperors, maintaining even that the Popes are above all Laws, Civil and Ecclesiastical; that they can dispense in all, and are bound by none, more than Jesus Christ himself was. His talents consecrated these new maxims, and, supported by force, fraud, and ignorance, they triumphed over the ancient Discipline, from his time to the revival of literature, a period of three hundred years.

Library, No. 784; as in Salmon's *Traité de l' étude des Conciles*, 4to. Paris, 1724, p. 149.—The oldest MS. extant, is that of Corbie, now of S. Germain des Pres. No. 936; the greatest part of which is referred by Mabillon to its author's time, A. D. 540.—"C' est la plus ancienne Collection de Canons qu' on connoisse." N. *Traité de Diplom.* t. 3, p. 95, 197, and t. vi. p. 640.—A fac-simile is given, t. 3, p. 106, pl. 38.

(1) Cassiodor. *Divin. Lect.* t. 23. Until then the Latin Church received no other Canons than those of Nice and Sardis, as repeatedly stated by Pope Innocent I.—"Canonibus obsequendum scribimus, qui Nicææ sunt." *Decreti*, quos solos consecrari de cet Ecclesiam Catholicam." Ep. 39, ad Clerum et populum Constantinop. And again, "alios quippe Canones Romana non admittit Ecclesia." Ep. 31.

Hincmar, of Rheims, writes in 870, that the Canons ascribed to the Apostles were omitted in the Gallican copies of Dionysius, in which the Nicene Canons were always the first, "adeoque nullam extitisse Canonum Apostolicorum syllogen, sive Dionysianam Canonum 50, sive Græcanicam quæ 35 Capitulis auctor est." Hincmar l. Capitum 55, c. 45, apud Natal. Alex.—Compare Justel's edition, in the *Bibliothèque de l' ancien Droit*, t. 1, p. 138, and Labbe's *Concilia*, t. 2, col. 645. A valuable MS. copy of ancient Canons which was written A.D. 660, and afterwards presented to Charlemagne, by Adrian I. who was Pope from 772 to 795, is preserved in the Colbert Collection, No. 3368.

(2) De Marca's *Concordia*, l. 3, c. 6, also Baluzius's edition of Antonius Augustinus Emendations of Gratian, and his Preface to the Collection of Regino.

His contemporaries S. Bernard, and Ivo of Chartres, complained bitterly of the abuses that arose from this system. From all quarters of Europe the Clergy and Laity were appealing for justice to Rome. S. Bernard represents the Consistory of Cardinals as a Lay Parliament attended by thousands of Attorneys and Lawyers, whose principal aim was to prolong old disputes, and to provoke new ones, in order to acquire wealth. The streets about the Vatican were strewed with torn Briefs, men waded up to their knees in Pleadings, Memorials, Cases, and Petitions, to the Church of S. Peter. The fear of Censures, or the hope of rewards, attracted Litigants from every kingdom of Europe; and the Papal power heretofore beloved and revered, now became terrible to all the powers of the earth. S. Bernard de Consid. c. 9, 10.

But yet the merits of Gratian are great. He overruled many barbarous customs which prevailed as Rules of Judgment in Baronial Courts.—Blending the Theodosian and Justinian Pandects with the Canons and Decretals, he indicated principles far more favourable to equitable decisions, than those which prevailed in the middle ages; and Fleury shews that almost all the forms which contribute to preserve order in Forensic proceedings, are borrowed from him. (1) Finding great confusion in the compilations of those who had introduced the study of Civil and Canon Law into the University of Bologna, a little before he wrote, he methodized that chaos of discordant matter into a regular system, and the Public Laws of Theodosius and Justinian were thenceforward transfused through the hands of the Church, into the domestic Institutions of Europe.

From Bologna, the study of Jurisprudence quickly extended to Paris and to Oxford. (2) Gervas, of Dover, proclaims the immense concourse of Scholars to the School of Vicarius, p. 1348, and the suppression of that school by King Stephen, in 1154, sufficiently shews the hostility of a feudal government to the progress of legislation.

(1) Fleury Instit. du Droit Canon, part 3, c. 6.—Perhaps the earliest collection of those customs, which served as Rules of decision in Lay Courts, is the “Assizes of Jerusalem,” compiled in 1099, as in William of Tyre, l. 19, c. 2. These were collected for the Crusaders in Palestine.

The next appears to have been Glanville's *Tractatus de Legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ*, composed about A.D. 1181, about 40 years after Gratian's.

(2) S. Thomas of Canterbury had seen and admired at Bologna, the Professors of Jurisprudence, and his successor Theobald invited Vacarius to Oxford. Duchesne, *Script. Norman.* p. 983, and John of Salisbury's *Policrat.* l. 8, c. 22.—The Pandects are quoted, I know not from what MS. by Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury, and by Vacarius, the first Professor of Civil Law in England. See Selden ad Fletam, c. 7, t. 2. *Oper.* p. 1080–1086. The Anglo-Saxon Laws published by Lambard and Spelman, are but the Canons of the Anglo-Saxon Church, confirmed and adopted by the Anglo-Saxon Kings.

Monsieur Bouchaud has given a series of Memoirs on the progress of law and Literature in the Acts of the Acad. of Inscriptions.

The origin of Anglo-Norman and of Scottish Legislation, is traced; the former to “Glanvil,” the latter to the “Regiam Majestatem.” The Scotch pretend that the latter precedes the former, and ascribe it to King David I.; but Spelman ascribes it to King David II. See *Feuds and Tenures*, Lond. fol. 1723. Both are subsequent to Gratian. Robertson says, that “the Spiritual Judges decided by written Laws, the Lay Judges “by loose traditionary customs; that besides this general advantage of the Canon Law, its forms and principles “were more consonant to reason, and more favourable to equitable decisions.” *Life of Charles V.* ed. 4to. Edinb. 1769, vol. 1, p. 415.

Gratian's Collection improved the condition of the Laity, by establishing the rights of personal property, legal inheritance, testamentary obligations, and many other provisions of the Justinian Code. Pope Gregory XIII. forbade, on pain of Excommunication, any edition that was not conformable with his of 1580; but the learned Baluzius ran the gauntlet of Anathema by publishing a much better edition in 1682.

The Laws enacted by the French Kings, during a period of five hundred years, as quoted by Gratian, are those which were enacted annually in National Assemblies. When the whole Assembly notified its assent to any Law, each individual present subscribed it; the Laws so subscribed to, were then reduced into abridgments, named Chapters or Capitularies, and every Bishop, and every Count, or Lord, was obliged to have a Notary Public, who should transcribe them for the use and government of his particular District or Diocese. But the greatest number relate to Ecclesiastical matters, and are in fact Laws of Church Discipline, and therefore equivalent to Canons, and must be considered as such.—The Abbot Ansgise collected these Canons in 827, into four books, including the Laws of Charlemagne and Lewis le Debonaire, which were published with learned Notes, and from various collated MSS. by the learned Baluz, 2 vol. fol. Paris, 1677. The first contains the Capitularies of Childebert, Clotaire, Guntram, Dagobert, Carloman, and Pepin, down to 768. In the second we have those of Charles the Bald, Lewis the Stammerer, Carloman, King Eudes, Charles III. Lothaire, Lewis II. with the formulæ of Marculfus, and several other pieces, which shew that the discipline of the Church constituted the Laws of the State in those times.

The Codex, called "Carolinus," is a collection of the Epistles of Popes to Charles Martel, Pepin, and Charlemagne, as far as the year 791, when it was formed by the last of those princes. The original and authentic MS. is in the Imperial Library, and has been published by Lambecius and Muratori. Rer. Ital. t. 3, parte ii. p. 75.—Such are the sources of Gratian, as quoted in the Stowe MS. perhaps the oldest known.

No. LIX.

" SAXON COUNCILS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 268: the writing modern. This is a compilation from a great number of Documents in print, and Manuscript, beginning with the arrival of S. Augustin in 601–2, and ending in 1740. It is intermixed with desultory reading, and extracts relating to summonses to Parliament, meetings of Parliament, Convocations, their dates and Acts, Observations on the Book of Common Prayer, &c.—The List of Councils is valuable, and its Chronology is supported by extracts from coeval authorities, which are not, in many instances, referred to either by Spelman, by Wilkins, or by Johnson. The Acts of Convocations are very numerous, and some of them of great importance to the Historian and the Divine. The whole is in Latin and English, and, with some few exceptions, in one hand, of the reign of George I. Some transcripts

of ancient documents render it more valuable, as they appear to have been taken from originals and may supply deficiencies in those that have been published by Spelman and Wilkins. All those Historical facts and authorities which prove that the Civil power may enact Ecclesiastical Laws, binding on the Church, all those which establish the right of Kings to preside in Councils, and prevent the enactment of Canons injurious to the Independence of the State, all are collected into this volume, from the days of S. Augustin, to the year 1711. No Synod is omitted, no known Register unsearched, no Saxon or Norman authority neglected, Bishops, Divines, Civilians, Lawers, all are compared; even the Acts of the Kirk of Scotland, and the Proclamations against them, as well as those of the Convocation, are enumerated; and a careful attention to chronological order is sedulously observed. After this general view it can scarcely be expected that we should give minute details which would demand a separate volume. The observations on the Dutch translation of the Book of Common Prayer in this MS. were written in 1712, by the then Archbishop of Canterbury.

No. LX.

“TEXTUS ROFFENSIS.”—*folio, paper.*

This is a fac-simile transcript of several parts of the original “Textus Roffensis,” not published by Hearne, which have been collated with the original by the Elstobs, in the year 1712. It was formerly the property of Mr. Joseph Ames, afterwards of Matthew Duane, Esq. and was purchased by Mr. Astle, at the sale of the MSS. of Michael Bray, Esq. on Friday 11th May, 1798. Mr. Bray was a relation of Mr. Duane’s, and one of his executors.

Hearne’s edition of the Textus Roffensis, was printed from a MS. in Sir Edward Deering’s Library. The parts of this MS. which are not in Deering’s copy, are thus enumerated in the hand-writing of Mr. Duane.

“Page 3.—*Hæ sunt Genealogiæ,*” &c. See Gale, tom. 1, p. 792.—Page 9.—*Incipiunt,* &c. “to p. 33.—Page 71. A Chasm in Hearne, p. 127, is supplied.—Page 73. *Hatha se biscop.*—Page 80.—A chasm in Hearne, p. 133, is supplied.—Page 86. Three chasms in ditto, p. 139, are supplied.—Page 96. A chasm in ditto, p. 140, supplied.—Page 99. A chasm in ditto, p. 140, supplied.—Page 105. A chasm in ditto, p. 141, supplied.—Page 211. The Catalogue of Books “extends to p. 223; but is almost nothing in Hearne.—Page 175. The Bull of Eugenius is here “complete: in Hearne, p. 208, it is abbreviated.”

Spelman speaks of this valuable work in the following passage:—“*Codex Saxonicus unde Withredi Leges istas transtulimus, celebris ille MS. est, qui textus Roffensis nuncupatur, ab Ernulfo ibidem Episcopo, qui floruit anno gratiæ 1116, compositus, sed scriptoris vitio pluries malefidus. Quod interpreti non exiguum facessit negotium.*” Concil. tom. 1, p. 198, first edition.

The original “Textus Roffensis” is preserved in the Cathedral of Rochester. It is a Chartulary

or Collection of Ecclesiastical Instruments, by Ernulf, who was Bishop of that See, from A.D. 1115, to 1125. In it we find an entry of the "Charter of Liberties," granted in the first year of King Henry I. or A.D. 1101, the text of which is printed in the splendid edition of the Statutes, by command of His Majesty King George III. Lond. 1810, p. 1. The same Charter has been published by Blackstone, in the quarto edition of his Charters, from Hearne's printed edition of the Textus, and the antiquity and value of the original MS. is universally acknowledged.

But yet that MS. has never been printed. Hearne's edition is confessedly and exclusively founded on the MS. copy of Sir Edward Deering, which he (Hearne) had from Mr. Austis. It is true that Deering's MS. is said by Hearne to have been copied from the original; but he confesses that several parts were omitted in that copy, and that the same parts are omitted by him—"ea nos caute omisimus, quæ et ipse prætermisit exscriptor—qua de causa et ipsa quoque "Judicia civitatis Londoniæ in hac nostra editione desunt." (1)

With respect to Ernulf, the Compiler of the original, Godwin says in his Catalogue of English Bishops, that he was educated at Bec, in Normandy, when S. Lanfranc was Abbot, and consecrated Bishop of Rochester in 1115. Nicolson says of his Textus, that it is the most valuable monument of antiquity that belongs to Rochester; that its writer Ernulf died in 1124; and that besides the affairs of that Cathedral, which are noticed by Wharton in his Anglia Sacra, it furnishes us with the Laws of four Kentish Kings, Ethelbert, Hlothere, Eadred, and Withred, which are omitted by Lambard, together with the Saxon form of Oaths of Fealty and Wager of Law; also the old form of cursing by bell, book, and candle.—He adds, that the original was wisely committed to the care of Sir Roger Twysden during the Civil wars, for that he finds it referred to in Sir Roger's custody by Dugdale. (2)

A memorandum, prefixed to the MS. now before us, in Mr. Astle's hand, states that it is a beautiful fac-simile transcript of the parts of the original, which have not been published by Hearne, and that it has been collated with the original by the Elstobs. The title, in red ink, is—"Excerpta a Textu Roffensi, Jacobo Smitho Scriptori. Contulerunt vero et ex-aminaverunt W. E. E. Londini x Kal. Jun. M.DCC.XII." It begins with a List of the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England, which is followed by another of the Popes, ending with John XVIII. who was elected in 1003. To these have been added the successions of Popes down to Cælestine III. 1181.—There are very few of the ancient Lists of Popes, the Chronology of which can be depended upon.—Even the successions are incorrect in most of them. It is painful to find Popes confounded with Anti-Popes; the years of their election mistaken for those of their coronation; their years beginning from March 25, confounded with their years beginning from the first of January; uncertainty and confusion even in the Lists published by the Romans themselves, by Sandini, Mamachi, and Orsi. The Catalogue in Gratian's MS. already described

(1) Hearne's Preface, p. viii. Oxford, 8vo. 1720. Some of his omissions may be restored, not only from the MS. now before us, but also from Brompton, in Sir R. Twysden's Scriptorum X. Col. 852. The original Textus is quoted by Lambard in his Perambulation of Kent, p. 385, where he transcribes a long passage from it, relating to the bridge of Rochester.

(2) Orig. Juridic passim.

in this Collection, imperfect, and Dodwell's criticisms on this subject, creating suspicions, without satisfying the mind. The ancient Catalogue of the 4th century, which is quoted by Optatus of Milevi, in his second book against Parmenio, may be seen in Natalis Alexander, t. 3, p. 91. and Pagi gives the ten most ancient extant, in his first volume of criticisms on Baronius.

The List that appears the most correct, is that of the "Art de Verifier les Dates," t. 1.—Papebrock's four Catalogues, printed in his excellent "Conatus Chronico-Historicus, in "Propylæo Actor. Maii;" and two more, prefixed with his Observations to his first volume for April, have been reduced into one by Fabricius, this is given in alphabetical order, in his *Bibliographia Antiqua*, page 219, and is highly respected by the learned.

The List of Popes in this MS. is followed by a List of the Greek Emperors from Constantine to Leo, the 67th from Augustus.—Then follow Lists of the High Priests and Bishops of Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antiochia, of Canterbury from S. Augustin, of Rochester, of the Eastern, Southern, and Western Saxons, and of the different Dioceses of England to the 12th century, ending at page 33 of this MS.—The subsequent pages are blank, to p. 38, where a new title occurs, in these words:—"Altera pars Codicis celeberrimi Textus Roffensis, in qua chartæ et Privilegia, "Ecclesiæ Roffensi a Regibus antiquis, aliisque concessa, quam plurima continentur.—Ex ipso "Codice pretiosissimo intra tres menses, descripsit Jacobus Faber, Tiro, Puer decennis. "Apographon autem hoc examinaverunt diligentissime Gul. Elstobius et Eliz. Soror, A.D. 1712."

The valuable charters contained in this part, are of different ages from the 7th to the 12th century, and they are all numbered in regular order as they occur, from 39 to 215 inclusive. Then follow lists of the works of S. Augustin of Hippo, S. Jerom, S. Ambrose, S. Gregory, and Bede, which are imperfect in Hearne's edition.

The whole concludes with five pages of Assessments of the 13th and 14th centuries, for the maintenance of the Wards of the Coasts of Kent, and the Hobelers, who were employed to carry dispatches from Beacon to Beacon, in cases of invasion by an enemy. These were a species of light armed cavalry, called Hobelers, as in Spelman's Glossary, who by their tenure were bound to maintain a fast-running nag, as in 18th Edward III, Statute 2, c. 7; and 25th, Statute 5. also in Lambard's *Peramb. of Kent*, and Camden's *Isle of Wight*.

(1) Dodwell de Successione Episcoporum Rom. The List of the ancient *Liber Pontificalis*, with the *Fasti* of Cuspinian, and Egidius Bucherius's Remarks on the Paschal Canon of Victorinus, p. 269, was published by Schelestrat Librarian of the Vatican. The Greek List given by Nicephorus in his *Chronographia*, has been translated by Anastasius Bibliothecarius, and may be seen in Ordericus Vitalis. *Hist. Eccl.* l. 2, p. 436.

With some minute difference, the most learned writers L. Holstenius, Schelestrat, Ciampini, Bianchini, Muratori, *Prolegom.* ad. t. iii, parte i, agree that the "*Liber Pontificalis*," as we have it, was composed and continued by the Apostolical Librarians and Notaries of the 8th and 9th centuries; and that the last and smallest part is the work of Anastasius Bibliothecarius, as in Ciampini's *Examen Libri Pontificalis*, t. 3. *Rer. Ital.* p. 34 and 53, Muratori *Prolegom.* in *vitas Pontif.* p. 274. Schelestrat. tom 1. *Antiquitatis illustratæ Dissert.* 3, c. 7, 8, 9. Lambertin de *Serv. Dei Beatificatione et Canoniz.* l. 1, c. 3, N. 2.

The *Liber Pontificalis* by Agnellus, may be seen in Muratori's *Rer. Ital.* t. 2, parte 1. The Roman State was confined in Anastasius's time to the ancient Metropolitcal territory of Rome, extending from Viterbo to Terracina, and from Narni to the Mediterranean, as in Beretti's *Chorographia Italicæ Mædii ævi*.

Many of the Laws, Customs, and Tenures, of the Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Normans, and many dates and Historical facts relating to them from the 7th to the 12th century, may be collected from this MS.

No. LXI.

"ECCLESIASTICA."—*folio, paper.* Miscellaneous.

Contents.

1. The first Article is—"An Extract of what passed between the Greeks and Latins at the Councils of Ferrara and Florence, in 1438," 20 pages, in a modern hand.
2. Twenty-three Articles to be observed in the Education of young ladies at S. Cyr.
3. A brief note of such matters as were agreed upon by the King and Council relating to the Government of the Church, 18th Jan. 1603, endorsed "W. Howard's Declaration," and followed by Remarks on the Modell of Royal Visitations.
4. King Charles 1st's Instructions to George, Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning certain Orders to be executed by the Bishops in his Province, 1627 and 1629.
5. Instructions for the Clergy, 12th Jan. 1629.
6. Pemberton's argument for the Bishops.
7. Commission to the Convocation, 30th Nov. 1689.
8. The King's Message to the Convocation, 4th Dec. 1689.
9. Message from the Bishops, same date, but not agreed to by them.
10. Address of the Lower House of Convocation, agreed to by the Upper House, on Tuesday, 10th December, 1689.
11. A List of Rents for the payment of certain Pensions in Cheshire and Lincolnshire, 22d Caroli II. payable to the Preacher in Macclesfield.
12. A Grant to the Dean and Chapter of S. Peter's, Westminster, of 60*l.* per Annum, for the Preacher of the Savoy. 22 Caroli. II.
13. A Note of Fees dispatched within the Archdeaconry of Exon, belonging to the Register.
14. The Archbishop of Canterbury's peculiar Jurisdiction, same period.
15. A Note relative to the interests of the Adventurers in Ireland, 1662.
16. Copy of the Endowment of Blurton Chapel in Staffordshire, 1633.
17. Original Bond of 200*l.* per Annum, as a perpetual augmentation to the Curacy of the Chapel of Blurton, signed and sealed 1717.
18. Minute made by order of the Lord Treasurer of the Parish, for Aldgate, anno 1702.
19. Title of the heirs of Mr. Rusden to the Advowson of S. Peter's Church in Wallingford, 1670.
20. The Archbishop of Canterbury's Letter relative to the Propagation of the Gospel in America, dated 29th May, 1712.
21. Notes on Law cases.

22. Heads of a Speech on the danger of the Church from Popery, &c.
23. Sir Robert C—'s. Essay on the Essay called "*Faults on both sides*," 1710.
24. Depositions of witnesses relating to the small tythes of Alkmund, in Derby, 1715.
25. Other cases relating to Sherbourn Rectory, in 1701.—Original.
26. A Particular of the small tythes of S. Alkmund, in Derby.
27. Original Order of Council, 14th December, 1721, for Writs to prorogue the Convocation to 4th April, 1722.
28. Ecclesiastical Benefices disposed of by the Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, between 16th July, 1718, and 18th May, 1724, being 334 benefices in that time.
29. Nine original Letters concerning French Protestant Emigrants, in 1763, addressed to Mr. Grenville, of Wotton, by Archbishop Secker.
30. Right of Presentation to Simondsburn in Northumberland.—Original.
31. Lord Durlington's Memorial relative to the Rectory of Middleton in Teasdale.
32. Memoir in the hand-writing of Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, relative to a fund for the French Emigrant Protestants, sent to Mr. Grenville in 1763.
33. A List of Churches in each County, as they are entered in the First Fruits' Office, in the said Archbishop's hand, 1763, total 9410. Sent to Mr. Grenville.
34. An Essay towards Ecclesiastical Concord between the Augustan Confession and other Reformed Churches beyond the Seas.
35. The original Declaration of the Professors of the Academy of Helmstadt, disavowing the imputation of their coalescing with the Church of Rome, dated 7th September, 1708, and signed by the celebrated Fabricius, Schmidt, Weileburg, and Ulrig.
36. The Deplorable Case of nearly two hundred Protestant Palatines, original, dated 18th August, 1764, signed by the King's German Chaplain and others, and sent to Mr. Grenville.
37. The names of a Committee appointed in 1777, to consider of the Establishment of Episcopacy in America.

No. LXII.

"ECCLESIASTICA."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 198, with a loose sheet on the original of Advowsons, at the end. At the top of the first page are the words "*Liber Petri le Neve Rouge Croix.*" The writing is of the reign of James I. The name of Le Neve is in his own hand.—The whole is divided into 27 chapters, and the writing resembles Spelman's.

1. Of Archbishops and Bishops, their Election, Confirmation, Consecration, and Investiture, and when their temporalities shall be granted unto them.
2. Of Deanes and Chapters, and of their Election. How all Cathedrall Churches held their possessions undevided, and how the same came to bee devided and severed.

3. Of several capacities of Bishoppes, Deanes, Chapters, Parsons, Prebends, Vicars, and other Corporations, sole aggregate to purchase or grant, &c.

4. Of Leases made by Bishoppes, Prebends, &c.

5. Of Alienations and Discontinuances made by Bishops, &c. att the Common Law. Where their Grants, Chardges, or Leases are good without Confirmation; where not; and by what Statutes they are restrained to dis-confirme or alienate their possessions.

6. Of Advowsons. How they are appendants or in grosse. To what they may be appendants, and to what not, where, upon discontinuance of the Mannors or Lands, to which they are appendants, the Patron may present before he recontinue the Mannor or Land, and where not.

7. Of the incidents to an Advowson, and first of Presentation. What it is, and the difference betwixt Presentation and Nomination.

8. Who may present to Benefices with cure, and what persons are capable of Presentations, to whom the same must be made. What are sufficient causes for the Ordinary to refuse the person presented.—How the Ordinarie must certifie the cause of his refusall, and when he must give notice thereof, and when not.

9. Within what time the Presentation must bee to avoyd lapps, and who shall present by reason of lapps.

10. Where the King may revoke his Presentation, and where not; and where a common person cannot revoke or repeale his Presentation once made.

11. Of Examination of the Clerke by the Ordinary, and of his admission and institution, within what time, and at what place, and what forme. Where the Ordinary may refuse because the Church is litigious; where there shall be Plenarty, and avoydance shall be tried.

12. Of Induction; by whom to bee made. How far the Parson upon induction may chardge the Glebe, what actions hee may mayntaine, and of the Payment of his First Fruits.

13. By what Acte the Church may become void, and for what causes the Incumbent may bee removed, and of avoydance by death and entry into religion.

14. Of Avoydance by Cession. What shall be accounted a Cession, and what not.

15. Of Avoydance by Deprivation. What are causes of deprivation in the Ecclesiastical Court, and approved by the Common Law, and where, upon such avoydances, notice may be given to the patron by the Ordinary, and where not.

16. Of Avoydance by Act of Parliament, and where, upon such avoydance, notice is requisite, and where not.

17. Of Avoydance by Resignation. What resignation is, and to whom it must bee made, and when and where all chardges of the Incumbent bee avoyded by resignation, and where not.

18. Of Avoydance by Creation. Whether notice thereof be requisite, from what time the sixe monethes shall be accounted for lapps, and where writts shall abate upon creation, and where not.

19. Of Pluralities and Commendams; their origin and Laws relative thereto.

20. Same subject continued.

21. What right or interest the Patron or Vicar hath to the Church. Of the rights of the

Patron and Ordinary. In whom the Fee simple of the Glebe, and of the Parsonage and Vicarage? What Actions the Patron and Vicar may have for the Freehold of the Church and Glebe, and whether a Jurie utrum will ly by the Vicar against the Patron, for the Glebe of the Vicarage.

22. Of Usurpation, and when the same shall put the lawfull out of possession,, and when not.

23. What remedy the Patron hath to recover the Advowson upon Usurpation, and of the Writts of Right of Advowson, Daremp, et Litteræ impedit.

24. Of the Profits of the Rectory, Oblations, Offerings, and Tythes, and whether Suits for Tythes shall bee in the Spirituall Court, and where in the Temporall Court.

25. What Parsons are capable of Tythes at the Common Law, and what not. Of what things Tythes shall bee paid. What shall be a good Composition or Modus Decimandi for Tythes and Parson, and his successor.

26. Of Church Parochiall and Collegiall, Presentative and Donative. Of Visitation of them, of Proxies incident to Visitation, and of the Union of Churches, and of the appropriations of Advowsons in Churches.

27. Of the Power of the Ordinary, and of his Certificate of Loyalty, Matrimony, Bastardy, Profession, and Excommengement.

The Marginal quotations from the Statutes and Records of the Kingdom, the order and arrangements of the different arguments, cases, and pleadings, which are quoted in this valuable MS. sufficiently shew that it is not unworthy of a Selden, and that it was written in his time.

A memorandum on the first page states that it was bought at an Auction of Peter Le Neve's books, in March, 1730, for A. Hardinge. Grey's English Abridgment of the "Codex Juris "Ecclesiastici Anglicani," printed in the Savoy, 8vo. 1743, and the Codex itself, stand in need of the valuable additional matter contained in this MS. which does not appear to have been ever printed, and is not mentioned in Spelman's or in Selden's works.

No. LXIII.

" UNIVERSITIES."—*folio, paper.*

This is a thick folio, containing numerous documents relating to the Universities, which have never been paged, classed, or indexed. The hand-writing is of different years from 1688 to 1766.

1. The first Article is a Memorial relating to the disloyalty of the Universities in the reign of James II. and remedies proposed.

2. Privileges of the University of Oxford.

3. References to the Council Books concerning Visitations.—Some of these are taken from originals of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. and are in the hand-writing of Mr. T. Madox, and accompanied with an original Letter of his, 10th December, 1718, to the Lord High Chancellor.

4. Petition of Mr. John Anstis, jun. Garter King at Arms, relative to the Visitatorial power of

All Soul's College, and endeavouring to prove that this power ought to be vested only in the crown.—*Original.*

5. Transcript from an original Roll of Parliament, 13th Henry IV. relative to Queen's College, Oxford.

6. Lord Chief Justice Holt's Arguments in the case of Exeter College, Oxford.

7. Transcript of the Charter of the University of Oxford, dated 7th June, 13th Elizabeth.

8. Memorandum of what was resolved by his Majesty's Council at Woodstock, 25th August, the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses present, 1631.

9. The King's Letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Woodstock, 26th August, 1631.

10. Papers relating to the University of Cambridge from 27th May, 1st Elizabeth, touching Visitation and Reformation of Colleges by the Crown, or by the Archbishop of Canterbury, down to 1766. These papers are transcripts from originals, some of which are stated to be worn out, others are in the paper office.

Amongst them are some original Letters written on the same subject, by Jekyll, R. Bentley, R. Laughton, 1716, William Grigg, Holles Newcastle, 1766; and the following loose papers, which are connected with that subject, and calculated to illustrate the contents of this MS. have been added at the end.

1. A List of Livings in the Gift of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

2. A Letter to the Fellows thereof, not signed, but dated 7th May, 1687.

3. Observations relating to Merton College Oxford, from Johnson's Visitatorial power of the Crown, printed London, 1688.

4. The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 24th December, 1695, charging the University with violating the Royal prerogative.—*Original.*

5. The Answer to ditto, Lincoln College Oxford, 28th December, 1695.—*Original.*

6. Case of Lord Clarendon, versus Anthony Wood.

7. Thomas Bowckrief to the Rev. Dr. Kennett, at Magdalen Hall, 3d April, 1693.—*Original.*

8. R. Phelps to the Bishop of Winchester, on a Scrutiny for an Election of a Warden at Winchester College, 15th December, 1763.—*Original.*

9. Extract of the Statute relating to that Election.—*Original.*

10. Dr. Burton to R. Phelps, on ditto, December, 1763.—*Original.*

11. Dr. Burton to Mr. Cornewall, on ditto, 13th December.—*Original.*

12. Dr. Burton to R. Phelps, 15th December.—*Original.*

13. Ditto to ditto, January 15, 1764.—*Original.*

14, 15, 16. Three Letters from J. Warton, dated December 6, 1763, December 13, 1763, and January 17, 1764, relative to a Candidate for the Wardenship of New College, Oxford.—*Original.*

17. Dr. Harris to Mr. Phelps, on the same subjects, 19th December, 1763.—*Original.*

18. Extract from the Statutes of Magdalen College, Oxon.—“*De Electione Scholarium.*”

19. Remarks on the said Statute.

20. Dr. Andrew's opinion on it.—*Original.*

21. A List of the Members of different Colleges in 1763.

No. LXIV.

“SCOTCH SYNODS.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 228, in one hand, of the reign of George II.

Contents.

1. The Confession of Faith professed by the Protestants of Scotland, and exhibited to the States of Parliament in 1560.
2. Articles touching Religion, presented to the Queen by the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh; with the Queen's Answer, and the Assembly's Reply. N.B. The Queen had married Darnley in 1565, when this Assembly was held.
3. Conventus Ecclesiasticus Edinburgi habitus, 25 Decembris, 1566.
4. Conventus Ecclesiasticus Edinburg. 1567.—5. An Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh, in 1568.—6. Conventus Ecclesiasticus apud Lethum in Scotia mense Januario, 1571.—7. Conventus Ecclesiasticus Edinburgi, 1575.
8. An Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Striveling, by whom a form of Church policy was presented to Parliament, and what the consequence of it was, 1578.
9. Conventus Ecclesiasticus apud Dundee, 1580.—10. Synodus Generalis Glascuensis mense Aprili, 1581.—11. Conventus Eccl. Edinburgi. 1582.—12. Ditto mense Octobri, 1583.—13. Synodus Santandreana, 1586.—14. Synodus Generalis Edinb. 20 Junii, 1587.—15. Conventus Eccl. Edinb. 1589.—16. Ditto, 1590.—17. Synodus apud Dundee, 1592.—18. Synodus Edinb. 7 Maii, 1594.—19. Synodus apud Montrose, 1595.—20. Conventus Eccl. Edinburgi. 1596.—21. Synodus Provincialis apud Perth ult. Febr.—22. Conventus Eccl. Edinburgi.—23. Articuli Synodalibus apud Leith conventuris proponendi, 1597.—24. Responsio Synodaliū prædictis Articulis reddita.—25. Articuli Presbyteris apud Aberdeen proponendi.—26. Conventus Eccl. apud Dundee, 10 Maii.—27. Synodus generalis apud Dundee mense Martio, 1598.—28. Ditto, apud Montrose, 1600.—29. Conventus Eccl. in oppido Bruntisland, 1601.—30. Synodus Edinb. generalis apud Halirad-House, 1602.—31. Ditto, apud Linthligoum, 1606.—32. Conventus Eccl. ibid. 1608.—33. Conventus Edinb. 1609.—34. Synodus Glascuensis.
35. The King's Letter to the Bishops and Clergy of Scotland about excommunicating persons that were fugitives for capital crimes, with the Bishops' Resolutions thereon, 1612.
36. Synodus Generalis Aberdonensis, anno 1616.—37. Synodus S. Andreana, 10 Julii, 1617.—38. Synodus apud Perth, 25 Aug. 1618.—39. Synodus Glascuensis, 1638.
40. The Protestation of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, &c. made in the High Kirk, and at the Market Cross of Glasgow, 29th Nov.
41. The Sentence given in against Mr. John Guthrie, pretended Bishop of Murray; Mr. John Graham, pretended Bishop of Orkney; Mr. James Fairly, Bishop of Lismoir; Mr. Neil Campbell, pretended Bishop of the Isles.

42. Synodus Edinburgensis, 1639.—43. Ditto, 1642.—44. Ditto, 1643.—45. The solemn League and Covenant of the three Kingdoms.—46. King Charles I's. Proclamation from Glasgow, 29th November, 14th of his reign. N. B. This last Article is imperfect.

The violent spirit which manifests itself in the Councils of the Kirk of Scotland during the period to which these documents belong, can be traced only to one original cause.—In the reign of James V, a great portion of the national wealth of Scotland belonged to the Clergy, and that powerful body was entirely dependant on the Crown. The Popes had treated Scotland as a poor and distant country, and having exacted from its kings whatever they could afford, either of tribute or submission, had abandoned to them the sole nomination to all the Episcopal Sees and principal dignities of the Church.⁽¹⁾ The Clergy being thus taught to seek preferment from the Crown, endeavoured to merit it by promoting the designs of the Court. This led them to acts of hostility against the Nobles; and the disgust of the latter became so deeply rooted, that they coalesced with the mob. This quarrel assumed the mask of Religion about the year 1548, when Cardinal Beaton was murdered. The Nobles soon after took possession of the property of the Church, and the preachers of reformation were abandoned to the mercy of their own Saints.

Disappointed by men in whom they placed the greatest confidence, the Kirk had recourse to frequent Synods, in which, whilst they vehemently declaim against idolatry, they fail not occasionally to introduce the poverty of their Establishment: and it is pretty clear from their own Documents, that the followers of John Knox would not have disdained to share the loaves and the fishes, and other "filthy elements" of this world, with those whom their preachings had dispossessed.—Individuals may resign power, but societies confederated by common interest will not. Reformation must be forced upon them by a strong hand. The exposal of their abuses only inflames their anger: they become equally unfeeling and inflexible in proportion as they are exposed.

No. LXV.

"BRETHON ON RELIGION."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 108.—Mr. Astle's autograph, on the title page, indicates that it was of his Collection. The title is—"The Light in darkness, or the true Religion, long sought, at last found out, amongst all the religions of the world, here mentioned—by Martin Brethon, a true Prozelyte to the Church of England. Aug. 26, 1685."—A memorandum, in Mr. Astle's hand, states his opinion that the writer was a member of the Church of Rome. But after giving an Alphabetical Catalogue of all the principal heresies, he concludes with a profession of attachment to the Church of England. The style is quaint, and tainted by the controversial malignity of that age.

(1) Epist. Reg. Scot. 1, 197.—Act 125—Parham. 1640.

No. LXVI.

"A DEVOTIONAL TREATISE ON IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE DOCTRINE
 "OF THE TRINITY; dedicated by the Author to his Father in Law
 "ALLEN COTTON, Alderman, Lord Mayor of London."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 316. The writer calls Alderman Cotton his very loving father in law, and says that he had, in the course of the preceding year, dedicated to him "A short Tract, shewing the majesty, excellency, and commoditye of those 66 bookes which wee commonly call the Bible." As the subject of this book has been exhausted by the "Theologica Dogmata" of the celebrated Petavius, (1) we abstain from minute details; stating only that the MS. now before us is the author's original, all in his own hand, that he gives the initials of his name at the end, thus—"Tho. E." that he dates the time of his finishing it A.D. 1625, and that he does not seem to have been sufficiently acquainted with his subject. He was not aware of the antiquity of the word "Trinity," or of the "Te Deum laudamus," or of the "Athanasian Creed."—Mabillon describes an ancient MS. of the 5th century, intitled "de Trinitate," a work of S. Hilary's, in the Supplement to his "De re Diplomatica," p. 60, and the MS. of S. Augustin's book "De Trinitate," in the Bodleian, Laud, L. 30, is stated by Wanley to be above 1000 years old.

With respect to the "Athanasian Creed," and the "Te Deum," in both which the doctrine of the Trinity is so strongly expressed, whoever their authors may be, they exist in MSS. of the 6th century extant to this day, and are ascribed, generally, the former to S. Athanasius, the latter to his contemporary S. Ambrose. A fine copy of the latter, with S. Ambrose's name prefixed, may be seen in Alfred's Psalter, in this Library, now above a thousand years old.

On the antiquity of the Athanasian creed, see the Benedictine edition of the works of S. Athanasius, t. 2, p. 719, Muratori's Dissertation on the Symbol "Quicumque," in his "Anecdota," vol. 2, which Gibbon never quotes, and Fabricius's Bibliotheca Græca vol. xi, p. 361.

The opinions of the learned are collected and compared by Sandini "De Symbolo "Quicumque," where he shews that the Athanasian Creed is as ancient as the 4th century. The

(1) We do not hesitate to state that this is the most learned work on the subject, and the most satisfactory, though its author, perhaps the most learned man of his age, was persecuted by his own society for having maintained that the Antenicene Fathers are not sufficiently explicit on the doctrine of the Trinity. The truth is, that, until the primitive Christians were compelled, by the broaching of heretical opinions, they did not feel the necessity of measuring their words with all the accuracy which they used afterwards. Hence the word "Trinity" was not much used before the days of Arius. Harduin most falsely maintains that it was not used before the 14th century. MSS. du Roi, No. 6216. We have given abundant evidence that it was used in the second century by Tertullian, and by Theophilus, S. Hilary, and S. Jerom, in the 3d and 4th. Rer. Hib. vol. 1, Ep. p. 141, 154, 232. Dupin Biblioth. Eccl. t. 1, p. 60.

most ancient Christian Hymns are enumerated by Fabricius, ib. l. 5, and Cassander. (1) Several have been published with the most ancient Litanies, by Menard, in his edition of the Sacramentary of S. Gregory, by Bona "De Divina Psahmodia," published with his works, Antwerpæ, fol. 1694, and by Gerbert in his History of ancient Church Music, in 2 vols, 4to. 1774.

No. LXVII.

"MR. HALHEAD'S LETTER TO MR. COSTARD."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 52; they are dated from the Cape of Good Hope, 1779, and transcribed from the original in a neat hand. The author's object is to give us exalted opinions of the "unfathomable antiquity of the Hindu Religion, and its greater consistency with analogy than the Mosaic account of the Creation, the Deluge, and the dispersion of Man."

Far from hostility to free enquiry in religious matters, persuaded that he who is an enemy to knowledge, is an enemy to Religion, the grand object of our Catalogue is to throw wide open every source of information that we can unfold.

Pursuant to this plan, we gladly give to Mr. Halhead's letter every adventitious merit that it can derive from the general character of its writer. He may be supposed to know much of the language of Hindostan. He was the author of a Bengal Grammar. During a long residence in India, he acquired some knowledge of the Gentoo Laws, he published a Preface to those Laws; and we shall presently see that Sir William Jones has not disdained to quote from the Letter now before us, though he has not condescended to acknowledge his obligation to its author. But whilst we gladly do justice to every liberal effort to discover truth, and feel ourselves personally interested in allowing to others that indulgence which we claim for ourselves, we cannot describe this MS. without entering our protest against objections advanced as if they were new, though we know them to be as old as the days of Lucretius, Porphyrius, Celsus, and Origen. Those who renew such objections, ought, at least, to have the candour to advert to the answers which have been made to them, above a thousand four hundred years ago, by Origen, (2) or to those which have been published by a Lardner, a Leland, Huetius, and Hautville. Bianchini has abundantly shewn, in his "Storia Universale," that the worship of the most ancient Gentile nations was founded on the Deluge, and that Ovid's account of the ark was taken from ancient Greek Mythology, written before the Jewish Theology was known.

If Mr. Halhead had discovered in India any book of equal antiquity with the Pentateuch or

(1) Hymni Ecclesiastici a Cassandro editi inter ejus Opera, Paris, fol. 1616. Maittaire's Corpus Poetarum in 2 vols. folio, London, 1713, contains several of the Ecclesiastical Poems which have been omitted by Andrew Fichel, in his Corpus Poetar. 4to. Lugduni, 1616, and in George Fabricius's Poetarum veterum Christianorum, Opera, Basileæ, 4to. 1562.

(2) See Professor Tamburini's Analysis of Origen's Reply to Celsus, published at Pavia in 1784.

the Prophets, or even if he had discovered any genuine work of the age of Herodotus, we might then ascribe his preference of the Hindoo system to the Mosaic, to that species of conviction which often arises in some minds, from an habitual contemplation of only one side of a question, without a due regard to the bearings of another. We are not so utterly unacquainted with the human intellect as to be ignorant that there are men of great integrity, and even of great information on some subjects, who may be misled in an eagerness of pursuit in others; and how severe soever some bigots may be in their censures, how uncharitable soever in their opinions of those who differ from them on subjects of everlasting interest, we, as Christians, hope and trust that he who searches the hearts, and knows the motives of men, will make allowances for those habits of study and education, and those various combinations of particular circumstances, which insensibly influence in giving a bias to our understandings, the power of which we can neither estimate nor comprehend.

But Mr. Halhead confesses that he can bring forward no ancient written authority for the unfathomable antiquity of the Hindus. The ancient Greeks had poets and Historians in very remote ages; the ancient Egyptians had Temples, Obelisks, and Hieroglyphics, of great antiquity; the Babylonians had Astronomical Observations, which approach the age of Abraham; but what have the Hindus?—The Greeks had by Cycles and Intercalations, brought the Solar and Lunar years nearly to an agreement, and they had stated Luni-Solar periods for the celebration of Olympiads; but the Hindu Feasts and Festivals were, by Mr. Halhead's own confession, regulated "only by the Moon." He even informs that the Sanscrit names of the planets agree with those of the Greeks, and that the Sanscrit terms for the signs of the Zodiac agree with those of the Persians: and the following passage in the letter now before us, which we find also, word for word, in Sir William Jones's third Discourse on the Hindus, (1) confirms our decided opinion that the Mosaic accounts have nothing to apprehend from the Indian discoveries of Mr. Halhead. "The Sanscrit language, whatever be its antiquity, bears to the Greek and Latin "a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs, and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly "have been produced by accident; so strong indeed, that no philologer could examine them all "three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no "longer exists. There is a similar reason; though not quite so forcible, for supposing that both "the Gothick and the Celtick, though blended with a very different idiom, had the same origin "with the Sanscrit; and the old Persian might be added to the same family."

Sir William adds, that the characters called "Nagari," in which the languages of India were originally written, with no greater variation in their forms, by the change of straight lines to curves, or conversely, than the Cufic characters received in their way from Arabia, "are still "adopted in more than twenty-eight kingdoms, from the borders of Cashgar and Khoten, to "Rama's bridge, and from the Sindhi to the river of Siam;" that the square Chaldaic letters in

(1) Sir William Jones's Works, 4to. Lond. 1799, vol. 1, p. 26. Mr. Halhead's Letter was written twenty years before. Sir William however quotes it no where.

which most Hebrew books are copied, were originally the same, or derived from the same prototype, both with the Indian and Arabian characters; that the Phœnician letters had a similar origin; and that the Inscriptions at Conarah seem to be compounded of Nagari and Ethiopick letters, which bear a close relation to each other, both in the mode of writing from the left hand, and in the singular manner of connecting the vowels with the consonants.

Nothing has yet appeared to give the least reason for supposing that the Epoch of Buddha ascends higher than the year 1014, before Christ; the medium between the calculations of Couplet, De Guignes, Father Georgi, and Bailly, fixes this date, and the oldest Epoch of the Hindus, that of Cristna, is referred by Sir William Jones to "near the three thousandth year from the present time." *ib.* p. 29.

The remains of sculpture in India bear so striking an affinity to the Egyptian, as represented by all travellers from the days of Herodotus and Pausanias, to those of Pococke, Niebhur, and Denon, that they must be ascribed to a common source. Mr. Halhead declaims on the different origins of white men and negroes, whilst Strabo informs us that the ancient Hindus differed in nothing from the Africans but in the straightness and smoothness of their hair, a variety proceeding chiefly from difference of atmospheres; and experience shews that the features of whites as well as of blacks, differ, without any essential difference of organs. There are national, as well as family likenesses, in every region of the globe; nor can dissimilitude in the lineaments of a Tartar and a Hindu face, ever contribute to persuade an unprejudiced mind, ~~that~~ "if we lay aside our faith, (a preliminary desired by Mr. Halhead) and reason from analogy only, the Gentoo system of the "Friteca Jogue," or first period of Hindu Mythology, seems much more of a piece with that period of time, which we know to have elapsed since the Deluge, than does the Mosaic account of the Antedeluvians."

Mr. Halhead's rejection of the Mosaic account of the Deluge, and his positive assertion that no vestige of that event can be found in Indian antiquities, leaves us quite at a loss how to determine what he means by the "period of time, which we know to have elapsed since the Deluge." His opinion that there are no vestiges of the deluge in Indian Mythology, is refuted by Sir William Jones, who informs us, in his ninth Discourse, page 134, that an "account of the Creation and Fall of Man, expressed by symbols very nearly similar to the Mosaic, may be produced from the *Puranas* themselves, and even from the *Veda*, which appears to stand next in antiquity to the five books of Moses." (1)

(1) He who expects any accurate account of the antiquity of those books from any of our writers, will find himself miserably disappointed. No Sanscrit MS. has yet been produced that is known "bona fide" to be 500 years old.

The Deluge is an historical fact, admitted by every nation to whose literature we have access. Scantiness of materials does not compel us to recur for proof to the Apamean coin of Philip the elder, on the reverse of which is a floating Arc, with the letters NOE, and a Dove holding in its bill a branch, as described by Falconieri, "De numo Apamensi, Romæ, 1677."—Ovid describes Deucalion's Deluge as universal—"Omnia Pontus erant, decrant quoque litora Ponto—Jupiter et liquidis naquare paludibus orbem—Et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum—Et superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum—Innocuos ambos, cultores Numinis ambos." Plutarch de Solert. animal. says, that the ancient mythologists relate how a Dove

No. LXVIII.

"CEREMONIALE CANONICOR. S. CRUCIS DOMUS PARISIENSIS."—*quarto, vellum.*

The written pages are 165, exclusive of two Indices, the one of the Church Offices, the other of Contents. The first chapter is thus intitled, in red ink:—"Incipit Ordinarium de pulsationibus." A rude drawing, representing a French King in his robes, is prefixed. Wherever the initial letters are written, they are illuminated in gold, but empty spaces are left for many. The first 129 pages are in one hand, of the 16th century: the remainder are of the year 1610. The subject of the whole is the Order, and Ceremonies, the Antiphons and Lessons, to be observed and read in the Church Service, throughout all the Sundays and Festivals, in the Church of the Holy Cross in Paris. The date 1610 may be seen at the end.

No. LXIX.

"ANCIENT DEEDS OF BIDLSDEN ABBEY, Seals appendant to most
"of them."

These Deeds are in number eighty-one, and are of different reigns, beginning from that of Henry III. The names of the witnesses to many of the dated Deeds, contribute to ascertain the years of others which are not dated, being of that period to which Deeds called "sans date," must be referred, namely, the reigns of King John, Henry III, and Edward I. The 15th is a Crendon Deed, in old French, of the reign of Richard II, which seems to have been erroneously placed here. A Catalogue by the compiler of this work, indicates the years of each, and the names of the witnesses. The oldest is of the year 1205.—In addition to the eighty-one Bidlesden Abbey Deeds, which are numbered in the MS. Catalogue now before us, the following originals preserved in this Press, are numbered in the same Catalogue from 1 to 6 inclusive.

1. "Carta de Helham," or a Grant by Henry I. to Alice, Countess of Auge, of 70 Libratæ

enlarged by Deucalion from his ship, prognosticated an approaching storm by her return, and enlarged again, indicated a calm by her returning no more. Josephus quotes Chaldean writers in proof of the Deluge. Antiq. l. 1, c. 4; Eusebius quotes Assyrians and Medes, Præp. Evang. l. 9, c. 11; Pausanias in Atticis, Lucian de Dea Syria. Plutarch says in his Sylla, that the Athenians celebrated annual sacrifices in memory of those who perished in Deucalion's Deluge, and that this festival was celebrated in March, because that Deluge occurred at the Vernal Equinox. See also Johnston de Festis Græcor. c. 6, n. 48, and Bianchini, p. 198. Abydenus, quoted by Eusebius, says, from the Archives of the Medes and Babylonians, that the Deluge began on the 15th of the month Desius, that during the flood, Seisithrus (i. e. Noah) let out birds to discover if the waters had subsided, that they, finding no resting place, returned; that he repeated the experiment three times, that the birds returned the third time, having their feet stained with soil, and that he soon after quitted his Ark in Armenia.

of Land, which the Earl William de Arundell, her father, gave her "Soabiliter," as a marriage portion; that is, 50 libratæ in Helham, 20 in Bollington, and several other lands in France, as also 70 libratæ in Saro de Hastings, outside the Castle and Town; and other lands specified in two Grants, the one by her father, the other by her husband.

The witnesses to this Deed are "R. Wint. U. Elien. Epis: Ric. de Laci, Regin de Curtenai, "Unfrido de Bohun, Const. Aluredo de S^co Martino Dapifero, Hug. de Escissi, Willelmo de "Lanual, Thoma. Basset, Roberto Marmion, Uanh. de Pertico, Hugone de Laci, Ric. Viffer. "Rogero filio Remfrid, Willelmo Basset, Will^o. filio Rod. Vesardo de Canuilla, Ard. Windesor." The broad seal is appendant to the parchment.

2. An original Confirmation, by Geoffry, Bishop of Chichester from 1180 to 1198, of an agreement between the Church of S. Mary of Hastings, and the Abbey of "Pons Roberti," respecting tythes. (Sans date.)—The seal is lost, but is mentioned at the end of the Deed, and the slip of parchment to which it hung remains.

3. "Johannis Episcopi Cicestriensis Exemplificatio Bullæ Innocentii Papæ 4ti, datæ Perugii, "8 Kal. Julii, anno Pontificatus nono (that is 1258,) de Cisterciensibus," granting immunities "and privileges to the Cistercian order in England, and addressed to the Abbot and Convent of "Pons Roberti." The original seal of red wax is appendant, and very little damaged.

4. An original Grant by Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. confirming the Grant and Charter of Will. de Northye, to the Abbot and Convent of Pons Roberti, which Charter is recited in this Confirmation. It is dated "apud Turrim Lond. xiv die Aprilis anno regni Domini "Regis Patris nostri liii." The seal, of pale wax, represents the Prince charging on horseback; his arms are on the reverse. It is damaged, and hangs by a silk cord to the Deed, in a bag of red leather.

5. An original Grant, by Prince Edward, son of Henry III, confirming a Grant by William de Northye, and Robert de Crecyos, to the Abbey of Pons Roberti, which Grant is recited in this Confirmation, dated "apud Turrim Lond. 15 die April. anno r. Dni Regis Patris nostri liii."—The seal is appendant by a silk cord, in a bag of red leather. This Deed is marked on the margin as a Deed of Edward III's, but that is evidently erroneous.

6. An original Grant by Radulphus the son of Robert, to his brother Wido, of lands in Berhangre, and Suelfton, and in Kniveton, for one annual pepper corn.—Amongst the witnesses are Rodulf de Sudley, and Robert de Birmingham. It is "sans date."—The seal is missing, but is mentioned at the end of the Deed, and the parchment appendage remains.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

CHARTERS AND REGISTERS.—PRESS III.

No LXX.

"ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS."—*Atlas size, parchment.*

The instruments preserved in this Collection are extremely valuable, whether we consider them in an Historical point of view, as establishing the foundations of Saxon Chronology, by which that of the Saxon Chronicle, and of all our Anglo-Saxon Documents must be emended; or whether we consider them as evidences of the manner of writing of the different ages to which they belong, or finally as affording incontrovertible proofs of the manners, opinions, and religious tenets of this nation from the 6th to the 12th century.

Previously to the arrival of the Saxons in Britain, all our information respecting them is derived from the Roman writers, who only mention them as barbarians. Rude and ignorant themselves, destitute of Records, probably unacquainted with the art of writing, they forbade instruction to their children, as tending to estrange them from war and plunder, (1) the northern invaders branded every scholar with the contemptuous name of a Roman; (2) and it was not until they became Christians that they began to be governed by Laws. From every vestige that remains, it appears that in their own country the Saxons were not governed by Regal authority. Following such chieftains by sea and land, as led them forth in quest of new settlements, when those settlements were made, they considered them as common property, and parcelled them out amongst the heads of families, or leaders of tribes, without any view to unity of government, farther than as it tended to maintain their acquisitions, by a common confederacy against the conquered. Hence military service became the condition of their tenure of conquered lands. The

(1) "He who has been accustomed from his infancy, said the northern invaders of the Empire, to tremble under the rod of a Pedagogue, will never look undaunted at a sword." Procop. de bello Gothor. l. 1, in Script. in Byzant. v. 1.

(2) "Hoc solò, i. e. Romani nominis, quicquid ignobilitatis, quicquid timiditatis, quicquid avaritiæ, quicquid luxuriæ, quicquid mendacii, immo quicquid vitiorum est comprehendens." Liutprand. Legatio, in Muratori Script. Ital. v. 2, p. 481.

leader, having the largest portion, was enabled to reward some, and encourage others to adhere to his standard; the chief officers pursued a similar system, and the feudal governments which ensued, were, in their origin, rather Military than Civil Institutions.

But in process of time as their conquests were secured, the properties so divided by lot amongst the leaders became hereditary,⁽¹⁾ their honours and titles became equally so; the oldest Charters that appear in history give us the titles of *Duces* and *Comites*. The possessions of lands and dignities being thus secured, those leaders proceeded to assert supreme power in their respective territories, each derived his descent from Woden,⁽²⁾ and little more than a century had elapsed from the arrival of Hengist and Horsa, A.D. 449, when the Heptarchy was completely established about the year 575.

Of the seven kingdoms, Kent was the most powerful when S. Augustin arrived in 597. Canterbury was its capital since the death of Hengist in 488. Ethelbert, who was then King of Kent, and had married Bertha the only daughter of Caribert, King of Paris, having embraced Christianity, a connexion ensued between the Anglo-Saxons, French, and Romans; letters were introduced into Kent, and the first Christian King of the Anglo-Saxons enacted a body of Roman Laws, which were translated into Saxon, and were the first written laws that were promulgated by any of the Northern Conquerors.⁽³⁾ Having reigned fifty years, he left the succession to his son Eadbald in 616. Eadbald died in 640, his son and successor Ercombert died in 664, and was succeeded by his son Egbert who died in 673. The deceased's brother Lothaire usurped the throne twelve years, when Edric, the rightful heir, defeated him in 685. Edric died in 686, and was succeeded by Withred his brother, who reigned thirty-two years, and left the crown to his posterity. This Withred is the King whose original Charter is now before us.

We have already stated that it is the first in this Collection; that its date agrees with the year of our æra 697, or 712; that we are at liberty to choose either of these dates, but no other; and that from the omission of the Christian æra the probability is in favour of the first. We now proceed to state that it consists only of nine lines, followed by five lines containing the names of the witnesses; that the subscriptions are in the same hand with the text; that the first subscriber is the King, who says that, being illiterate, he only makes the sign of the cross, and that he has asked proper witnesses to subscribe it, namely, the Archbishop Berichtwald, a venerable man,—“*pro ignorantia litterarum signum Crucis expressi, et testes idoneos ut subscriberent rogavi, id est Berichtwaldum Archiepiscopum, Virum venerabilem.*”—The next signature is the Archbishop's who does not style himself Archbishop, though the King gives him that title, but says modestly, “*Ego Berichtwaldus Episcopus rogatus subscripsi.*” The King signs again in one line with the Queen, thus—“† Signum manus Uihtrædi Regis † Signum manus Aedilburgæ Reginae.” The signatures of twelve others follow, with the sign of the cross prefixed to the name of each.

Such are the leading features of this curious Document, which is now nearly 1200 years old. We have described the Chronology of Withred's reign from it in our Preface, and we shall confine

(1) They cast lots for all booty. See Greg. Turon. Hist. Francor. l. 2, c. 27.

(2) Bed. l. 1, c. 15. Saxon Chronicle, p. 18.

(3) Bed. l. 2, c. 5.

ourselves to a few observations on the writing. And first we will endeavour to give clearness to our account by stating what it is not. It is not in Roman capitals, by which we mean those letters that are used in Roman inscriptions, and coins, in the Terrence and Virgil of the Vatican, in the Medicean Virgil, in the oldest Greek and Latin MSS. of the 5th century, and in the titles of pages, and often in titles of chapters, down to the 10th. (1)—Neither is it cursive or running hand, by which we mean writing, the letters of which are united by hair strokes. It is not uncial, if by uncial we mean letters an inch high. It is not semi-uncial, if we mean letters half an inch high. It resembles our large Roman type, occasionally mixed with the round Majusculæ characters which prevail in MSS. and Charters of the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries.

The authors of the Catalogue of the Royal Library of France have given the name of Uncials to the rounded Majusculæ, and several of the learned having adopted that term, we will call them Uncials, (2) though they can be measured by no fixed standard either of an inch, or half an inch, or a quarter of an inch, but known only by their form, and not by their size. (3) Thus the E capital is a square Letter E whilst the E uncial is a round € . The m capital is M, whilst the M uncial is ∞ .—In general the letters of Withred's Charters are Minusculæ, rounded, wherever they can be rounded, without entirely altering their shapes.

The general classifications to which all writings may be reduced, are Capital, Majusculæ, Minusculæ, and Cursive. These, no doubt, may be subdivided into more or less elegant, more or less adorned, more or less legible, according to the taste or abilities of the Scribe; but all belong to the above four divisions. Of these divisions, some letters are common: for instance, the letters C I K O X Z which can hardly admit of alteration. These may be small, slanting, and united by hair strokes, and then they belong to the cursive or running hand, and in that species of writing, may be called proper to it, but in every other respect they are common; not so the letters A D E G H M Q T U, which, when rounded as in Withred's Charter, are peculiar to the uncial, whilst all the rest are common to it and to the capital. The letter N having its two perpendiculars united at the bottom, with the left perpendicular prolonged below the line; the letter r written sometimes like our common n, so as to be scarcely discernible from it, and sometimes like the letter p, thus p, the letter A written thus æ, the words frequently running into

(1) The ancient Capitals were sometimes called *litteræ quadratæ* "Decretum adsignationis locorum in "Amphitheatro capitalibus litteris, seu quadratis, quæ vulgo usurpantur in vetustis inscriptionibus, eleganter "et affabre est exaratum." *Monumenta Veteris Antii*, p. 384. The square capitals differed from the common capitals only in their being broader and more legible—the common capitals being proportionably taller and narrower. *Maillon. Iter. Ital. part i. p. 194.*

(2) "La plupart des critiques sont convenus d'appeller Onciales toutes les anciennes Lettres Majuscules, soit "rondes ou carrees." *Monit. in 3 partem Catalog. Codd. MSS. N. Traité de Diplom. ii, 508.*

(3) Casley's whimsical alteration of S. Jerom's Uncial Letters into Initial, is rejected by the learned. Assemani has consulted the most ancient copies, and found the word Uncial uniformly in all. See Bianchini's *Vindiciæ*, p. 398. Casley has corrupted the text of S. Jerom, who never complained of Initials, which are of different sizes, and occur only at the beginnings of books or chapters, but ridiculous books written entirely in letters an inch high, which he says made them "pondera," as noticed by Budæus de Asse. Mr. Astle has followed Casley, fol. ed. p. 81, adding that ignorant Monks mistook *litteræ initiales* for *litteræ unciales*! We refer to Bianchini, where this conceit is most successfully exposed.

another without any separation, the names of witnesses written in one hand, the absence of the date of the Incarnation, the simplicity that pervades the whole, and the King's frank avowal of his ignorance, and even illiteracy, all these are clear and incontestable proofs, that Withred's Charter, now before us, is one of the most curious, that any nation in Europe can boast of since the fall of the Roman Empire.

Some superficial writers have questioned the genuineness of Deeds in which such shameful avowals of illiteracy appear. To them the unsophisticated simplicity of those remoter ages appears incredible; but reasonings on the nature of man, and metaphysical speculations on the pride of Kings and Nobles, vanish like dreams before the irresistible evidence of facts. In a conference between the Catholics and the Donatists, of Africa at Carthage, A.D. 411, Quintus signed as proxy for Paulinus Bishop of Zura, because he knew not how to read or write, "*litteras nesciente*." (1) At the Conciliabulum Ephesinum, Elias, Bishop of Adrianople, confesses that he knew not how to read or write, and therefore employed Romanus Bishop of Myra, to sign for him, "*eo quod nesciam litteras*." (2) Several such subscriptions occur in the *Carta plenæ securitatis*, as in Mabillon's Supplement to his *De re Diplom.* p. 76. (3) The first of the French Kings who could read was Chilperic, whose reign commenced A.D. 561. Theodoric King of the Ostrogoths scorned to write when he became King of Italy. Procopius says, that he ordered his subjects to keep aloof from the schools of the Italians, and his Nobles mutinied against Amalasunta because she had her son Athalaric instructed in the art of writing. (4) Mabillon shews that neither Clovis II. Childeric II. or Clovis III. knew how to write their names. (5) After the fall of the Merovingians, the heads of the Carolingians Pepin and Carloman were equally illiterate; and it has been questioned, and is questionable still, whether Charlemagne himself knew how to read or write. (6) It is supposed that even William the Conqueror was illiterate.

Spelman quotes Withred's Charter in the first edition of his Councils, t. 1, p. 193 and 198; Wilkins, Somner, and Smith quote it also, as stated in our Preface, but all from an interpolated copy which is now probably in the British Museum, Augustus, A. 2, and is several hundred years old. The interpolation is manifest from a comparison of the original with Smith's edition of that copy in his Appendix to Bede, where it appears that the transcriber forged a whole paragraph, by which he artfully gave to his Convent additional lands not mentioned in the original.

We have seen an account of Withred's Charter in the last edition of the Antiquarian Repertory, Lond. 4to. 1807, v. 1, p. 25, where we are informed that it is mentioned not only in the Annals of the Church of Canterbury, but by most of the authors who have written concerning

(1) Labbe's Councils, t. 2, col. 1385. These Subscriptions are extremely curious.

(2) Ibid. Above forty Bishops who attended at the Council of Chalcedon, were obliged to employ others to sign for them, they being illiterate. Labbe's Council's, t. 4, Act 6, col. 581, &c.

(3) See also Maffei Ist. Diplom. p. 144.

(4) Procop de bello Goth. l. 1, c. 2. in Muratori Rer. Ital. t. 1, p. 248.

(5) Diplom. p. 110, 376, 378, 606, and in his Supplement, Paris, fol. 1704, p. 20.

(6) Fleuri, Hist. Eccl. t. 9, l. 44, p. 473. Fontanini Vindiciæ Diplom. p. 170. Mabillon. Supplem. p. 26, where he quotes his Secretary Eginhart in proof. The passage is clear in Bouquet's edition. t. 5, p. 99, n. 25. From another passage, however, it appears he laboured hard to learn to read, and succeeded at last. ib. n. 29.

the affairs of that Church, and that it is mentioned also in *Chronico Gervasii Dorobernensis* MS. Bibl. Cotton, thus:—"Anno D. 693. Withredus Rex Cantiae dedit terram quatuor Arratorum, pro amore Dei et Brithwaldi Archiepiscopi, Ecclesiae b. Mariae, quae sita est apud Liminge, quae terra vocatur Nunhelmeston."—The writer of that Article adds in a note, that it is quoted by Hickes in his *Thesaurus*, vol. 2, p. 263. We are sorry to observe that in this account there is much inaccuracy, for it is not the original that is quoted by those authors, but the interpolated Apograph which is preserved in the Cotton Library, Aug. ii. 83.

Amongst the many difficulties which an Antiquarian has to encounter, perhaps not one is so formidable, as that source of errors which is consecrated by the authority of great and venerable names. We delight in the shelter of great authority, and spare ourselves the trouble of examining originals, because we flatter ourselves that our errors will be forgiven if we err with the glorious and the great. An ancient writer says, "that he is better pleased to maintain a falsehood with S. Augustin, than truth with another," "mallem errare cum Augustino quam cum aliis recte sapere." But to an Historian, who entertains a proper sense of the sacred respect which is due to all truth, and of the duty which he owes to the public, nothing can be so overwhelming as the fact, that he cannot always trust to the quotations of such men as a Dugdale, a Spelman, Somner, Wilkins, all stumbling upon an interpolated Apograph, all quoting it as an original, and all building upon it as one of the genuine foundations of History.

We have not seen the MS. of Gervas's Chronicle, quoted from the Cotton Library as above; but we have seen the valuable "*Evidentiae Ecclesiae Christi Cantuariæ*," published by Sir R. Twysden, in his "*Historiae Anglicanae Scriptores*," fol. Lond. 1652, page 2208, in which Withred's Charter is quoted, not as in the Antiquarian Repertory, where we read "quae terra vocatur Nunhelmestun," but thus "quae terra vocatur Wihelmestun, cum omnibus ad eam rite pertinentibus, campis, silvis, pratis, pascuis, liberam ab omnibus saecularibus servitiis, exceptis expeditione, pontis et arcis constructione."

Now it is evident from these words, and from the word Nunhelmestun in the Repertory, that these authors do not quote the original, but a later and interpolated copy; for the words in the original are "quae dicitur Wiegghelmes.tun. cum omnibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus. juxta notissimos terminos id est bereveg et megumes paed et Stretleg. quam donationem meam volo firmam esse," &c.

We have also seen the passage quoted in the Repertory, as from Hickes's *Thesaurus*, vol. 2, p. 263. But in the first place, that volume is not the work of Hickes, it is Wanley's Catalogue of the Cotton MSS. Augustus II. No. 83, and Wanley himself observes that that is not the original:—"Carta (ut videtur *Apographa* etsi vetustissima) qua donat Uithredus Rex Cantuariorum terram 4 arratorum, quae dicitur Pleghelmestun, (1) partem quoque terrulae ejus vocabulum est Numiningseta, Basilicae B. Mariae Genetricis Dei, quae sita est in loco qui dicitur Limingae. Actum in mense Julio Indictione 13."

We have been compelled to dwell longer on this first Charter of the Collection now before us,

(1) We have given the proper reading from the Autograph, in the fourth paragraph of this page.

than is consistent with the minuteness of description, which is due to the invaluable Documents that follow it. But errors relating to the most venerable Anglo-Saxon Charter now known, demanded to be rectified by Diligence; and there is something so venerable in its great antiquity, something so sacred in the Grant made in favour of learning and piety in a barbarous age, and something so delightful in the very simplicity of this Document, that our readers will undoubtedly forgive us, if we have trespassed on the limits which the nature of a Catalogue seems to prescribe.—Let not those who delight in wandering amongst temples, where emblems of the passions were enthroned and adored, and human sacrifices occasionally offered, disdain to bestow a passing glance on the humble ruins of the altars of Liminge, or turn with cold indifference from the Annals of Canterbury,—nor let him who surveys the fields of Waterloo or Marengo, forget, that the simplicity of manners, and the piety which dictated the Charters of Withred, contributed to ensure the tranquility, to augment the happiness, and to alleviate the calamities of the human race. (1) Our reading and our recollections equally forbid us to approve of that retrograde philosophy, which would lead us back to the amphitheatre, and the Campus Martius; teaching, that in the moral, as well as in the physical word, “all subsists by elemental strife,” and substituting for the mild doctrines of Christianity the Pagan principles of desolation.

2. The second Article in this Collection is also mentioned in our Preface. It is another of Withred's. It is a Charter granted by him in the Synod of Baccanceled, A.D. 694, to secure the properties of the various churches in his Kingdom of Kent. The Synod of Baccanceled, near Sittingburn in Kent, is mentioned in the Decem Scriptores, Col. 2208; in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 694, and Spelman, t. 1, p. 189.

In the Index prefixed to the magnificent volume of Charters now before us, that Synod is referred to A.D. 716, Indict 13. But whoever composed this Index has fallen into so many errors, that almost every date of his is suspicious. He confounds the Synod of Baccanceled with the Synod of Cloveshoe, where Withred's Privilege of 694 was read and confirmed in 716.

In the same Index we are informed that—this valuable Charter of Withred's has escaped the diligence of Spelman and Wilkins; but it is notwithstanding quoted by Spelman in the first volume of his first edition, where it is printed correctly, p. 189, and dated correctly also

(1) In the Cotton MS. Galba, E. 3, we find a Catalogue of the Benefactors of Christ Church Canterbury, mentioning their Commemoration days, from which it appears that King Withred was annually commemorated on the day of his death, for having granted the lands conveyed by this Charter—“IX Kal. April. Obiit “Withredus Rex Anglorum, qui dedit Wyelmestone.” He built also the Monastery of St. Martin in Dover, and was buried at Canterbury, within the porch, on the South side of the Church of S. Mary, which had been built by his great grandfather King Eadbald.—With respect to Liminge Convent, in favour of which this Charter was granted, Ethelburga daughter of Ethelbert the first Christian King of Kent, returned to Kent after the death of her husband Edward King of Northumberland, in 663, and built the Nunnery of Liminge, which she dedicated to the Virgin. This house came after under the government of an Abbot till about the year 964, and then having suffered considerably by the Danish incursions, it devolved to the See of Canterbury, Cranmer exchanged the lands for others granted to that See by Henry VIII. who granted those of Liminge to Sir Anthony Archer. See the Charter, in honour of Ethelburga's tomb, in Somner's Appendix, p. 37, granted by two Kings, with the approbation of their Nobles, in 824.

"A.D. 694," and it is also quoted by Wilkins, Councils, t. 1, p. 56-7, where he dates it, "incorrectly, A.D. 692-3."

The original, now before us, is that which was read and confirmed at Baccancelde. It begins with the words—"† In nomine Dñi Dñi Nñi et Salvatoris Jhu Xpi. Congregatum est magnum " Concilium in loco ubi nominatur. Baccancelde. Presidente autem eodem Concilio, Uchtredo. " clementissimo Rege Cantuariorum nec non Berhtuualdo, reverentissimo Archiepiscopo. Brit- " tanniae, simulque Tobiae hrofsensis Eccl.æ. ceterisque Abbatibus. Abbatissis. Presbiteris. " Diaconibus. Ducibus. Satrapis. in unum glomeratis. pariter tractantes. anxie examinantes de " statu ecclesiarum Dñi vel Monasteriorum intra Cantiam," &c.

After this Preamble, Withred's Charter for securing the possessions of the Churches of Kent is recited, the names of the principal Churches are mentioned, and the signatures of the Witnesses follow at the end of the page, in the following order:—"† Ego Uuihtredus. auxilio Xpi rex " his legibus constitutis pro me. et Uuerburgam reginam. itemq. filio nro Alrico subscripai. " † Ego berhtuuald gĩa dñi Archieps. his legib. a nobis constitutis Scis (1) † Signum manus " Aethelberti pro se et fr̃e suo Eadelberhto † Signum manus Tobiae Epi † Signum manus " Myldryde Abbatisse, &c.—Then follow the signatures of several Abbesses and Priests, with the sign of the cross prefixed to each, and all in one hand; for it was not the proper signature of the witnesses, that was regarded, but their presence, and the sign of the cross. This is expressly mentioned in the body of the Charter:—"Ideo ego Uuihtred Rex terrenus,didici non " esse licitum alicui ex Laico habitu sibi ipsi usurpare. vel ad se rapere quasi suam propriam " possessionem, quod ante fuerat Dño concessum. et Cruce Xpi firmatum."

We have observed in our Preface to vol. i, that this Charter is not dated; but that its confirmation, in the Synod of Cloveshoe, is dated the first year of Ethelbald King of Mercia. So true is it that both these Documents, though written in one hand, on one skin of parchment, must be separated, as of two distinct dates, the first of 694, the second of 716; Withred dictating the former with Berhtwald, at Baccancelde, and Berhtwald, and several Bishops, Abbots, and Priests, with some Laymen, subscribing the latter at Cloveshoe.

Those who have referred both these Documents to 716, and confounded the two Synods of Baccancelde and Cloveshoe, have been misled, some by the original itself, others by the Apographs of unskilful transcribers. To explain this, we must observe, that the original consists of one skin of parchment, about a yard in length, and something more than one foot wide; that both Documents are on one skin, and both in the same characters; that the Baccancelde Charter consists of sixty lines, filling up almost the whole of one side of the parchment; that then it is followed by the signatures of Withred and his family, the Archbishop, and others whose names are continued on the back, in the same order in which they signed this Document at Baccancelde: that the Confirmation of the Bishops at Cloveshoe follows, without any other space left between than a mere alineation, and that the latter being dated A.D. 716, caused both to be referred

(1) We have stated on the authority of the Saxon Chronicle, that this Berhtwald was the first English

to that year. The Confirmation is followed by the subscriptions of fourteen Bishops, eleven Priests, one Deacon, and twenty-two Laymen. The first of the Laymen signs thus:—"Signum Aedelfridi Comitæ."

We have already stated, and we have not yet discovered any reason for recalling our assertion, that the date of our Lord, or of the Incarnation, is not to be found in any genuine Anglo-Saxon Deed prior to the year 700. One of the oldest extant is the Act of Confirmation in the Synod of Cloveshoe, now before us, which is dated the first year of Athelbald. King of Mercia; thus:—"Mense Julio in loco qui vocatur Cloveshou, anno ab Incarnatione Dñi DCCXVI. Indictione XIII. anno primo regni Regis Aethelbaldi Merciorum."

The Saxon Chronicle and Gervas date the Synod of Baccancelld A.D. 694; but neither derive that date from any Deed prior to the year 700. No genuine Anglo-Saxon Document prior to that year has yet been produced, with the date either of the Nativity or the Incarnation; and though the Acts of the Synod of Twyford, published by Spelman and Wilkins, may be alledged against us, as having the date of the Incarnation 685, and is quoted by the French Benedictine authors of the N. *Traité de Diplom.* as one of the first instances that can be fairly alledged, (1) we are yet persuaded that it affords no ground for a controversy.

First of all, the original Acts of Twyford are lost, and we speak only of originals;—secondly, we know that transcribers were in the habit of inserting dates in the copies of originals which were not dated; and thirdly, that they took their dates either from Bede, or from the Saxon Chronicle. Even that Chronicle sometimes adds the date of the Incarnation or Nativity to Deeds, which undoubtedly had neither. Thus, for instance, it states at p. 38, that the Charter granted by Wulfhere King of Mercia, to Medeshamstede, was written "post Dñi nri nativitatem 664, Regis Wulfheri vii anno, Archiepiscopi Deusdedit ix anno." Now dating by the Nativity was certainly unknown in 664. Again, Dugdale gives a Charter granted by Lutherius, Bishop of Winchester, dated "anno Incarnationis 680."—But this Document is not the original, though it is quoted as such by the French authors above mentioned; for Dugdale expressly declares that he transcribed it from the Register of Malmesbury, in the Exchequer "ex parte Rememoratoris Regis, Cart 14;" (1) and it is preceded by another Charter in the same hand, which is post dated, thus;—"Actum publice in Synodo juxta vadum Berghford, mense Julio, tricesimo die mensis ejusdem, Indictione XIII, anno ab incarnatione Dñi 635!"

Smith has indeed published the "Carta Aedbaldi Regis anno ab Incarnatione 618, Indictione VI."

Archbishop of Canterbury, but we find the authority of Bede opposing that of the Saxon Chronicle, for he states that Deusdedit was an Englishman, l. 3, c. 20. Our reputation shall ever be but a secondary concern, when brought in competition with truth:—"errare possum Hæreticus esse non possum." Bede was nearer to that time, and is better authority than the author of the Saxon Chronicle, who founds chiefly upon him; and Gervas of Canterbury agrees with Bede, as in Twysden's edition, p. 1626.

(2) "Le Concile de Twyford est un des plus anciens Monumens ou l'année de l'incarnation soit marquée, et ou le Métropolitain ait pris le titre d'Archevêque." t. v, p. 416. And yet this Charter, which is quoted as an original by the French, is published by Wilkins, I, 51, not from the original, but from a post dated copy!

(1) *Monast.* t. 1. p. 59. No man conversant with this subject can attend to such dates.

in his ninth Appendix to Bede, p. 694.—But no one will pretend that this date was in the original. Later Deeds published by Smith himself in his said Appendix, No. xix, xx, and xxi, have not the date of the Incarnation before the year 704. (1)

The importance of the various Documents now under consideration, compels us to make one observation more on the writing. In the first of these Charters, we find only one of the Letters which are peculiar to the Saxons, namely, the *w* written like *p*, and we find it but in one instance; whereas in the second Charter we find it repeatedly, together with the other letters peculiar to the Saxons. In the subsequent Charters of more recent date, from the middle of the 8th century, this Saxon style encreases as we proceed.—We know not how to account for this otherwise than by the pride of the Saxon Clergy. Piqued at finding, when they became learned, that the Irish and the Welch could boast of national writing, whilst they could not, some of their learned men undertook to introduce a national style, in opposition to the Britons and the Irish. This innovation commenced in the time of Withred, when Aldhelm mentions, with some degree of envy, the superiority of the Irish Schools, expressing his hope that his countrymen the Saxons will soon outshine their old masters of Ireland, and be able to cope with the most learned nations of the continent, as in his Letter, in Usher's Sylloge, p. 37.

What confirms this observation is, that those Saxon MSS. of the 7th century, which were written in parts of England where the Irish schools prevailed, are all written in the old Irish characters, without the least affectation of the Saxon style, and that the Saxon style can be traced chiefly in Kent, and amongst the schools of the Southern Saxons, whilst the unadulterated Irish prevails in the MSS. of SS. Cuthbert, and Chad, the former in the Cotton Library, Nero, D. 4, the latter in Litchfield Cathedral, both agreeing in characters and ornaments, with S. Columba's Gospels in Dublin, with the Gospels preserved at Durham, and with Columbanus's Missal at Milan, written about the same time.

The similarity of the ancient Irish and Anglo-Saxon characters is so striking, that the French Benedictines pronounce them the same, and wonder how the Anglo-Saxon characters could have found their way into Ireland, for that when the Anglo-Normans conquered Ireland in the 12th century, they had abandoned the Anglo-Saxon writing, and would not, and could not introduce into Ireland that mode of writing which they had rejected themselves. (3)

(1) Of all these early Charters, that of Lothaire King of Kent, which is referred to 679, bids the fairest for being genuine, as published by Smith, ib. No. xxv. But that has neither the date of the Incarnation, nor of the Nativity. It is a Grant to Berctuald, Archbishop of Canterbury, which is quoted in Twysden's *x Scriptores*, p. 2207, where it is the second amongst the Evidentiæ, and is given with the date 679, prefixed to it. But the dates prefixed to all the Deeds in that Catalogue, are added by the transcriber, whether that transcriber was Thorn, or Gervas, and are all prefixed in one hand and one manner, all beginning with "Anno Dominicæ, Incarn." Pagi states erroneously that S. Augustin introduced the Incarnation Date into England.

(2) "Le MS. Irlandois que feu Mr. le President de Robien eut la bonté de nous envoyer de Bretagne a Paris est tres difficile a lire. Il contient des fragmens de pieté et de morale, plusieurs traductions, soit en vers, soit en prose, des sermons de S. Ambroise et de son traité de la confession, de la genealogie des anciens Rois et des premieres familles d'Irlande. Cette partie du MS. est une des plus considerables. Sa largeur est de sept poncees et demi, sa hauteur de neuf et plus. Il est a deux colones, et l'on y rencontre, de tems en tems, quelques lignes de latin avant les genealogies. Beaucoup de lettres initiales des ouvrages et des

The fact is that the Irish borrowed nothing from the Saxons, but communicated their letters to the Northumbrian and Western Saxons, as stated by Bede, Camden, and Ware.⁽¹⁾ Whitaker sufficiently shews in his *Manchester* against Wanley, that the Saxons brought no letters into England; v. 2, p. 329, and as to the rage of inventing letters about Withred's time, we have abundant proof in the *Alphabeta Nemnini*, and *Alphabeta Anglosaxonum*, in the *Ashmolean MS. Codex*, Membr. No. 328, in Wanley, p. 103, in the *Alphabetarius Liber*, of the Cotton Library, Titus D. xviii, and in *Hickes's Thesaurus*, and *Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica passim*.

But we have now trespassed too long on our readers, and we proceed to No. 3 of this immortal Collection, which we trust will, now that it is in the hands of persons who set a proper estimate on its value, contribute, with those of our other Repositories, a thousand years longer, to give to the British Empire its just pre-eminence in original national Documents, above all the nations of Europe.

No. 3.—“*Charta Offæ Regis Anglorum Jamberto Archiepiscopo, et Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ, A.D. 774.*”—This Charter is accurately quoted by Dugdale, I. 19. It is dated “Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis DCCLXXIV.” The first signature is Offa's, the next is Jaenberht's: twenty-one others follow, with unadorned crosses prefixed to the names of all.

We should deem our duty fulfilled by this short account, if we were not compelled by the inaccuracy of some respected Historians, to advert to their mis-quotations of this Charter. Mr. Philipot quotes it in the second edition corrected of his “*Villare Cantianum*,” fol. Lynn. 1776, page 360, where he refers it to the year 874, long after the death of Offa, who was King of Mercia from 755 to 794. Mercia was the largest kingdom of the Heptarchy, its frontiers extending over all the midland Counties of England to Wales. Offa extended it still further; having conquered Lothaire King of Kent, and Coenwulph King of Wessex, he reduced the kingdoms of both to a state of dependance, and having treacherously murdered Ethelbert King of the East Angles, he succeeded in reducing that country also. Thus, stained with innocent blood, and desirous of appeasing the remorse of his conscience, he made a Grant of the tenth of all his goods to the Church, which is quoted in the first edition of *Spelman's Councils*, p. 308, from the *MS. History of Bramptonus Jornalensis*; and he built the Monastery of S. Alban's,

“chapitres, sont dans le meme gout que celles du MS. de S. Owen de Rouen, d'ou nous avons tiré l'Alphabet Saxon de lettres initiales Serpentes. (v. Planche 18, t. ii, p. 114.) On trouve dans le commencement du MS. Irlandois beaucoup d'articles, qui commencent par labrum en plus grosse ecriture Saxone. Quoiqu'on ait cru fort ancien, il ne doit etre au plutot que de la fin du 12 Siecle, puisque S. Bernard y est cité. Il pourroit paroître plus vieux si l'on faisoit attention a l'ecriture Anglo-Saxone, abandonnée en Angleterre des le declin du xi^e Siecle. Mais elle dut sans doute durer plus long-tems dans l'Irlande, qui ne fut soumise aux Anglois, qu'une siecle apres la conquete des Noamans. Les Anglois en s, emparant de l'Irlande n'y apporterent point l'ecriture Saxone. Ils l'avoient abandonnée. On en pourroit conclure que le Caractere Anglosaxon ne fut point particulier aux Anglosaxons: puisque l'Irlande ne leur fut point assugettie, et que les habitants de cette Isle avoient une ecriture avant leur etablissement dans la Grande Bretagne.” N. *Traité de Diplom.* t. 3, p. 295.

(1) For the various passages in Bede, see [*Rer. Hibern.* t. 1, Indexes, word “Anglo-Saxones.” For Camden's authority, see his *Remains*.

as stated in the same MS. His Pedigree is fabulously referred to Woden, in Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, p. 59. In his Charter now before us, which is quoted in the Appendix to Somner's Canterbury, fol. Lond. 1703, p. 36, he styles himself—"Rex totius Anglorum Patriæ;" but this by no means affects the genuineness of this Document. The extent of his Dominions justifies the appellation. The Monk of St. Albans, who wrote his Life, (a MS. preserved in that Church, and quoted by Spelman, vol. i. p. 311,) informs us that he drew a rampart of one hundred miles in length, from Basingwerke in Flint, to near Bristol, as a barrier against the Welch, and that he was effectually the supreme King of all the Saxon kinglets of his time.

No. 3. *b. Charta Eardulfi Regis anno 770.*—This is Eardulf King of Kent's Grant to the Monastery of Reculver, which is mentioned by Bede, l. 5, c. 9. It is quoted by Dugdale, i. 20, where, through some unaccountable error, he refers it to A.D. 943! For so extraordinary an error of so great a man, we can account only by observing that he follows Somner, who enumerates the "Evidenciæ" of Canterbury, in his 4to. as well as in the folio edition, Appendix, p. 38, where this valuable Document is referred, no doubt from a faulty transcript, to that year. This error is however inexcusable. Those men, of first rate abilities ought to have known that the Royal Family of Kent was extinguished by Cenulf King of Mercia in 794, and that Egbert King of Wessex, dissolved the Heptarchy in 827.

For some time we were much inclined to consider this Charter as suspicious. It is not dated: no Kentish King Eardulf appears in the Saxon Chronicle; and the characters differ in some particulars from those of the Charters which precede and follow it, being more angular, slanting, approaching to cursive, and in some instances united by ligatures. By cursive, we mean running hand used for expedition, several letters of which, as the b, f, s, have their heads and tails prolonged above and below the level of the line. But on minuter inspection, we find that the Charter before us, is written in Minusculæ, the letters being only now and then united by accident, rather than by method or design.—Besides, we have with some trouble discovered the name of this petty King Eardulf, in the Textus Hroffensis, where we find also the name of his contemporary Eardulf, Bishop of that See, who signs this Instrument after him; and it appears that that Bishop was elected to Rochester in 747, and continued Bishop to his death in 778, as noticed by Godwin de Præsulibus, page 522 of the last edition. We further discover another Charter of the same King's, dated in 762, in the Textus. Ibidem.

There being therefore no reasonable objection to this Charter, and all these minute circumstances concurring, we confidently state that it was written whilst the above Eardulf was Bishop of Rochester, between the years 747 and 778.

No. 4.—"*Charta Offæ Regis, Anno 785.*" This is Offa's Grant to his Minister Ealdberht, and to that Minister's sister, of certain lands specified therein, the limits of which are described.

It is dated "anno Incarnationis DCCLXXXV, in Synodali Conventu in loco ubi nominatur "Celchyth." Offa reigned from 755 to 794.

This Charter is not mentioned either by Dugdale, Somner, or Smith; neither is it mentioned by Spelman, who gives the Acts of another Council of Celcyth held in 787: but this by no means derogates from its authenticity. There were Synods of Celcyth in 785, 786, and 787.

Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, has in his state of the Church, page 149, questioned the authenticity of Withred's Charter of Liberties, in 694, already mentioned; because, says he, no king's power extended to religious matters, and Withred would not have meddled with the affairs of the Church. As if he could not grant a Confirmation of the Temporalities of the Churches of Kent without sacrilege! We find similar privileges granted by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in his Charter of 749, in Spelman, vol. 1, p. 256. They are mentioned by Lambard under the title of "Mercens Leaga," or Mercian Laws. They were afterwards inserted by King Alfred in his Laws, in which he quotes the Collection of Ethelbert, Ina, and Offa.

Doctor Wake objects further to all Charters in which the names of Abbesses are inserted in the subscriptions before those of Bishops and Priests; and if this objection is of any weight, we must count as spurious several of the Charters now before us. But opinions must yield to facts—The names of five subscribing Abbesses are entered in Withred's genuine Charter of Liberties, in this Collection, and Bede and others mention the unquestionable fact, that Abbesses not only frequently took precedence of Bishops in subscribing the Acts of Synods, but that they sometimes even presided in Synods. So Hilda presided at Stremsahlc, at the trial and controversy between the Anglo-Saxon and the Irish Clergy in 664. (1)

The Charter of Offa now before us, has also been objected to, because Dilechrich Bishop of Hagulstadt, signs before his Metropolitan Eanbald of York. But again, we say that to reason from the manners which prevail in our days of lofty Ecclesiastical dominion, to the manners of more simple ages, is absurd; the name and year of the Synod of Baecanceld occur, recorded in ancient Documents, in Smith's Bede, p. 190.

No. 5. "*Donatio Offæ. Ealdberti Ministro sui, ac sorori sue Selethrythe Abbatisse in Synodali consensu, in loco qui nominatur Celcyth anno Incarnationis 786.*"—The preceding number is a similar Grant of the preceding year.—It appears that one of the enactments of the Synod of Hereford, in 674, was, that two Synods should be annually held in England, one at Cloveshoe on the first of August, the other at a place not defined in that Assembly. (2) The second place appears to have been Celcyth, from the frequent mention of it in these Saxon Charters, and in the Saxon Chronicle.

The characters of this Charter approach more to Set-Saxon than any of the preceding; several of the letters are exclusively Saxon, and the names of places are all in the Saxon language and characters.

No. 6. "*Charta Coenulfi Regis Merciorum Ann. 799, Indict. vii.*" This Charter is quoted by Somner, Appendix, p. 37, whether from this original, or from a transcript preserved in his

(1) Bed. l. 4, c. 23, 24. S. Columba was not a Bishop, but only a Presbyter; and yet the Bishops of Hiona were subject to his Jurisdiction, and to that of his successors, as stated by Bede, l. 3, c. 5. The same discipline prevailed all over Ireland. The Bishops held their Jurisdiction from the Abbots, successors of Columba, of Brendan, Kieran, and other Monks, Mabillon observes on this fact, Sac. 3, Bened. part ii, p. 336; that Columba's rule in this respect, was adopted at Monte Casino in Italy, and at Marmoutier, S. Denis, Morbay, &c. See also Gatola's History of Monte Casino, and Fleury, Hist. Eccl. l. 44, p. 498.

(2) Spelman's Councils, t. 1, 158. The date of this Synod of Hereford is confirmed by Bede.

time at Canterbury, he does not say; nor does he leave room for conjecture. He only gives the date, the name of the granter, and to whom granted.—It is also quoted by Dugdale, *Monast.* l. 19; but we often find that Dugdale and Somner must be counted as Somner only, the former following the latter merely as a guide.—It is quoted also in Twysden's *X. Scriptores*, p. 2212, and here we find a resting place. The author of the "*Evidencie*" was well acquainted with the Canterbury Library, whether he was Thom or Gervas; and is also the oldest authority next to Bede on the subject of a professed Catalogue of the Charters of that See. Now he gives, exactly as it is now before us, the date of this Charter, "*anno Dominice Incarnationis DCC.XC.IX.*" (1)

No. 7. "*Charta Cuthredi Regis Cant. A.D. 804.*"—This is Cuthred King of Kent's Grant to Ethelnothus his Prefect, (2) and to Ethelnothus's sister, of certain lands in Kent which are described and granted with the consent of Coenulph, King of Mercia, who reigned from 796 to 819. Cuthred, whom he raised to the throne of Kent in 789, died, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, in 805; and therefore this Charter must have been written before that time.

It is remarkable that this valuable Deed is not mentioned in Somner's Appendix, though he mentions another of Cuthred's—"Cum licentia Cenulfi," dated in 805.—We wish to state whatever may be fairly advanced against these Charters. We feel no interest in falsehood; Connected with no party, shackled by no personal objects, and sincerely desirous to advance, only in the pursuit of truth, we shall be too happy to recall any assertion which has not been maturely considered, and we are the more called upon to make this declaration here, because we proceed to a discovery, which is of some importance to Saxon literature, and may lead to more important results. First, however, we must state that the Deed No. 7, which we have here described, occupies the greatest part of the skin of parchment on which it is written; that it consists of only twelve lines; that these lines are followed by the names of the subscribing witnesses,—first, of King Cenulph of Mercia; secondly, of King Cuthred of Kent; thirdly, of Wulfred Archbishop of Canterbury; and then of twenty-one other Bishops, Nobles, Abbots, and Presbyters.—So far, so good.—But now, for the sake of literature in general, and of

(1) This Charter is dated thus—"Facta est autem hæc utrumque donatio anno. D. Incarnationis 799, in Vicu "Regio æt Tome-worthige, qui est tertius annus imperii nri Indictio vero VII."—Mr. Astle has published this date in his folio ed. p. 111, where, for utrumque he reads utcumque, and for in vicu, in vicum.

In a copy from the original which may be seen at the end of this Collection, we read for tertius annus, "testans anno!"—Tamworth, where this Charter is dated, was a Royal Seat of the Mercian Kings, in Staffordshire, whose capital was Litchfield. Lambard says, in his valuable Topographical Dictionary, p. 366, that it was one of the chief places in all Mercia, and is called in the Charters of the Mercian Kings, "*Villa "Regalis, Locus famosus, notus, illustris, et celebris.*"

(2) We have stated that the Index prefixed to this Collection is very erroneous. In the instance of this Charter it states that the Grant is to the King's Priest, whereas, in the original, it is "*Prefecto suo,*" not *Presbytero suo*!—The condition of this Grant is the payment of 3000 Denarii.

Somner gives some Charters, which he ascribes to Cenulph, though they are dated after his death. The *Saxon Chronicle* refers his death to 819; whereas, both in the first 4to. edition of Somner's *Canterbury*, Lond. 1646, and in the folio, 1703, there are Charters ascribed to Cenulph, of 822, and 823!

Anglo-Saxon in particular, we proceed to maintain that we have, in this very skin of parchment, discovered a Charter entirely written in pure Saxon, before the reign of King Alfred, and not in the least degree tainted by the Dano-Saxon idiom which was introduced after.

As Withred's Baccancel'd Charter of Liberties, No. 2 in this Collection, is followed on the same skin of parchment, by the Confirmation thereof in the Synod of Cloveshoe, so the Charter now before us is followed by another which has never yet been observed, there being very little space left between both, in the latter case as in the former, so that both have passed for one and the same, though the former is entirely in Latin, the latter entirely in pure Saxon, and antecedent in point of time to any fragment of Saxon now known.

Hitherto it has been supposed that no genuine fragment of the Saxon language, as spoken in England before the Danish invasions, can any where be produced. The attempts that have been made to restore Coedmon's Saxon poem, have failed. The fragments ascribed to him are of a second Coedmon, and taken from the Saxon version of Bede, which is falsely ascribed to King Alfred, and is not older than the 11th century. It is also acknowledged that none of Aldhelm's Saxon vernacular poetry has survived. (1) In the translation of Boethius, ascribed to Alfred, and published by Rawlinson, some Saxon poems appear which are also ascribed to Alfred, but it is now well known, that it was long the fashion to ascribe to that popular monarch, whatever of great or glorious was not claimed by any other, if the author was unknown. In the Saxon Chronicle a few Poems are inserted, but none older than the 10th century. That on the battle of Brunanburg is of the year 975; and now to bring all questions on this subject to a short issue, we do not hazard much in asserting, that no genuine work of Alfred's exists in the language in which he wrote; that all the translations imputed to him vary from the originals; (2) and that no incontrovertible fragment of pure Ante-Danish Saxon has yet been produced, excepting the following, which is now for the first time published from the unquestionable original Document No. 7, in this Collection.—“Ego cur stabilire caduca—si possum invideo?—Quidni fugientia sistam?”

(1) Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*, v. 4, p. 379, edition of 1805, 8vo. Mr. Turner wishes to maintain the authenticity of Coedmon. The scantiness of his materials tempts him to sacrifice his sagacity to his enthusiasm. Coedmon's poetical paraphrase published by Junius, as the first Coedmon's, is rejected by Hickes. Mr. Turner is not satisfied, p. 386. But Hickes's authority is above appeal on the subject.

Perhaps the most ancient fragment of Saxon poetry remaining, is contained in the Cotton MS. Vitellius, A. 15, already mentioned, in which the wars and the valour of Beowulf are described against the Kings of Sweden, as in our account of Alfred's Psalter, No. XXVIII. in this Press. The most ancient MS. copy of Coedmon, is that of Norwich, described by Wanley, p. 287. In that most ancient copy, the transcriber states at the end of the transcript, that this poem was “first composed by Coedmon—Primo cantavit ‘Coedmon istud carmen.’” Hickes published it from the Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, in his Grammar, 4to. p. 187. Ælfrie says that the construction of the Saxon idiom was hostile to the rules of Prosody.

(2) Hickes classes all the works ascribed to Alfred, under the division of Saxon language, which he calls Dano-Saxon. Now the Danes were not fully established in England before Alfred's manhood, and could not in less than a century introduce their own idiom, so as to corrupt the pure Anglo-Saxon of preceding ages. Therefore those works which are ascribed to Alfred, are at least a century later than his time.

A CHARTER IN PURE ANGLO-SAXON, HITHERTO UNNOTICED, TAKEN FROM THE PARCHMENT DEED, No. 7, IN THIS COLLECTION.

"† *Aethelnoth se gerefa to eastorege and gaenburg his wif aræddan hiora erfe beforan Wulfrede*
arce biscope and æthelhune his masse prioste and esne erninges thegne suae huether hiora suaeleng
lifes were foe to londe and to alre æhte gif hio bearn hehe thonne foe aet ofer hiora boega dagas to
londe and to æhte. gif hio thonne bearn naebbe and Wulfred archibiscop lifes sie thonne foe he
tothaem londe and hit. forgelde and thaet. wiorth gedæle fore hiora gastas suae aelmeslice and
suae rehtlice suae he him seolfa on his wisdomes geleornie. and this prece naenig mon uferran dogor
on naenge othre halfe oncaerrende sie nimne suae.

† <i>Uuulfred arc epis.</i> (1)	∴ <i>Wisgewrit. Hafath.</i>	<i>Wisses londes eavan thrie</i>
† <i>Feolgeld pi ab.</i>	† <i>Aethelnoth.</i>	<i>sulong aet haegesthe thorne. and gif hiora</i>
† <i>Aethelhun Pr.</i>	† <i>Gaenburg.</i>	<i>othru oththe baemsuth for gelimpe biscop that</i>
† <i>Cuthberht Pr.</i>	† <i>Esne.</i>	<i>londge bycge suaehie thonne geweorthe.</i>

To the venerable antiquity and authenticity of this Saxon Deed we cannot fairly object, without objecting to that of the Latin Deed which precedes it, being written in the same hand, the same ink, and on the same page. If it should be urged that all the preceding are in Latin, we reply, that if this be an objection, then must we also object to the Saxon Deeds of the 9th and 10th centuries, which follow in this Collection, and which have been received as genuine, and published by Lye at the end of his Saxon Dictionary. (2) In short, this Saxon Document is an Appendix to the Latin Charter which precedes it, by which Appendix, Æthelnoth, and his wife Gaenburg bequeath the lands granted to them in that Charter, in the presence of Wulfred the Archbishop, and of his Mass Priest, whose signatures are in the same ancient unadorned style of all those genuine Charters, which precede and follow them; the crosses are in common ink, the names are as usual in the hand of the text; and our accounts of the subsequent Charters will shew, that there are yet other specimens of pure Saxon, of a date subsequent to this, and antecedent to the introduction of the Danish idiom into England.

No. 8. "*Charta Coenulfi Regis Mercior. anno 811.*" This Charter is dated "*anno Incarnationis DCCC.XI. Indict. iiii.*—porro quoque Imperii piissimi Regis Merciorum Coenulfi anno xv, Presulatus etiam. Uulfredi Archipontificis. anno vi. primo Kalendarum die Augustarum in loco preclaro oppidoque Regali Lundainae vicu Concilium pergrande....."

The dates are valuable as tending to reform those of our Chronicles, which are sometimes

(1) Wulfred died in 829. Chron. Sax.

(2) We cannot account for Mr. Astle sending these later Saxon Deeds to be published by Lye, without the first. It appears to have escaped his notice. He might have supposed that each parchment skin contained only one Document: certainly it is not mentioned in the Index prefixed to this Collection by him.

erroneous. Cenulf, with the expressed consent of the Nobles and Clergy, some of whom are subscribing witnesses, grants lands to Uulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 811, he paying 126 Mancuses. The Grant is in Latin; but the lands, and their limits and boundaries are described in the Saxon language of that time, antecedent to the Danish establishment in this kingdom. This Document is quoted, as preserved in the Church of Canterbury in his time, by Bömmner, in his Appendix, p. 37. Coenulf is highly commended by Ingulph, who styles him—"Rex justissimus." He died in 819, as in the Saxon Chronicle.

No. 9. "*Concessio Coenulfi Regis Mercior, Uulfredo Archiepiscopo, anno 814.*"—The names of the lands granted in this Charter, with their limits and boundaries, are entered in the Saxon language, and in set Saxon characters, whilst the remainder is in Latin, and in Roman minuscule, somewhat Saxonized.—The lines are twenty-one, about eighteen inches in length, by fourteen inches in depth.—After the King's signature, Uulfred's follows, and then the signatures of two Bishops, Queen Elfthryth, and four Nobles—"Ducés."

No. 16. "*Charta Coenulfi Regis Mercior et Cuthredi Regis Cant. Uulfhardo Presbytero anno 805.*"—The condition of this Grant is the payment "centum Siclorum auri purissimi, ac totidem argenti."

The word sicla is borrowed from the *shekel* of the old Test. Spelman says "Secel sive steel est quarta pars uncie. Sed et apud Jun. Siglus legitur pro numismate veteri Persico, septem circiter denarios nobiscum valente."—It does not appear that coined money was yet much in use amongst the Saxons; some of Cuthred's Coins have been published by Gibbons, and in Gough's Camden; but no stamped or lettered Anglo-Saxon coins have been discovered of an older date than 725. (1) The only monies counted in these Charters are Sicles, Mancuses, and Denarii. In the Charter No. 7, above, p. 123, note 2. three plough lands are conveyed for 5000 Denarii; in No. 22, eighty acres are bought for 385 Denarii.—Now Ælfric says, that five pennies make one shilling, and thirty pennies one mancus. Hicke's Dissert. Ep. p. 109. (2)

It appears that the Denarii were of two sorts, the greater and the smaller; for in the ancient Laws published by Wilkins, and ascribed to Alfred, the violation of a borg was to be compensated by five pounds; "merra penings," that is, of the larger penny. We have not yet seen any satisfactory account of the value of the coin called Peter's pence, as it was estimated in the

(1) See Pegge's Dissert. on some Anglo-Saxon Remains, 4to. 1756, and North's Epistolary Dissert. on some supposed Saxon gold coins, at the end of his Remarks on Clark's Connections, 4to. 1752.

(2) Hicke says—"Monetæ percussæ argenteæ unum, ut videtur, apud eos genus fuit, nempe quem penning vocabant, casum nummulum argenteum, quem hodie dicimus "a three pence," i. e. tres denarios Esterlingos, "quod trutina probat, pondere et valore æquabat. Quinque penningi unum Scyllum, et triginta penningi unam Mancusam constituebant, auctore Ælfrico, in fine Grammaticæ. Quemadmodum ergo unus penningus Anglosaxonum tres nostros continebat, sic unus Scyllum eorum, ex 5 penningis constans, 15 nostros penningos complectebatur. Mancusa pariter argentea, quæ xxx tales penningos continebat, 90 nostros valebat penningos, sive tres nostros half-crowns. Mancusa vero, vel Marca auri, decies valebat Mancusam argenti, secundum valorem quo aurum argentum superabat apud Græcos et Romanos.—Mearc apud Anglosaxones idem argenti pondus ac Mancus significabat."

reign of Offa. In Athelstan's reign, A.D. 928, we find amongst his Laws, one for the uniformity of Coin throughout the kingdom, and the mints then established throughout the kingdom are there enumerated, as in Wilkins's edition of those Laws, t. 1, p. 206; but no account is given of the value of the different coins in those days. That the Peter-penny was a silver coin, is clear from every account, as in Polydore Virgil, l. iv, and that its value was, as described in the note we here give from Hicke, is all that can now be said, with any degree of probability on the subject.

No. 11. "*Charta Coenulfi, &c. anno 815, Indictione 7, anno regni 18.*"—This is a Grant of Cenulfs to Archbishop Wulfred, of certain lands, which are described; Wulfred paying "viginti et tres Mancusas in uno annulo."—What was meant by this, we must leave to the judgment of the learned. Gold and silver mancuses are mentioned, but it does not appear what they were; and the words "in uno annulo" demand the aid of philology.

No. 12. "*Charta Beornwulfi Regis in Synodo apud Clofeshoum, anno 824, regni sui 2.*" "*Indict. ii.*" (1) The first words after the date in the first line are "Congregatum ÷ Synodus in celebri ubi nominatur act, Clofeshoum. præsidenti at. beornuulfo Regi Merc. anno. ii. regni ejus atque Uulfredo Arc. epise anno xviii. Episcopatus sui."—It is a re-grant of lands, with the consent of the Nobles and Clergy assembled, to Archbishop Uulfred, which had been unjustly taken from him, as proved in the Synod. The subscribers are twenty-nine, of whom ten are Bishops, four Abbots, thirteen Dukes, and Bola pedissecus.—The limits and boundaries are described in the pure Anglo-Saxon dialect of 824. The lines in this language are ten; and this Document, as well as the preceding, is unpublished. It is quoted, however, in the Appendix to Somner, page 37.—The writing is in Roman Minuscule, in many instances approaching to Saxon, having the four letters peculiar to the Saxons frequently recurring, and always using these letters in Saxon names, but seldom or never in Latin.

From the moment that the Saxon scholars first thought of inventing an Alphabet, necessity suggested the invention of a W. In the Latin and Greek alphabets they found no letter calculated to answer the sound which in their national idiom is expressed by that character. The Celts, who inhabited the Western Regions of Europe, had no corresponding character. The w was unknown to all the ancient nations of the world. It is unknown in the Welch and Irish to this day. In the oldest Anglo-Saxon MSS. of S. Chad, S. Cuthbert, in Mac Regol's, which is called Anglo-Saxon, in those which came from the Irish schools of Northumbria, not one instance can be produced of any of the four letters peculiar to the Saxon Charters of the 8th and 9th centuries.

No. 13. "*A Charter or Deed of exchange of lands, A.D. 824, Indict. ii, die 10 Kl. Aug. in Civitate Dorovernia.*"—This Deed of exchange between Archbishop Uulfred and the Monks of Christ Church Canterbury, is quoted, as extant in that Church, by Somner, in his Appendix, p. 37, by Dugdale, l. 20, in Philipot's Kent, p. 57, 210, and in the "*Evidenciæ*," published by

(1) According to the Saxon Chronicle, Cenulf died in 829, and to him succeeded Ceolwulf, who, after a year's reign, was deposed by this Beornwulf, one of his principal Lords, who reigned by usurpation from 831.

Twysden, x Scriptores, page 2216. The characters approach nearer to Set-Saxon than those of the preceding Instruments. The subscribers are Uulfred, ten priests, and four Deacons.

No. 14. "*Charta Beornulfi, anno 825, apud Clofeshoum.*"—This is a re-grant to Archbishop Uulfred, of lands unjustly taken from him by King Cenulf, as proved in this Council. The writing of this Charter runs, each line above two feet in length, from left to right, and about thirteen inches from top to bottom. The whole dispute between Wulfred and Cenulf is related, and after a hearing of the pretensions of Cenulf's heirs, the King, Nobles, and Clergy, decide.

The date of this Instrument is valuable:—Anno D. Incarnationis DCCC.XXV. Indict. iii. "congregatum ÷ Synodale concilium in loco præclaro quæ nominatur aet. Clofeshoum præi-dente vero huic venerabili Concilio Uulfredo Archiepiscopo anno. xx. Episcopatus sui, seu etiam "Beornnullo Rege Merciorum anno. iii. regni ejus cæterisque.....

The subscribing witnesses are in the following order:—† Cwoenthryth, Abbot; † Beornwulf, King of Mercia; † Uulfred, Archbishop. Then follow twelve Bishops, seven Abbot Priests, eleven Dukes, Bynna the King's brother, six nobles, with the Pedissecus, ten Priests, three Deacons, and 12 others, who have no titles annexed to their names, in all 65.

The Acts of this Council are given by Spelman from an ancient transcript, in his Councils, I. 332, but it is clear that he never saw the original, for he dates loosely—"Circa annum 822, Indictione iii," and there are several false readings in his edition, which must be emended by the very valuable Charter we have here described.

No. 15. "*Ceolnothus Archb. of Canterbury's Charter of 831.*"—This is Ceolnoth's Grant of lands in Kent to the Monks of Christ Church.—It is not dated, but is endorsed in an ancient hand, as of the year 831, and the names of the Subscribers, who are numerous, agree, as does the writing also, and the time of Ceolnoth, nor is there the least reason for questioning its authenticity, though it is not quoted by Somner or Dugdale. The first subscriber is Ceolnoth; seven Priests follow, then four Archdeacons, three Deacons, and thirteen who have no titles. The characters are Roman minuscule, Saxonized by the four letters peculiar to the Saxons.

No. 16. "*Charta Æthelwulfi Regis, A.D. 843.*"—This is Æthelwulf's Grant to his Minister Æthelnoth, of lands in Kent, which are described in pure Anglo-Saxon language, and dated thus:—"Anno D. Incarnationis DCCC.XLIII. Indict. VI. in illa famosa loco quæ nominatur "Mezanworth die. v. Kal. Junias. ii. feria." The subscribers names are twice inserted, in one hand, and one of these insertions is on a separate slip of parchment, which is sewed on, and is mentioned in the text—"quorum hic nomina infra in cartula caraxata continentur."

No. 17. "*Charta excambii anno 845.*"—This Charter has suffered considerably from damp and neglect, but the greater part is very legible, and the date is clear. It is a Deed of exchange of lands between Wulrheard a Presbyter Abbot, and Werenberht the King's Prefect, and Minister. The first subscriber is the Archbishop Ceolnoth, nine other Bishops follow, one Abbot, and one without any title. The Index prefixed to this fine volume of Charters is very incorrect. It describes the King's Minister in this Deed, by the name Philibrit, a name unknown in Anglo-Saxon antiquities. Ceolnoth was Archbishop from 830 to 870.

No. 18. "*Charta Ælfredi Regis anno 873, Indict. vii.*"—This is a joint Grant to Christ Church, Canterbury, by King Alfred and Archbishop Ethered, which is quoted as genuine by Mr. Astle, page 112. But the first words differ from the forms usual in these Charters—they are "In nomine almo trino Divino Ego Ælfred Rex cum consensu et licentia atque consilio sapientum, pro spe remunerationis eterne, † Ego Ethered Archiep." &c. Now, the first who subscribes this Charter is not Alfred, but "Ego Æthelulf Rex occidentalium Saxonum," the second and third subscribers are Dukes, a third column of subscriptions begins "† Ego Ætheluf Rex," and seven Nobles follow; a fourth column of subscribers begins with the name of Ceolnoth Archbishop, then Æthelstan Rex, three Dukes, and three Laymen; and, lastly, a fifth column of Lay witnesses closes the whole.—Thus King Alfred, who is stated in the first line to grant this Charter, is not even once mentioned amongst the subscribers, though three other kings are; and this is repugnant to the style of all the genuine Charters in this Collection, in which the person who grants is uniformly the first who signs. Secondly, the date of this Charter is "anno Incarnationis 873, Indict. vii." Now the Indiction of 873 was not vii, but vi. Thirdly, Ethelwulf King of Wessex, Alfred's father, died in 857, (1) eleven years before the date of this Charter, and no other King Ethelwulf appears after in the Saxon Chronicle, in Malmesbury, in Florence of Worcester, Ingulphus, or Asser. Fourthly, the second King who signs this Charter "Ætheluf," is unknown to the Saxon Chronicle, and to Malmesbury. Fifthly, the third King who signs it "Æthelstan," the son of Æthelwulf, died in 852, and Ceolnoth in 870. Sixthly, the writing differs considerably from that of all the genuine Charters that precede and follow it in this Collection, being sharper, more angular, and barbarous. The orthography also, and the latinity is more barbarous, and the frequent breach of concord shews that the ignorance of the person who forged this Document in the 11th or 12th century, was such as would render him quite insensible of the grossest anachronisms. Surely Mr. Astle never examined this Document.

No. 19. "*Testamentum Ælfredi Ducis.*"—This Testament is entirely in the Saxon language, and has been printed with a literal translation at the end of Lye's Dictionary, Chartæ, No. 2. The original is not dated, but we are informed there, that it was written before the year 888, when Archbishop Ethred, one of the subscribing witnesses, died. The year 888 is subsequent by fifty-five years to the great victory gained by the Danes over Egbert, at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, as stated in the Saxon Chronicle, anno 833. (2) In the course of those fifty-five years, the Danish progress, power, and influence, were felt in every part of the kingdom. From

(1) The Saxon Chronicle refers his death to 854, adding that his son Æthelbald succeeded him in Wessex, and his son Æthelbright in Kent, and that Æthelbald reigned five years, and died in 860. But Ethelwulf died in 857, having reigned twenty years, according to Malmesbury, whereas the Saxon Annals give him only eighteen years and half.

(2) This disaster seems to have occasioned the meeting of the Council of London, which Withlaf mentions in his Charter to Croyland to have assembled in the course of 833, for the purpose of deliberating on the means of restraining the Danish forces, as in Ingulphus x.—"ubi omnes congregati fuimus, pro concilio capiendi contra Danicos Piratas littora Angliæ assidue infestantes."

their first appearance on the sea coasts in 787, to the date of the Charter now before us, a period of 100 years, had enabled them to conquer Mercia, and to impose their laws, and, in a great measure, their language on the fairest portion of England.—But, however their idiom might have been blended with the pure Anglo-Saxon, it can hardly be supposed to have prevailed so far, as to make any considerable alteration in the language of a Charter granted by an Anglo-Saxon Prince, so early as in the year 888, and therefore the Charter now before us may be considered as written in the unmixed Anglo-Saxon language of the 9th century.

No. 20. "*Charta Æthelwulfi Regis Occid. Sax. et Cantuar. A.D. 874. Indict. vii.*"—Æthelwulf is stated in this Charter to have granted the lands which are described in it to Edred. The first signature is Æthelwulf's, the next is Archbishop Ceolnoth's, then Æthelstan Rex, Biarmond Bishop, Æthelbald filius Regis, three Dukes follow, and thirty-three Priests, Monks, and Laymen.—These anachronisms are fatal; and the writing and the parchment also differ from those of the genuine Documents which precede and follow. Besides, Æthelwulf King of Mercia, died, as already stated, in 857. His son Æthelstan died before him in 852.—There is some confusion in the Chronicles relative to Æthelstan's being the son or the brother of Æthelwulf, but most of them agree in styling him the son of that King, and as to his age and death there can be no question. We think this forgery not older than the 12th century.

No. 21. "*Charta Eadwardi Regis, anno 903, Indict. vi.*"—As this interesting instrument shews with what diligence the Anglo-saxons attended to the preservation of their family Records, and as it has suffered much from damp, so as to be in some places almost illegible, and may possibly in a few years be in some parts totally so, we give it here with the most scrupulous attention to its orthography and punctuation.

"Regnante in perpetuum et mundi monarchiam gubernante altithroni Patris sobole qui
"caelestia simul et terrena moderatur. Illius etenim Incarnationis, anno 903. Indictione vero
"sexta. Contigit quod Æthelfrido Duci omnes hereditarii Libri ignis vastatione combusti
"perierant. Tali igitur necessitate cogente predictus Dux rogavit Eadwardum Regem Æthel-
"redum quoque et Æthelfledam qui tunc principat et potestae Gentis Merciae sub predicto
"Rege teneur. omnes etiam Senatores Mercior. ut ei consentirent et licentiam darent alios Libros
"rescribendi; Tunc illi unanimiter omnes devota mente consenserunt ut alii ei Libri rescribe-
"rentur eodem modo quo et priores scripti erant In quantum eos memoriter recordari potuisset.
"Si vero quoslibet recordari minime potuisset. Tunc ei ista kartula in auxilio et adfirmatione
"fieret ut nullus eum contentiose cum aliis libris affligere valuisset. nec propinquus nec alien
"quamvis aliquis homo aliquem de vetustis Libris protulerit quem prius fraudulenter in hora
"ipsius incendii vel alio quolibet tempore per furtum abstraxisset. Novimus namque quod
"omnia quae in hoc mundo contingere solent aliquando citius aliquando vero tardius ex memoria
"mortalium de lapsa deveniunt. nisi in Scedulis literarum characteribus adnotant. Quapropter
"in hac kartula in notescere ratum atque gratum satisque commodum duximus de illa videlicet

(1) The Charter No. 9, contains seven lines of Saxon in Set-Saxon letters, each line two feet in length, and written anno D. Incarnationis 814, Indict. vi.

"terra æt waem easteran hrisan byrge cujus quantitas est. xxx. cassatæ quod eam Æthulf Æthelgythe filiæ suæ cum hereditaria libertate in propriâ ad perpetuam donavit hereditatem."

A paragraph of eight lines, each a foot in length, follows, in the Saxon language, and in Set-Saxon characters, and then the subscriptions are twenty-five, the first of which is King Eadward's, the second Wigmund Epis. the third Ethelweard; then, Nobles, Bishops, Abbots, and Priests, are intermixed.

No. 22. "*Charta Plegmundi, A.D. 920, Indictione viii.*" (1) By this Charter, Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury, to Byritrede, eighty acres near the river Rumenesea, for the sum of 385 Denarii. Some of the letters are worn out: but the date 920, Indictione viii. is clear, as are the names of ten subscribing witnesses. Plegmund was Archbishop from 890 to 924.

No. 23. "*Charta Eadmundi Anglorum Regis anno 943.*" (2)—Edward grants by this Charter to his Minister Ælfstan:—"sex Mansas quod Cantigeme dicunt. sex sulungas agelluli," &c. The words "Eadmundus" in line 1, and "Anno" in line 2, are in Uncials, and also "Eadmundus" in the first line of subscriptions. The date is in these words:—"Anno D. Incarnationis DCCCC.XLIII. Ego Eadmundus Anglorum Rex, ceterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium. Anno iii. Imperii mei."—Several letters and some words are worn out. The denominations of lands and their boundaries are in Saxon language and Characters. The Latin text is in fine Roman Minusculæ, mixed here and there with a few Uncials. The first signature is "† Ego Eadmundus Rex Anglorum;" the next is "† Ego Aelgifu ejusdem Regis mater;" then Oda Archbishop, Eadred the King's brother, eight other Bishops, five Dukes, and fourteen Monks.—Edmund, surnamed the Pious, was the legitimate and eldest son of Edward the elder, who was Alfred's eldest son, so that he was in the direct succession, as Alfred's grandson. He succeeded Æthelstan in 941, and reigned to 948, when he was assassinated by Leof. He had two sons by his Queen Elgiva, Edwin or Edwy, and Edgar, minors, who did not immediately succeed him. His brother Edred, the second son of Edward the elder, succeeded him in 948.

No. 24. "*Charta Eadmundi Regis Anglorum, an. 944, Indict ii.*"—This is another Grant to the same Minister Ælfstan, of "bissenas Mansas quod Cantigenæ dicunt, twelf sulungas apud Ealdingtune."—The words "Eadmundus" in line 4, "Ealfstano" in line 5, "Ealdingtune" in line 7, are in Uncials, the remainder in fine Roman Minusculæ. Eadmund takes the same title as in the preceding Charter.

No. 25. "*Charta Eadredi Regis Anglorum ceterarumque gentium in circuitu peristentium gubernator et Rector. A.D. 948. Indict. vi.*"—In compliance with his mother's request, Eadred grants by this Charter to the religious woman Ælfwynne, "Sex Mansas quod Cantigenæ dicunt

(1) Some designing person erased the numbers xx, and inserted xxiii; but this forgery is clear on minute investigation. The Indiction alone would discover it. The hand, ink, and marks of erasure, are decisive.

(2) It is a popular error that Edgar was the first who assumed the title of "Rex Anglorum." That title occurs more than once in Bede, in the Laws of King Ina, and in Matth. of Westm. p. 300, before Edgar's time. Besides, Edgar's successors do not commonly use that title down to the reign of this Edmund. Ethelwulf always signs "Rex occidentalium Saxonum," so also Alfred and his brothers; and Asser, who knew them personally, always styles them so.

"syx sulunga apud Wic-ham." The words "Eadredus," "Aelfwynne," and "Aet Wic-ham," are in Uncials.—In the centre of this Deed are the words—"† Duas libras purissimi auri dedit," with a large empty space before and after, whether expressing an additional Grant from the King to Ælfwynne, or Ælfwynne's payment to him, must be abandoned to conjecture. The limits and denominations of lands are described in three lines and half of Saxon, each line two feet three inches long. After "Eadred Rex Anglorum," the next subscribing witness is "Eadgifu ejusdem Regis mater," then † Oda Archbishop, † Wulfstanus Archons Archbishop of York, seven other Bishops, six Dukes, and nine Monks.

No. 26. "*Testamentum Æthelwyrði, A.D. 958.*—This is all in Saxon, and has been published with a Latin translation, at the end of Lye's Dictionary. The lines are fifteen, each about two feet in length. The title has been damaged by close cutting, the lower half only of the letters remaining. We have compared the printed copy with the original, and finding it very accurate, we give the following English translation, to shew the Saxon manner of conveying property in that age.

"*The Will of Ethelwyrð, A.D. 958.*—This is Ethelwyrð's Will, with the consent of Odo the Archbishop, and the Convent of Christ Church. That is, that Ethelwyrð shall enjoy the land of Ickham, for his life, with freedom, by God's leave, and the ABp's, and the Convent's. Then, after his death, Eadric, if he live, for his life; for the Rent that is agreed for, i. e. 5*l.* and each year, one day's board for the Convent, viz. 40 Sextaries of Ale, 60 Loaves, Mutton and Bacon, and 1 Ox's Offal, 2 Cheeses, 4 Hen Fowls and 5 Pence to boot: And this shall be paid at Michaeltide: And let him be for each of these liable to a fine. And if any Malefactor come to the Convent, let him be entitled to protection, as it shall be reasonable according to his guilt. If it thenceforth happen that Ethelwyrð longer live than Eadric, then let Æthelgife take it, for the same Rent that is here above appointed, for her life. But if it happen that Æthelwyrð longer live than Eadric or Æthelgife, and he should suffer want, that the land be given in [to the Convent] not until after his death, together with himself, (i. e. his personal maintenance) for his sake, because from him the land came. Of this is Odo the Abp. witness, and Byrhtere the Mass Priest.

Kenwig, Mass-Priest,	Wealdred, Mass-Priest,	Sigefrith, Deacon,
Oswald, Deacon,	Frethegod, Deacon,	Sigered, Deacon,
Heard, Deacon,	Sired, Priest,	Byrhtmund, Eadsig, Eadelm, Byrhtsige,

Æthelm, Byrhtsige, Byrhtwig, Liofric, Sielm, Wulfred, Kenric, Eadweard.

"Of this was witness, Eadelm, Abbot of S. Augustin, Byrhtsige, Deacon, Eorlebyrht, Mass-Priest, Rothin Mass-Priest, Bærthram Mass-Priest, Beornmund Priest, and three Ælfstans, Æthelweald, Eadmund, Wenelm, Kynsig, Eadric, Liofing, Eadsige, Wulfelm, Sigefreth, Liofric, Liofstan, Eadstan, Eadmund, . . . stan the King's Thane, Byrhtic, Wihtgar, Wulfstan, and the three Companies of Citizens, and Suburbanes, and many of lower degree.—This is the stipulation which Eadric hath with the Convent, at Christ Church; i. e. that Eadric pay to the

"Convent, for their use, 5*l.* two to the seniors, and three to all the Convent, on that condition, that he have the land with the full consent of the Elder and the Younger, with all convenient things lesser and greater, that to the land belong, unmolested by any man living."

No. 26, B. "*Charta Eadgife Regine, A.D. 960.*"—This Instrument is also entirely in Saxon language, and in Set-Saxon characters as the preceding. The lines are twenty-two, each about two feet in length, and it has been published with a Latin version at the end of Lye's Dictionary. It is quoted by Dugdale, in the *Monasticon*. I. 21, where it is referred to the year 960.

Edward the Elder had three wives,—Egivina, by whom he had King Æthelstan, who died in 940.—Elfreda, by whom he had daughters but no son; and the Queen Eadgiva here mentioned, by whom he had Edmund and Edred: she died in 963. The present Charter contains her donation of lands to Christ Church, Canterbury. The sum of 30*l.* occurs twice.

No. 27. "*Charta Eadgari Ministro suo Ingeramo, anno D. Incarnationis 963.*"—Edgar styles himself in this Charter "*totius Britanniae Basileus.*"—The names "Eadgar," "Ingeram," and "Aengge," where the lands are situated, are written in rustic Uncials: the text is in Roman Minusculæ. The denominations and limits of the land are in Saxon language and in Set-Saxon characters.—The subscribing witnesses are "Eadgar Rex Anglorum," Dunstan Archbishop, Osoyrtel Archbishop, seven other Bishops, one Abbot, four Dukes, five Monks. This Charter is quoted by Dugdale I. 21, and in the "*Evidenciæ*" in Twysden's *x* *Scriptores*, Col. 2222. It is also quoted in the Appendix to Somner, p. 38, but is incorrectly described there.

No. 28. "*Instrumentum venditionis et emptionis, A.D. 968.*"—This is a Deed of sale of lands between Ælfold, Eadwold, and others for a sum of 1450 Denarii. The stipulated price is in Latin, the lands and their limits are described in Saxon. Some of the letters are worn out. The date of the Incarnation is followed by the word *Indictione*, with a blank after it. The first subscribing witness is "Eadgar Rex Albionis," and after his signature are the words "*Indictione Regnis sui anno xi.*" the next is Dunstan. Several others follow.

No. 28, B. "*Charta Eadgari Regis Anglorum, An. 978.*"—This is Eadgar's Charter confirming to Westminster Abbey, lands which were purchased first from King Edward, and again bought by S. Dunstan.—The lands and limits are described in Saxon. The price paid by S. Dunstan is "*lxxta. solidorum auri obrizi.*" It refers to a preceding Grant of 972.

No. 28, C. "*Charta Æthelredi Regis, A.D. 986.*"—Or, Æthelred's Grant to Westminster Abbey, of five cottages in Hamstead. The lands and limits are described in Saxon language and Set-Saxon characters. The first subscriber is Æthelred, next Dunstan, then Oswald Archbishop of York, and eight Bishops.

No. 29. "*Charta Æthelredi Regis, A.D. 1003.*"—This is a Grant of King Æthelred's to his faithful subject Æthelred, and to his wife, during their lives, of lands near Canterbury. The limits are described in Saxon as usual. The proper name "Ethelred," is in Saxonized Uncials. The King's title is—"Primicerius et Basileus gentis Anglorum." The price paid to the King is "*vii libræ.*" The Saxon lines are six, two feet in length each. The date is "*anno M.III. Indict. xv. Epacte iiii. Data die v. Id. Jul. luna xxvii.*" The first subscribers are "Ethelred Rex Anglor. Ælfric Archiep. Dorobern." Six other Bishops, four Abbots, three Dukes, eleven

Ministers, and three others. This Charter is quoted in Dugdale's *Monast. I.* 21, and in Batteley's Appendix to Somner, p. 39. The 15th Indiction agrees with part of 1003; (1)

No. 30. "*Testamentum Æthelstani Principis filii Regis Æthelredi.*"—This will is not dated, but must have been written before the year 1011, when this Æthelstan, the eldest son of Æthelred II. by his first wife Ælgyva, was killed. It must besides have been written between the years 1006 and 1008, during which Ælfsig, one of the subscribing witnesses, was Bishop of Winchester. In this will Æthelstan mentions lands purchased by him, "*mid twam hund mancusan goldes, be gewihte 7 mid v. pundan seolfres. 7 that land æt merelesan. the ic gebohte æt minum faeder mid thridde healf hund mancusan goldes. be gewithe . . . 7 thæs swordes mid tham sylfr enon hiltan. the Wulfrio worhte 7 thone gyldenæn fetels 7 thæne beh the Wulfrio worhte 7 thone drence horne the ic ær æt tham hirede gebohte on caldan Mynstre.*"—That is, "with 200 golden Mancusses, by weight, and with v pounds of silver, and land at Marlōw which I bought of my father with 250 Mancuses of gold by weight, . . . and the silver-hilted sword which Wulfricus made, and the gilded Vessel and Bracelet which Wulfric made, and the Drinking horn which I formerly bought of the Convent of Old Minster."

Other sums of money are mentioned, as "*xii pund be getale,*" that is, "*Libræ numero,*" or 12*l.* by tale, which seems to indicate coined money. A silver cross of 5*lb.* a silver ewer of 5*lb.* a silver plated trumpet, 250 Mancuses of gold, by weight, are mentioned in like manner.

No. 30, B. "*Testamentum Ælfhelmi.*"—This is entirely in Saxon. An English translation may be seen in the Index prefixed to this Collection, which is not literal, but loose and paraphratical. The lands and places mentioned in it are very numerous. Sums of a hundred Mancuses of gold are mentioned repeatedly.

The lines of this Instrument are 28, each about two feet five inches in length, and all in the Saxon language and in Set-Saxon characters.—The following note in Mr. Astle's hand, may be seen on the blank sheet which is annexed at the back of it.—

"The Chyrograph shews that there were different parts of this will, which is inrolled in the oldest Ledger Book of Christ Church, Canterbury; but Mr. Somner says very incorrectly, "by reason of the transcriber's ignorance of the Saxon tongue and characters, which I dare not undertake to rectify.—But thinking it interesting, he hath printed it in his *History of Gavelkind*, "p. 197, as it stands in the Register."—The Document now before us, being the original, enables us to rectify the mistakes in the copy printed by Somner.

No. 31. "*Charta Cnuti Regis Anglorum, Anno 1018.*"—Cnut grants, at the request of his Queen Ælgylf, to Archbishop Ælstan, a small Wood in the great and celebrated forest of Andredeswealde, commonly called Haeselerse. The limits and boundaries are described in the

(1) It may be objected that the 15th Indiction belongs to A.D. 1002, and that the Epact 4 belongs to it also: but the Indiction years were counted sometimes from 1 September, and at others from 1 January, a difference of nine months. The common years were also counted either from 1st January or from 25th March. The date of this Charter, which is undoubtedly genuine, would require a separate Dissertation. It appears from the Charter No. 28 in the preceding page, that blanks were sometimes left in genuine Charters for the insertion of the Indiction afterwards, the Scribe being unacquainted with the Chronological characters of the year.

Saxon idiom of that time, and in Set-Saxon characters. The Latin part is in Roman Minusculæ, mixed with a few proper names in Saxonized rustic capitals. The date is "scripta est hæc Cartula, mille decurso. anno xviii." The first signature is Cnut's, the second is Uulfstan, the Archbishop, the third Ælgyva the Queen's, six Bishops follow, three Abbots, two Dukes, two ministers, one Prefect, and four others. The proper names are in rustic Saxonized capitals. This Charter is quoted by Dugdale, I. 21; also in Batteley's Appendix to Somner, p. 39; and in Twysden's x Scriptores, p. 2223. Cnute was elected King by the fleet in 105, became King of all England in 1017, and died in 1036.

No. 32. "*Donatio qua Cnutus, Anglorum ceterarumque Insularum adjacentium Basileus, auream suam Coronam ponit super Altare Christi in Dorobernia.*" In addition to this donation of his Crown, he grants the Duties of the Port of Sandwich, as far up as its river is navigable, from Pipernesse to Meares Fleote, "ab utraque parte fluminis, cujuscumque terra sit, quam longius de navi potest securis parvula, quam Angli vocant Tapareax, super terram projici, Ministri Christi rectitudines accipiant. The first signature is Cnute's, the second Æthelnothus Archripesul, Ælfricus Eborac. and twenty-five others, Bishops, Abbots, Dukes, Priests, and Ministers. The date is "anno ab Incarn. 1023."

This Charter is quoted in Dugdale's Monast. I. 21; in Somner's Canterbury, p. 85; in Batteley's Appendix of Evidences to ditto, p. 39; and in Twysden's x Scriptores, p. 2225. It is mentioned also in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 1031, and in Gibson's note, *ibid.* p. 153.

No. 33. "*Donatio Cnuti Regis terræ Folkestone Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ quando Eadsinus Presbyter suus, Monachus ibi effectus est.*" This Charter is mentioned in Batteley's Appendix to Somner, p. 39, in Dugdale's Monast. I. 21, and in the x Scriptores, p. 2224; but both these last authors have mistaken the date, which is 1032, on the back of the original.

In the body of this Charter, as well as in a memorandum in an ancient hand on the back, it is stated that three originals were made, one of which was preserved in Christ Church, Canterbury, another in S. Augustin's Library, and a third in the Royal Treasury of the relics of the Saints. The date is "factum in Suthrie (Surry) apud Kyngestune in die scto Pentecosten "et huic rei fuit testis Ælgyva, imma dñā et Æthelnothus Archieps. et Ælfuinus Eps Lundonie "et Ælfsinus Eps Wintonie," and several others.

After the signatures, we observe a Saxon contemporary translation of this Charter on the same page, in Set-Saxon characters, and in contemporary writing.

No. 34. "*Charta Cnuti Regis, an. 1035.*" Latine et Saxonice.—This is a Grant to Bishop Eadsin, of land in Kent. The first words are in rustic Uncials—the Latin text is in fine Roman Minusculæ. The Saxon part is in Set-Saxon. The first signature is Cnute's, the second Æthelnothus Dorobernensis; five Bishops follow, two dukes, three Abbots, one Prefect and four ministers. The latin lines are sixteen, the Saxon five, both are two feet in length.

No. 35. "*Charta Eadsi Archiepiscopi, A.D. 1040.*"—Archbishop Eadsi grants by this Charter to S. Augustin's in Canterbury, certain Lands which are described in Saxon. As Eadsi was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1038 to 1050, this Deed, which is not dated, must have been written in that interval. It is all in Dano-Saxon, and in Set-Saxon characters.

No. 36. "*Charta Henrici I. Regis Anglor. Ecclesie Christi Cant.*"—This is a Confirmation of all the Grants of Land made to that Church by Edward the Confessor, and by William I. It has neither signature, nor date, nor seal either appendant or impressed.

The style of this Deed is also different from that of the preceding Anglo-Saxon Charters of this Collection. It ends with the words "*Dñs vos custodiat.*" A Saxon translation follows, in six lines, agreeing line for line with the six lines of the original.

It does not appear that the first Anglo-Norman Deeds were witnessed in any regular manner. Sometimes, as in the present instance, they are neither dated, nor witnessed, nor sealed; sometimes they are signed "*Teste meipso,*" and again, with only one or two signatures at the end. William the Conqueror's original, in Madox's *Formul. Angl.* p. 37, has only one witness. Henry I. *ibid.* p. 296, has only one in like manner. Henry II. followed the same usage, as appears from his Charters in the *Histoire des Archevesques de Rouen*, p. 356, and in Lobineau's *Hist de Bret.* t. 2, p. 394. All these Charters, without signatures or dates, derived their validity from the seal, whenever they were sealed, or from the King's name when they were not. (1) Some of them are signed "*Teste Sigillo,*" a custom imported into England from Normandy in the eleventh age. William the Conqueror's Seal supplies for the absence of all signatures, in the celebrated Diploma which he granted to Battle Abbey; and Hickes quotes several such Anglo-Norman Grants of the 11th and 12th centuries. (2) Sandford shews in his *Genealogical History of England*, that the arms of our Kings did not become hereditary before the year 1189, when Richard I. came to the Crown. King John was the first who added the title of "*Dominus Hiberniæ,*" to those of "*Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ.*" Henry III. retrenched the titles of Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou, engraving on his seal "*Henricus Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ.*" The usage of uniting several entire family bearings in one shield, divided perpendicularly into two divisions, was unknown in England before Edward II. that is before 1307. Sandford acknowledges, however, that in the reign of Edward I. different bearings were united in one shield. Edward III. engraved on his seal "*Edw. Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, et Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ,*" this was in the 13th of his reign. After the peace with France, he engraved two Seals in 1369, on one of which was "*Rex Franciæ et Angliæ,*" to please the French; and on the other "*Rex Angliæ et Franciæ,*" to please the English. He was the first English King who added to his arms those of France, and divided his shield into four compartments after the example of Ferdinand III. of Spain. These notices shew that the Deed now before us cannot be rejected on the score of wanting date, seal, and signatures.

(1) Compare Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* with Reynerus's *Apostolatus Benedictinor.* in Anglia, Duaci 1626.

(2) Hickes's *Dissert. Ep.* p. 65, &c. Selden has published William's Battle Abbey seal, in his *Notes on Eadmer*, p. 166, from the original impression in wax in the Cotton Library. It is appendant to his Diploma granted to that Abbey, founded by him in memory of the battle of Hastings. Nicholson observes, in his *English Library*, part iii. p. 2, that the Anglo-Norman Kings were always represented on one side of their Seals, seated on a throne, and on the reverse on horseback, until the reign of Richard I. who first introduced the Lion and Unicorn into the arms of England.

It is certain that sealing with Coat Arms is not antecedent to the reign of Edward I. though coat-arms were borne by persons of distinction on their tabards or Sur Coats. In the second of Henry II. William Warren, Earl of Pembroke, sealed with the figure of a Chevalier on horseback, his caparisons, tabard, and shield, being all checque, the paternal coat of the Warren family.

In Ireland, coat arms seem to have been unknown to the ancient inhabitants before the 13th century. We have seen an original white wax seal of Felim O'Connor's, which represented him on horseback, in full speed, with a long spear levelled, and two greyhounds or wolf dogs in chase. Another of his seals is quoted by Ware. (1)

No. 38. "*Charta Henrici II.*"—The Title of this Charter is "H. Dñ gratia Rex Anglorum 7 Dux Norman. 7 Aquit. 7 Comes Andegavie." It is a Confirmation to Christ Church Canterbury, of the lands granted to that Church "tempore Regis Eadwardi, et tempore Willelmi Proavi mei et Henrici Regis Avi mei."

This Deed ends in like manner as the preceding, with the words "Deus vos custodiat," and without any subscriptions, and is followed also by an Anglo-Norman Version, line for line; the latin lines being eight, and the version little more. The lines of both are, as in the preceding Instrument, near two feet long. There can be no doubt respecting the originality of this Deed.

No. 39. "*Charta Æthelredi Anglosaxonum et totius Albionis Regis, anno D. Incarnationis 997, Indict x.*"—Æthelred grants by this Charter to Bishop Alfwold two Cassats of Land at Sandford. The limits are described as usual in Saxon language and characters. Alfwold was Bishop of Crediton from 989 to 1004.

The following Note, in Mr. Astle's hand, is pasted to this Charter:—"Sandford in co: Somerset, is called two hides in the Saxon, both in the body of the Deed and in the Indorsement, which is coeval with the Deed. N.B. This Deed was found with many other curious Charters belonging to Christ's Hospital, by Mr. Mabberley the Clerk, in 1779, who presented it to Mr. S. who gave it to me in 1791. T: A:"

The signatures are first † Ego Æthelred largiente gratia Dei Rex totius Brytanniæ, &c. then Ælfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, Ealdulf Archbishop of York. Six other Bishops, nine Abbots, four Dukes, and sixteen Ministers follow.

No. 40. "*Charta Eadgari Regis—de Institutione Abbatie Eliensis, An. D. Incarnationis 970, Indictione xiii.*"—The commencement of this Deed recites the Conquest of Scotland and Cumberland;—"Ego Eadgarus basileus dilectæ Insulæ Albionis, subditis nobis sceptris Scotorum Cumbriorumque ac Brittonum, et omnium circum circa Regionum." It then states how the ancient Monastery of Ely, of the order of S. Bennet, was dilapidated and plundered, and that the

(1) It appears by Lord Strafford's Letters, v. 2, p. 50, that this Seal was presented to King Charles I. in 1636. See Harris's Ware, v. ii. p. 68. Concerning this Felim's complaint made to King Henry III. see M. Paris, anno 1140, where that writer calls him King of Connacht. The Seal represents him on horseback full speed, with his sword drawn. A cross is marked on his Buckler. The legend is "S. Feidlimid Regis Connactiæ." "On a publié un Scéau de Feidlimid qui porte pour Inscription." "S. Feidlimid Regis Connactiæ" "Ce Scéau paroit du XIII^{me} Siecle, et n' a qu' une seule face empreinte. Elle represente le petit Roi tributaire a cheval portant une épée levée dans sa main droite, et un bouclier dans sa gauche." N. T. de Diplom. t. iv, p. 218.

King, respecting its ancient venerable state, and the miracles of S. Æthelda, "whose body remains still entire in a monument of white marble," now grants it these lands and privileges.

To prevent any plea of ignorance with regard to these privileges, the King orders that this Grant be translated into the vulgar tongue, and that very translation, so ordered by him, is inserted after the subscriptions to this Charter, and in the same page, in the Anglo-Saxon dialect and characters of that time. The first subscriber is the King, the second Dunstan of Canterbury, the third Oseytel of York: twelve Bishops follow in the first Column of subscriptions. At the head of the second is Ælfthryth Regina, followed by eleven Abbots. At the head of the third is Athelstan Dux, followed by eight other Dukes. The fourth column contains the subscriptions of thirteen Ministers, the 5th contains fourteen ditto, and the sixth and last fourteen more. The lines of the original are 21, not counting subscriptions. Those in Anglo-Saxon are as many, and appear to be a verbal translation. Of the genuineness of this Deed there can be no question.

No. 41. "*Charta Withredi Regis Cant. ann. circiter 700.*"—We have now described all the originals in this Collection. The remaining Instruments are Apographs in a recent hand, taken, with some exceptions, from those originals. The transcriber gives his name at the end of the transcript next after this, "John Lewis scripsit, Dec. 1766." It appears plainly from many passages that Lewis was ignorant of the Latin language, but Mr. Astle might have employed him for that very reason. He was of opinion that the more ignorant a transcriber is, the more likely he is to adhere servilely to the text: but experience shews that this opinion is not founded upon facts.—Mr. Lewis does not state from what Document he transcribed the copy now under consideration, except by giving this short title—"Thos Landes boc et Berdehames wicum boc nunc Wigelmington." It is an incorrect copy of the original, No 1. in this Collection.

No. 42. "*Charta Wiktredi Regis, ann. circiter 700.*"—This professes to be a copy of a Grant by Withred King of Kent, in favour of the Churches of his Kingdom of Kent, which is dated "Die VI. Id. April, anno regni n̄ viii. Inditione xii. in loco qui appellatur Cilling." In the text he states that he has asked "Reverentissimum Berhtwaldum Archiep. atque Gebmundum Sanctissimum Episcopum, Venerabiles Presbyteros, et Religiosos Abbates, presentibus itidem Clarissimis Abbatissis hoc est Hirnunhilda, Irminburga, Acha, et Nerienda, ut subscriberent rogavi." The subscribers are twenty. This Document is published in Wilkins, I. 63.

No. 43 is a copy in the same hand of No. 2 in this Collection, already described.

No. 44 is a copy in the same hand of No. 3, *b.* in this Collection, already described.

No. 45. "*Charta Ecgberhti Regis Cantia, Ecclesie B.M.V. de Sandtun.*"—This also is a copy in Mr. Lewis's hand from a MS. the property of Sir Robert Cotton, A.D. 1630. It is all in Latin, and dated an. Incarn. 773. The first signature is Ecgberht's, the second is Ceolnoth's Archbishop, then follow three Bishops, four Dukes, two Abbots, one Deacon, and five others.—But the Anachronisms are fatal.

No. 46 is a copy of Offa's original Charter, No. 3, *a.* in this Collection, A.D. 774.

No. 47. "*Charta Kenulfi Regis, anno 800.*"—This is stated to be a copy of a Charter in the possession of Sir Robert Cotton A.D. 1630, and it purports to be a Grant of Kenulf's to Archbishop

Æthelard. The writing is at least one hundred years subsequent to Sir R. Cotton's death. The date is "Actum est xvi Kal. Aug. Indict. vii. anno regni nri iii."

Some expressions render this Deed suspicious, as they are not found in any of the genuine Deeds in this Collection, "ad cujus cumulum etiam confirmationis, cispitem hujus supradicte terre super scām Altare salvatoris posui."—We are aware that in the Textus Roffensis, fol. 125, b. there is a Grant by Sigerid, King of half Kent, to Earduulf Bishop of Rochester, in which are these words:—"placuit mihi hanc paginam condere, et una cum cespite terræ prædictæ tradere tibi."—We also know that in the Acts of the Synod of Cloveshoe in Spelman's Councils, I, 319, Ethelbald King of Mercia is said to have granted lands to Cotham Monastery, and, by way of confirmation, to have sent "ex eadem terra cespitem, et cunctos libellos præmemorati Cænobii, per venerabilem virum Cuthbertum Archiepiscopum, et super Altare salvatoris, pro perpetua sua salute poni præcepisse." Spelman has also published a Charter of Withred's, supposed to be of 696, Councils, t. 1, p. 193, in which the same words are used. (1)

But it does not appear, from any genuine original Anglo-Saxon Charter, that the Cespis was ever mentioned therein, as a confirmation of that Deed; nor are we satisfied that the above Charter in the Textus is genuine. The question is not whether the custom of delivering a Cespis, as a symbol of the act of investing, or giving possession, had prevailed in those ages, but whether, in addition to the sign of the cross, and the names of the witnesses, it was ever usual by way of confirmation, to mention the Cespis in an Anglo-Saxon Charter. Certainly it is not mentioned in any of the genuine Charters we have described hitherto; and Ingulphus seems to indicate that the symbols of possession were used only in the act of giving possession, and in the absence of writing "Conferebantur etiam primo multa prædia, nudo verbo, absque scripto, vel charta, tantum cum Domini gladio, vel galea, vel cornu, vel cratera, et plurima tenementa cum calcari, cum strigili, cum arcu, et nonnulla cum sagitta." In the original Charters we have described, Grants of lands are generally made, with three exceptions, viz.—the duty of military service, of building bridges, and of building castles; and the grant is during the life of the tenant, with a power of bequeathing the land to any person after his death in perpetual inheritance. Now these exceptions are not made in this Charter. Besides, Archbishop Theodore and his friend Adrian's names are inserted as Witnesses after the King's; and though we are informed in the body of this Deed that Cenulf's Queen Cenegitha subscribes it, yet her name is not inserted amongst the subscribers. Theodore died in 690, as in the Saxon Chronicle, and could not have witnessed a Deed of A.D. 800.

No. 48. "*Charta Coenulfi Oswulfo Duci et Ministro suo, itemque Oswulfi Ecclesie de Liminge.*"—This also is taken from a dubious Charter in the Cotton Library. Coenulf is styled "Rector et imperator Merciorum," and the date is "anno 2 Imperii nri." Several words are omitted in this copy as illegible in the original.—After the subscriptions, which are numerous, Oswulf's Charter granting the same lands to the Church of Liminge, follows.

No 49 is a copy, in Mr. Lewis's incorrect hand, of Cenulf's original, No. 10 in this Collection,

(1) Spelman dates it 696, and the Charter itself is dated "anno regni nri Stio. Ind. vii." notes of 696.

which we have already described, A.D. 805, Indictione xiii. The original adds that Archbishop Ædelhard died that year. The first signature is Cuthred's, the second "Uulfred Electus," twelve Bishops follow, nine Dukes, three Abbots, Ceolstan Priest, Beornheard Prepositus, and four Comites. The Saxon Chronicle refers Ædelhard's death erroneously to 803.

No. 50. "*Charta Cuthredi Aldberhti Ministro suo, Anno D. 805, anno regni ejus V. Indict. xiii, cum consensu atque licentia Coenulfi Regis Mercior.*"—Cuthred signs first, then Aethelhard Archbishop, and fifteen others. The Indiction xiii is a mistake of the transcriber, for xiiii.

No. 51 is a copy of Cuthred's original, No. 7, in this collection, already described.

No. 52. "*Charta Coenulfi, A.D. 808, Regni ari 12.*"—This professes to be faithfully copied from the Cotton original, but does not specify where in the Cotton it is to be found. It is dated from Tomeworthing, or Tamworth already mentioned. The first signature is Coenulf's, the second Elfhryth's, ten Dukes follow.

No. 53 is a copy of the original No. 8, already described, being Kenulf's of 811, Indict. iiii. Imperii Cenulfi Merciorum xv. Presulatus Wulfredi Archipontificis, anno iii.—Coenulf subscribes first, then Elfhryth his Queen, then Segred Rex, Wulfred Archieps. three Bishops, three Principes, three Dukes, and several others.

No. 54 is a transcript from Offa's original, No. 4 in this collection, already described as of the year 785.

No. 55 is a copy of Offa's Grant of 786, from the original, No. 5 in this collection, already described.

No. 56 is a copy of Coenulf's Grant of 799, to Christ Church Canterbury, No. 6 in this Collection, already described. The estates mentioned in this Grant continued in the possession of the Church of Canterbury to the 29th of Henry VIII. as in Philipot's Kent, page 100.

No. 57 is a copy of the Will of Eðfred from the original in this collection, No. 19.

No. 58 is a copy of the original, No. 21 in this collection, already described.

No. 59 is a translation of Ealgyva's original Charter, No. 26 in this collection, A.D. 960, already described, and quoted in Dugdale's Monast. I. 21.—

No. 60 is a copy of Ethelwerd's original Will, already described, No. 26 of this collection.

No. 61 is a copy of the Will of Prince Æthelstan already described, No. 30 of this collection.

At the end of this magnificent volume of Charters are placed four large folio sheets of paper, containing an "Index locorum," or a Topographical explanation of the most remarkable places mentioned in the original Charters we have described. This Index is in Mr. Astle's hand. Useful additions may be made from Lambard's Dictionary, and Gibson's Index to the Saxon Chronicle.

No. LXXI.

"STONE REGISTER."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 156; the hand-writing is that of the learned David Casley, who transcribed it in 1734, from the Cotton original MS. *Vespasian, E. xxiv*, which was presented

to that Library by Christopher Baron Hatton, and is above 500 years old. The title on the first page of this fine transcript is "Registrum Prioratus de Stone in Comitatu Staffordiæ." It contains copies of 180 deeds, and ends with this memorandum at page 148, in Casley's hand,—
 "Transcripsi ex Codice Cottoniano, Vespas. E. xxiv, A.D. 1734, David Casley Bibliothecarius.—
 "N. B. This Register of Stone belonged to Lord Hatton when Dugdale wrote his Monasticon,
 "and is cited by him under that name."

The remaining pages are filled with an Index, intitled, "Elenchus Cartarum in libro S. Welphadi de Stanes." This List is all in Casley's hand, and enumerates 170 of the Deeds and Charters of this MS. referring them frequently to the years when they were written, from the end of the 12th to the beginning of the 14th century. The whole concludes with an "Index Locorum," in the same hand.

No. LXXII.

"WEST-DEREHAM CHARTULARY."—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages are 102. The Deeds are 227, and they are stated, in the same hand in which the whole is written, to be contained in "An antient booke some tyme partayninge to the dissolved Monasterie of West Derham, touching the possessions of the said Monasterie. The old booke and this being examined by Robert Derham, Esq. and William Guybon, Esq. and Thomas Baker, Gentleman, and Symon Pittes, Yeoman, whose names are subscribed to everie written leaf of this booke."

The following title is prefixed, in the hand-writing of Mr. Astle, to whose Collection this MS. belonged: "Cartularium Abbatæ de West Dereham, in Com. Norfolk, Ordinis Præmonstrat. fundatæ anno 1188, per Hubert. Eboracensem Decanum, postea Cantuar. Archiep.—De hoc Cartulario Vide Tanner, Notit. 352, Monast. Angl. t. 2, p. 624.—Valor hujus Abbatæ, 26th Henry VIII. 252*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Situs concessus Thomæ Dereham 31st Henry VIII."

The whole of this MS. is in one hand, of the year 1622, which date is inserted at the end of the title page. The first Deed is "Sans Date," and intitled "Carta Alain filii Johannis de Tillum, de V Acris terræ super Dala, quæ vocatur Snellingsdale." The last is of 1323. Mr. Tho. Martin's autograph prefixed to Mr. Astle's, shews that this MS. passed from the former's Collection to the latter's.—At the end of each page are the names of the above-mentioned persons, (their autographs,) attesting that all these Deeds are faithfully transcribed from the originals. It is a noble collection of genuine documents from the reign of Henry III.

No. LXXIII.

"CHARTULARY OF RAVENINGHAM COLLEGE COM. NORFOLC.—*folio,*
parchment.

The written pages of this MS. are 48, once the property of Mr. Martin, and after of Mr. Astle, as stated on the inside cover. The writing is of the reign of Henry VIII. Raveningham College was founded by Sir John of Norwich, Knight, about the 17th of Edward III. for eight secular Priests, one of whom was to be Warden. These were, in turn, to perform the religious offices in the Parish Church of St. Andrew. That establishment was soon after removed to the neighbouring village of "Norton Supcours;" and the number of Priests was then augmented to thirteen, anno D. 1387. In the 17th of Richard II. it was again removed to the Castle of Mettingham, in Suffolk, where this transcript was made in the beginning of the 15th century. See the Register of Mettingham College in this Collection, infra No. LXXVI. and Tanner's Notitia, page 366.

Fair transcripts of fifty-three Charters of the reigns of Edward II. and III. are preserved in this MS. which are intitled "Munimenta tangentia Ecclesiam de Ravenynham." The first is of the 6th of Edward III. Some of them are in old French, but the greatest number are in Latin. All those of Edward III's are dated "post Conquestum," or "a Conquestu," indifferently. It does not appear that these dates were ever used before the reign of Edward III. though we find them from the very beginning to the end of that reign. When we find a date uniformly used throughout a whole reign, a presumption arises that it was used before; but we have collated nearly three hundred documents of the preceding reigns, and never found the date, "a Conquestu" in any before his: and though it is dangerous to assert a negative which might tend to invalidate the authority of preceding Deeds; we agree with Mr. Smith, in his History of University College, Preface, p. xxiv, that no Deed is dated "a Conquestu" before the reign of Edward III.

The 42d Deed in this MS. is dated "apud Westm. 27 die Octob. anno regni nostri Angliæ decimo, regni vero Francie quarto." The 43d is dated in the same manner, same year. But the 44th is dated "anno regni nostri Angliæ decimo septimo, regni vero nostri Francie quarto." Now one of these dates must certainly be erroneous. The first Document of Edward III. dated from his Conquest of France, may be seen in the 5th volume of Rymer, Lond. 1727, page 155. It is of the year 1340, the 14th of his reign, and dated "apud Gandanum 26 die Jan. anno regni nostri Franciæ primo, Angliæ vero quarto-decimo." See Edward's titles above, p. 136.

The facts relating to this subject are important, and confirm the authenticity of these Documents.

Edward set out from England in July, 1338, for Cologne, where, by appointment, he met the Emperor. The interview was one of the most remarkable in history. Two thrones being erected in the market place, the Emperor took his place first. The assistants were four great Dukes, three Archbishops, six Bishops, thirty-seven Earls, seventeen thousand Barons, Banerets,

Knights, and Esquires.—The Emperor, holding his sceptre in his right hand, and a globe in his left, and a Knight of Almain holding a naked sword over his head, did then and there declare to all Europe, the disloyalty and falsehood of the French King, and thereupon defied him, declaring that he and his adherents had forfeited the protection of the Empire. He then constituted Edward of England his Deputy, and Vicar-General of the Empire; granting him absolute power over all France as far as Cologne, for which he delivered his Imperial Charter, in sight of all who were present. Barns adds a general report, that Edward offended the Emperor by refusing to kiss his feet, asserting that he himself was a sacred anointed King, independent of all others; but that the Emperor finally acquiesced; and so Edward having engraved on his shield the motto "Dieu et mon droit," marched into France in September, 1339, assuming the title of King of France, and quartering his arms with those of France and England ever after.

Since then the year 1340 was the 14th of Edward as King of England, and 1st as King of France, it follows that his 17th year, which is erroneously written his 10th in the Charter No. 42 of the MS. now before us, was the year 1343–4, and the 4th of his assumed title of King of France.—In fact the 45th Charter in this Collection is dated "anno regni nostri Angliæ 24, regni vero nostri Franciæ undecimo."—The 46th, "anno regni nostri Angliæ 19, regni vero nostri Franciæ sexto."—The 48th, "anno regni nostri Angliæ 45, regni vero nostri Franciæ 36."—The 50th has only "anno regni nostri sexto," because he had not then assumed the title of King of France.—The 51st is of King Richard II. and dated simply "anno regni nostri vicesimo."—The 52d is Richard's also, "anno regni nostri sexto decimo."—The 53d is ditto, "anno regni nostri decimo octavo."—The remaining documents are Grants of Privileges to Ravensingham, by Richard II. "anno undecimo," William, Bishop of Norwich, anno Dñi, 1350, "consecrationis nostræ septimo;" Pope Boniface VIII. "Romæ, apud S. Petrum, VII Kal. April. Pontificatus nri anno vi;" and by the same Pope, ibid, "xvi Kal. Decemb. Pontif. nri anno decimo."

No. LXXIV.

"ANCIENT TRANSCRIPTS OF DEEDS RESPECTING WYE, GODMERSHAM, &c.
"IN KENT."—*folio, parchment.*

Such is the title, in Mr. Astle's hand, of a thin folio, of 40 written pages, of Imperial or Atlas-size, on the last page of which the date of this transcript is given in the same hand, in which the whole is written, thus:—"11th of May, 11th Henry VIII."—The Deeds are of different reigns from that of Edward II. part in Latin, part in English, but all in one hand of the above date. They are in number 98, the 1st of which is dated the 4th of Henry IV, or A.D. 1403, the second is of the 8th ditto, the 3d is of the 4th ditto, the fourth is of the 14th of Richard II. or 1391, and so they follow without any Chronological arrangement to the last; the 8th is

dated "anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo," and this mode of dating is followed in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, which is dated "anno regni Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xix;" whilst the thirteenth is dated "anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a Conquestu, secundo," a clear proof that the Edward who is called the son of Edward, is the second Edward and not the third; and so when we find in Charters, as we frequently do, the reign of Edward the son of Edward, without any other distinction, we must understand Edward II.

The 15th is dated "anno regni Edwardi Regis Angliæ tertii a conquestu xix, et regni sui Franciæ sexto," whilst the 16th is dated the 11th of Edward III, without any allusion to his title of King of France; the 17th is dated "anno Regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo nono," which affords another proof that when Edward the son of Edward is mentioned in English Charters, Edward II. is meant, and not Edward III. the 19th of Edward III. being always accompanied with the date of his assumed title of King of France.—The 18th is dated "anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum primo," a clear proof that the date "post conquestum" must be derived from the very commencement of his reign.

The date of the 20th differs from all those that have been noticed hitherto; it is "anno regni Regis Edwardi Regis, filii Henrici Regis. sexto decimo," this is Edward the 1st's reign, and contributes with the date of the next following, to mark distinctly how the reigns of the three Edwards were distinguished by the different forms of the dates of each.

The 47th is a Deed of the 57th of Henry III. The 59th is intitled "A Rentall, rented the 26th day of October, in the two and thirte yere of Queen Elizabeth," &c.; but this Article is in a different hand from that of the whole MS. the dates of which do not descend lower than the reign of Henry V. The greatest number are of the reigns of Edward I. and II.—The 98th, or last, is a Rental of the 11th of Henry VIII. in the English idiom and spelling of that time.

No. LXXV.

"ORDINANCES OF HIEGHAM FFERRERS."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 162. The title on the first page is—"Hec sunt Bulle, Carte, evidencie, munimenta, jura, status, possessiones, ac ordnaciones Collegii N. Fratrum Marie Virg. et Edwardi Confessoris de Hiegham Fferrers concernentia que sequuntur, viz. Una Bulla Martini Pape V. ad erigendum et fundandum Collegium predictum, et ordinanda statuta pro eodem." This title is in the same hand in which the whole is written, so that to ascertain the age of the one is equivalent to fixing also the age of the other. Now the word viz. in the above title, forbids our placing it beyond the year 1318, the period to which Walther refers the origin of that contraction; and Henry VIIIth's Charter, at folio 27, is dated the 6th year of his reign; another Charter of his, at fol. 51, is dated the 15th of his reign. The Bishop of Lincoln's Charter, folio 54, is dated 1428.—Another Document at folio 58, which is intitled "Indentura inter Dom. Archiepiscopum predictum (Lincoln) ffundatorem dicti Coll. ac Decanum et

"Capitulum Leicestræ de Vicaria Ecclesiæ parochialis de Hiegham Ferrers," is dated "A.D. 1428, et nostræ translationis anno quarto."—Pope Eugenius's Bull, at folio 64, is dated "anno Incarnationis D. 1435, Pontificatus nri anno primo." (1) Another Instrument, at page 67, is dated "anno a Nativitate Dom. 1430, Indictione octava, vero die Mercurii, 14ma mensis Novembris, Pontificatus SS. in Christo Patris et Dni nri Domini Eugenii Divina Providentia Papæ quarti anno primo." (2)

The Archdeacon of Northampton's Grant to the schools of Hiegham Ferrers, at folio 72, is dated 1428. A Document, at folio 74 *b.* intitled "Licentia includendi Croftum Collegio, concessa per Communitatem Ville de Hiegham Fferrers," is dated the 4th of Henry VI. The Charter of Endowment of the Vicarage, at folio 75 *b.* is dated 1357. The last Deed, at folio 78, is dated 1429.—Thus the latest date in this MS. is 1500, the 15.h of Henry VII.

No. LXXVI.

"CARTULARIUM PRIORATUS DE HORTON."—*folio, parchm.*

The written pages of this fine, but mutilated MS. are 270: two leaves are unfortunately missing at the beginning, which contained a Preface or Dedication; and deep wounds have been inflicted on the body of the work itself, which begins from the words in red ink at the head of the first page in its present state, thus:—"Spiritus S. gratia sit ad mea principia—Qui caput est rerum faciat me scribere verum—Assit principio S. Maria meo."

These lines are followed by a short account of the author, in red ink, in the same hand, and in these words—"Tenor presentis libri est ordinatus et Collectus per venerabilem virum patrem Jacobum Holbech de evidenciis fundacionis, donacionis, et concessionis ffundatorum Prioratus Monasterii S. Johannis Evangeliste de Horton, ordinis Cluniacensis in Comitatu Hantsi, una cum privilegiis a SS. Patribus Romane Ecclesie Apostolice sedis eternaliter confirmat.

"Videns itaque dictus Reverendus Jacobus, hoc est Prior Conventus ejusdem Monasterii, dictas evidencias et privilegia ab antiquis temporibus, non optime conservatas, sed multipliarium fore dilacerationem ac deformationem, in perpetuam memoriam ffundatorum dicti Prioratus de Horton, non addendo sive minuendo, copias illorum in hujusmodi volumine studuit contineri, prout in scriptis plenius reperitur."

The first Deed in this Collection is Robert de Vere's, High Constable of England, and his wife Adelua (daughter of Hu. de Mountford)'s Grant to Horton, for the soul of King Henry I. in whose reign they lived.—It is not dated, but must have been granted very soon after

(1) This is an erroneous date—Eugenius IV. was elected "V. Nonas Martii anno 1431."

(2) This is the proper date by which the preceding error is corrected. The difference between 1430 and 1431, is owing to the difference of counting New-year's Day from 1st January or 25th March.

Henry's death, A.D. 1135.—The subsequent Charters are of different years and reigns from that period to 1476, and are, with the exception of the two last, in one hand, of the 15th century.

The first ten pages contain 27 Deeds, and a part of the 28th: but the 6th leaf is missing, and the 7th, which is paged 21, begins with the concluding part of the 34th Charter, so that five are missing entirely, and parts of the 28th and 34th. Some of the Deeds that are missing in this Chartuary may possibly be restored from a fine copy in this Collection, No. XCIII, *infra*, which was made at the expence of Sir Ed. Deering, in 1630.

Sixteen Charters follow in due order to the 50th, at page 28, but of the 50th only seven lines remain: the next leaf being lost, and we pass over an hiatus of three complete Deeds, and of parts of the 54th and 55th to the 56th. The conclusion of the 56th makes this loss the more to be lamented, as its date is as old as 1173.

From the 56th we find a succession of Deeds to the 73d inclusive, at page 38; but another hiatus of one leaf occurs there, involving in its fate the end of the 73d, and the subsequent Deeds, to the middle of the 77th, at page 41.

The order is unbroken from the 77th to the 86th, page 46; but then another leaf is missing, and we lose the intermediate Deeds from the 86th to the 92d inclusive, with the exception of ten lines of the 92d. The 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, and 97th, are perfect, but the loss of the next leaf deprives us of the 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, and part of the 103d.

Four Deeds, from 104 inclusive, fill the next leaf, which ends with the 4th line of the 109th Deed, and leaves us to regret the loss of the remainder, and of the the following Deeds to the middle of the 114th, at page 53. The 114th is dated "*anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii a Conquestu septimo*," by which we are given to understand that, most probably, all the above mentioned deeds, the lost as well as the saved, were of the antecedent period of our history; for they generally follow in order of time.—*Lugent qui legunt—lugebunt poster!*

The next Deeds follow in order from the 115th inclusive, to the beginning of the 122d, at page 58, where seven leaves are missing; and we pass to page 69, which gives us only parts of the 142d, 143d, and 144th Deeds, half the leaf being cut away with a sharp instrument.—Page 71 gives part of the 145th Deed, and 26 Deeds follow in due order from that to the 171st inclusive; but then two other leaves are missing from p. 86 to 91, which begins with the concluding part of the 174th Deed. The 175th occupies almost the whole of pages 91 and 92, and is left imperfect by the loss of the next leaf, or pages 93 and 94. The 95th page begins with the conclusion of the 178th Deed, from which the order is perfect to the 184th, of the year 1311, page 106; but the next leaf is missing, and page 109 begins with the conclusion of the 186th Deed, which is dated A.D. 1318. The 187th fills pages 109 and 110, and is imperfect in consequence of the loss of the next leaf.

Page 113 begins with the 192d Deed, the first lines of which are very remarkable:—"Henricus Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie, et Com. Andegavie, Regis Henrici filius, Willelmo Veland salutem."—A marginal note, in recent hand-writing, states that this Henry seems to have been the son of Henry II. whom his father had crowned in his own life-time.

The three next leaves follow in order, and contain eleven Deeds to No. 202 inclusive; but

then two leaves are missing to page 125, leaving an hiatus of five Deeds down to the end of the 207th. The Deed 208 is an *Inspeximus* by Henry, Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, dated 1306, which fills the whole of the leaf to the end of page 126, where another hiatus occurs to page 129. (1) We pass over various depredations committed on this MS. from p. 129, to state that the Charter, No. 245 begins with this title, in red ink,—“*Processus per breve Regium, et mandatum Dñi Regis Edwardi, versus Priorem de Horton factus, super Inquisitione Ffeodorum Militarium, pro subsidio concessio dicto Dño et Regi, ad primogenitam filiam suam maritandam.*”

No. 248 is intitled, in red ink, “*Prioratus spectantes ad Collationem Dñi Prioris de Lewes.*”—

No. 249, “*Ecclesie spectantes ad presentationem Dñi Prioris de Horton.*”—

The remainder of this MS. contains enumerations of the lands and tenements of Horton Priory, with the tenures, services, and customs annexed to them; but several leaves are missing, as from page 216 to 225, from p. 230 to 233, and from 260 to 265. The last Deed is of 1476, when this MS. was written. It may be seen at page 260, where two leaves are missing. An Index in the same hand in which this whole MS. is written, follows from page 265 to the end.

The valuable ruins of Anglo-Norman history, which are preserved in this mutilated MS. are marked with the names and autographs of two men who will ever be respected by the Antiquaries of England, Ed. Deering, whose autograph may be seen at pages 119, 130, and 134, and W. Martin, whose autograph is at pages 130, 134, and 200. George Marquess of Buckingham had it from Mr. Astle, whose autograph may be seen at page 257.

NO. LXXVII.

“*REGISTRUM CARTARUM PRIORATUS DE BRADERSTOKE COM. WILTS.*” *folio, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 386, beginning with “*Munimenta Ecclesiarum,*” or the Charters of several Churches in Wiltshire, and ending with the “*Sursum redditio,*” or surrender of those Charters in the reign of Henry VIII. This last Article is in a modern hand of the year 1766, whilst the work itself, from the beginning to the end, is in one hand of the reign of Henry VII. The initials of the name of the writer are inserted in his own hand at the end of a copious Index of forty-five pages, which is prefixed to it, in these words—“*Orate pro anima fratris G. de M. qui hunc librum scripsit.*”

We had to lament the ravages of time and barbarism in our account of the preceding volume. We rejoice to state that, in the splendid collection now before us, we can enumerate 540 Deeds

(1) The word *Inspeximus* reminds us of the difference of idiom which distinguishes Anglo-Norman from Anglo-Saxon Deeds. No Deed of *Inspeximus* claiming Anglo-Saxon antiquity can be genuine; nor are the words “*Leuca, conquestum, seisin, feodum, Baro, armiger, Valettus, legalis moneta,*” to be found in Anglo-Saxon Documents preceding the Conquest.

and Charters, in the best state of preservation, with some very few exceptions of obliterated words. The Initial letter of the first is finely flourished round the margins in red and blue inks.

The first Deed is intitled "*Carta Comitum Say de Concessione Ecclesie de Taneford.*" It is dated "*die Lunæ proxima ante festum S. Barnabæ Apostoli, post mortem Ricardi de Candessa.*" The years are not mentioned in the first Deeds; the 4th, 5th and 6th, are Grants made by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, from 1193 to 1207.

The 6th is dated *anno gratiæ* 1233, the 8th is of 1245, the 9th of 1267, the 10th of 1242. The greatest number of these Deeds are Grants to Braderstoke, by the Nobility and Gentry of Wilts in the 13th century, and by several Popes and Bishops. The 12th is of 1226, the 13th of 1229. The 18th is Pope Lucius III's. Privilege dated "*18 Kal. Jan. Indictione i, Incarnationis*" "*Dominicæ anno 1182, Pontificatus vero Lucii Papæ iii. anno 2do.*"

Lucius III. was elected and crowned "*VIII Idus Septembris. An. Incarn. Dom. 1181,*" as stated by his friend Gaufridus Vosiensis, in his Chronicle. (1) The 19th Deed in this Collection is a Grant of the same Pope's dated 1184, "*Pontificatus anno tertio.*" The subsequent Deeds and Charters are of different reigns and years from the middle of the 12th century to the 15th. The names of several places in Wiltshire occur in these Documents, and several denominations of lands are described with references to ancient feofments and mensurations, which render this volume of essential importance to the history of that county from the Conquest, almost to our own times. Many of them are without date: many are of the reigns of Henry III, and the three Edwards. The last, at page 367, is of the 3d of Henry V. that is, of A.D. 1416.

The lands of the Priory of Braderstoke in Wilts, are enumerated, and their Grants are transcribed down to page 219. Then the lands in Dorset and their Grants are inserted down to p. 232, where the Somersetshire Grants follow to p. 242. Those of the County of Bristol are then inserted from p. 242, to p. 250, where the Gloucestershire Grants commence, and are continued to p. 286.

Grants of lands in Oxfordshire follow, from p. 287 to p. 298. The Grants in Northamptonshire are continued to page 384, where those of Yorkshire follow to p. 308. The Hertfordshire Instruments are continued from p. 308 inclusive to 312, where Wiltshire Grants recommence, and are continued to page 334.

Page 334. Next follow the "*finēs,*" or the limits and boundaries of all those lands, with the Confirmations of the different Kings from Henry III. inclusive, to Henry VI.

An ancient Rental of the Priory lands is given at page 385, and then follows the "*Sursum redditio Prioratus,*" dated 18 Jan. 30th Henry VIII. in a recent hand.—At the end of this surrender is Mr. Astle's attestation that this copy was collated with the original, in the Augmen-

(1) In Labbe, t. 2. *Novæ Bibliothecæ MSS. Libror.* p. 327. He was elected at Veletri on Tuesday, and crowned the Sunday following, (being 1 September, 1181,) by the Bishop of Porto, and the Archpriest of Ostia, according to the ancient custom, described in the "*Ordo Romanus,*" and in Mabillon, *Museum. Ital.* t. 2.—The Pope is, according to modern usage, crowned by any three Cardinals, who are Bishops and Seniors of the Conclave. See Garnerius's *Notes ad Librum Diarium Romani Pont.* tit. 8, c. 2.

tation office, on the 15th of May 1766. The whole concludes with a List of the Pensions granted to the Prior and brethren during their lives.

Braderstoke Priory is mentioned in Dugdale's Monasticon, t, 2, p. 207, where some of its Charters are given from its Register then in the Cotton Library, Vitel. A, 11, fol. 178, and his quotations from that MS. demonstrate that it differed from the MS. now before us. He generally mentions that his MSS. are originals: wherever he finds them so, and as he does not quote the Cotton MS. with that title, we presume that it is only a copy. The few Charters quoted by him are to be found in this, together with a great number of others, and Documents of various kinds, which never were published.

No. LXXVIII.

REGISTRUM COLLEGII METTINGHAM, COM: SUFFOLCII.—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 526. The two last leaves are parchment.—A memorandum on the inside cover, in Mr. Astle's hand, states that "this Cartulary was formerly preserved in the library of Peter le Neve, afterwards in that of Mr. T. Martin, and latterly in that of J. Ives, of Great Yarmouth Com: Norfolk:—From Mr. Ives it passed to Mr. Astle, and from him to the Marquess of Buckingham.

Mettingham College, in Suffolk, was surrendered to King Henry VIII. 8th April, 1542, as in Leland's Collectanea, v. 1. p. 61; in Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 762; Rymer, v. 14, p. 746; and Tanner, p. 532.

In the 6th of King Richard II. the Executors of the Will of Sir John Norwich, the son of Sir Walter of Norwich, and grandson of Sir John, the founder of Raveningham, obtained the King's licence to translate the Master and eight Chaplains from the College of Raveningham already mentioned, to the Chapel of the Virgin in the Castle of Mettingham; and to amortise that Castle, and several other manors and lands to them, intending their number to be encreased to thirteen. There were a Master and eleven Fellows, anno 1535, when their yearly revenues were valued at 20*l.* 7*s.* 5½*d.*, all which were granted in the 33d of Henry VIII. to Thomas Denny, as stated in a Note prefixed to this MS. in Mr. Astle's hand.

The writing is of the reign of Henry VIII. all in one hand; giving the limits and boundaries of the possessions of the College, their denominations, rentals, and the Grants by which they were obtained, being Deeds chiefly of the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry VI. Edward IV. and some Bulls of Popes granting privileges and immunities. The first is a Grant of 1157, directed "Venerabili et egregio Viro D^{no} Willoughby Militi ac "D^{no} de Willoughby Patrono Collegii."—The last is of the 1st year of Henry VIII.

These Deeds do not follow in Chronological order, but are collected as they occurred, and were transcribed from the originals in King Henry VIIIth's reign; the 2d is of the 23d of Henry VII; the 3d is of 1493; the 4th is a Terrier of the lands of Mettingham, dated the first

year of Henry VII, which is followed by a Rental of ditto down to the end of folio 16. The subsequent leaves are missing to the 29th, where another Mettingham Rental begins from the 7th of Henry VII. in the same hand.

Fol. 32. Grants, Rentals, and Privileges of various Kings, Bishops of Norwich, and Popes, follow in great number from the reign of Edward II. with Terriers of Lands and Manors, and Properties of various Churches, chiefly in Suffolk and Norfolk. An imperfect Index is prefixed in a modern hand; another follows at the end, with two papers also in a modern hand, the first intitled "Account of some of the old writings relating to Mettingham College, in the custody of Thos. Manning Esq." The 2d is an original Letter from L. Harvey, dated Cockfield, 19th May, 1714, stating to a person unknown, that he sends him "the MS. about Mettingham, (meaning this now before us) for the sum of two guineas, as agreed upon." To this Letter is added a short account of the contents of this MS.

No. LXXIX.

"REGISTRUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS BLANCHARD ARCHIDIACONI WYGOR-
 "NIE, DE CARTIS LITERIS ET ALIIS EVIDENCIIS CONCERNENTIBUS
 "MANERI UM SUUM DE BEREฟอร์ด S. TI MARTINI JUXTA WYLTOWN,
 "IN COM. WILTES."—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 172, commencing with a Grant of the Manor of Bereford, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, to William Cheynduit, without date. The first words are "Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Edmundus, clare memorie Ricardi Regis Allemanie filius, et Comes Cornubie," &c.

John Blanchard, the transcriber, was collated to the Archdeaconry of Worcester, 3d May, 1371, and died 2d December, 1383, as in Le Neve's Fasti, p. 302; and in a memorandum pasted on the inside cover, in the hand-writing of Richard Clarke, Register of Worcester, dated September, 1774.

The second Charter in this valuable Register is dated the 16th of Edward I. The subsequent Deeds are of different reigns from that to the reign of Richard II. and are part in French, part in Latin, and all in Blanchard's hand.

Of this valuable Collection, not one page is missing; and frequent references occur to more ancient Deeds, Rolls of Parliaments, and Documents from the Conquest. The Rental of Bereford Manor at folio 17, is of the 9th of Edward II.; the greatest number of the Instruments are of the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. and dated accordingly. Edward the first being styled simply Edward the King, whilst the second is styled Edward the son of Edward the King, and the third is styled "Edwardus a Conquestu tertius."

The Rentals of those different reigns in this MS. supply many valuable notices relative to the

value of lands and of money, and the prices of the necessities of life in those times, as well as the customs of the Anglo-Normans, their Tenures, Wills, Law proceedings, and they are very numerous, amounting to above 260 articles, all in one legible hand to the end.

After the 86th, where this Register terminates, fourteen blank leaves of the same parchment occur, and then one page of a Rental of the year 1400, being the 2d of Henry IV, after which another blank leaf, and lastly a page intitled at the top "Coldyngham—Breve Regium super conventionem factam inter Magistrum Johannem Blanchard, Archidiaconum Wygornie et Alexandrum Coldyngham de Manerio ipsius Alexandri in Bereford."

At the end are three loose papers, numbered 1, 2, 3, the first being a modern extract from the County Escheat book of Wilts, relative to the descent of the Manor of Bereford St. Martin; the second, a modern extract from ancient Deeds relating to ditto; and the third, an original Letter from R. Lemon to Mr. Astle, 30th March, 1790, stating that he incloses the above extracts No. 1 and 2.—This MS. Register is quoted by Dugdale, in his Baronage, v. 2, p. 81.

No LXXX.

"SAXONICÆ CHARTÆ."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 156, containing copies of ancient Saxon Charters relating to Kent. The writing appears to be of the reign of Charles or of James I. and to be Mr. Marshal's hand. From Sir Ed. Deering's Collection it passed to Mr. Astle's, and thence to Stowe.

The first Instrument is a copy of King Withred's Grant to Liminge, which is the first of the Saxon Charters No. LXX. already described. In this copy, as in Astle's origin of writing, it is erroneously dated 693. Historians must consult originals.—The second is Withred's Grant to the Church of Canterbury, copied from the (supposed) original preserved at Canterbury, A. p. 88 b. and published by Wilkins, Councils. I. 63.

The date of this Deed in Sir Ed. Deering's copy is "Actum die vi, Id. Apr. anno regni n^{ri} viii. Indictione xii, in loco qui appellatur Cilling."

No. 3 is an extract from the original No. 8 in the MS. No. LXX. already described.

No. 4 is a copy of Ethelbert King of Kent's Grant of the Fishery of Liming, and some land to the Monastery of Liming, dated "anno D. Incarnat. 741. Indict iii."

No. 5 is a copy of Eardulf King of Kent's Grant to Reculver, described above, p. 121.

No. 6. A copy of Ecgbert's Grant to S. Mary of Sandtun, anno 773.

No. 7 is a copy of Offa's original Grant to Christ Church, Canterbury, 774, which is the third in our MS. No. LXX. described above, p. 120.

No. 8. Offa's Grant to Archbishop Jaenbert, same date.—No original is mentioned. Jaenbert was Archbishop from 763 to 790.

No. 9. A copy of Kenulf's Grant to Archbishop Athelard, A.D. 800, from the MS. in Sir Robert Cotton's possession in 1630, mentioned above, p. 139, where we have commented

on the words of this Charter "ad cujus cumulum etiam confirmationis Cispitem hujus
"supradictæ terræ super Scam Altare Salvatoris posui."

No. 10. A copy of Oswulf's Grant to Leming, from a MS. in Sir Robert Cotton's possession in 1630, already mentioned, page 139 of this Catalogue.

No. 11. Cenulf and Cuthred's joint Grant to Wulfhard, Priest, "A.D. 805. Indict. xiii. regni veri nri nono." After this date are these words:—"Hæc cartula scripta est in celeberrimo loco
"ubi nominatur ac Leah, atque eodem anno beatissimus Æthilheardus Archieps migrabat ad
"Cælestia Regna,"—the subscribing witnesses are thirty-two. See above, p. 126.

No. 12. Cuthred King of Kent's Grant to his Minister Aldberht, and to his sister, "A.D. 805,
"regni nri v, Indict. xiii."

No. 13. Cuthred of Kent's Grant to his Præfect Æthelnoth, "A.D. 804," already described in the Chartulary, No. LXX. above, p. 123.

No. 14. Cenulf King of Mercia's Grant of A.D. 808, to Eadwulf his Minister, Indict. xii,
"et regni xii. in loco celeberrimo qui vocatur Tome-worthing, xiii. Kal. Maii." On the margin are these words, in Sir Edward Deering's hand:—"Cartam hanc dedi Dno Roberto Cotton Mil.
"et Baronetto, A.D. 1623."

No. 15. Cenulf's Grant to Wulfred, Archbishop, "Anno Inc. DCCC.XI. Indict. iiii, regni xv.
"Presulatus Wulfredi anno iii."—The original has been described above, in No. LXX. Article 8.

No. 16 is a copy of Withred's original Charter of Liberties already described in the Chartury No. LXX. Article 2.

No. 17 is a copy of Offa's Grant to Ealdberht and to his sister Selethrithe, the original of which has been described in No. LXX. Article 2. "Actum an. D. Incarn. DCC.LXXXV. in Synodali
"Conventu in loco ubi nominatur Celchyth."

No. 18. A copy of Offa's Grant to Abbess Selethrythe, A.D. Incarn. 686, already described, *ibid*, Article 5.

No. 19. A copy of Cenulf's Grant to Archbishop Wulfred, from the original already described in MS. No. LXX. Article 9.—"A.D. Inc. 814, Indict iii."

Sir Edward Deering's copy ends with this Charter. The remainder, however, is in a contemporary hand, and presents copies of the following Grants and Charters of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, but without any reference to originals.

No. 20. Copy of a Charter of Offa's of 790.

No. 21. Ditto of Archbishop Athelard's, A.D. 805.

No. 22. Copy of a Deed of Exchange of lands between Archbishop Wulfred and the Monks of Canterbury, A.D. 811.

No. 23. Copy of a Deed of Duke Elfred's, A.D. 871.

No. 24. A Confirmation of a Grant of lands by King Ethelred the same year. This is in Saxon.

No. 25. Copy of a Deed of King Cnut's dated A.D. M.XXXV. in the Dano-Saxon dialect of his reign.

No. 26. Copy of a Deed of Ethelric's, dated M.XLIV. in the Dano-Saxon idiom.

No. 27. Copy of a Dano-Saxon Deed of M.XLVI.

No. 28. Copy of a Deed intitled "*Codicillus Bricthmeri de Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum*, in "*London, anno M.LHI.*" This is also in Dano-Saxon.

No. 29. "*Carta Stephani Regis de libertate Universalis Ecclesie Anglicanæ assensu Cleri et populi, anno D. Incarnationis 1136, regni mei 1^m.*"—This Charter has been published from a MS. in the Archives of Exeter Cathedral, having part of the great seal remaining annexed. See the splendid edition of the Statutes, vol. 1, p. 3. Lond. fol. 1810, where a fac-simile of it is engraved." (1)

No. 30. "*Charta Johannis Regis ut liberæ sint electiones totius Angliæ.*"—This is dated "apud novum Templum London, 21 Decemb. anno regni n^{ri} 16," and is the last Article in this MS. King John's Charter of Liberties has been also published in the same edition of the Statutes, p. 5, from the Canterbury Register Book, No. 5, fol. 14. Another copy is preserved in the Register Book, No. 9, *ibid.* (2)

No. LXXXI.

"OLD DEEDS."—*folio, paper.*

The MS. so lettered on the back, consists of 104 written pages, interspersed and followed by several blank sheets. A memorandum on the first leaf, states that it was bought at the sale of the Rev. Mr. Harbin, Non-juror, A.D. 1745.—Mr. Harbin was the author of "The hereditary right of the Crown of England asserted," a book of great celebrity in the reign of Queen Anne. In one of Mr. Schutz's original Letters, in this Library, he complains to Baron Bothmar, in 1714, that that work was encouraged by Lord Oxford and by Bolingbroke. (3) The jealousies which prevailed at this time between the Electress Sophia and Queen Anne, are well known. The Hanoverian Ministers resolved on prosecuting the author, whom they supposed to be Dr. Bedford; and this gentleman stood the prosecution with great firmness, and suffered himself to be fined and imprisoned, rather than betray the secrets of his friend.

Harbin's MS now before us, contains a valuable List of Old Deeds which were in his possession, 228 of which were under seal, of different dates from the Conquest to 1638, and 153 rolled up, of the same period. Annexed to these is a List of his MSS.

Amongst these Deeds, we observe some very valuable originals, one of William the Conqueror's,

(1) The copy in Blackstone's Charters, 4to. ed. Introd. p. 6 in the Notes was printed, from Hearne's copy in his Notes to Gul: Neunbrig. p. 711. Two other copies are preserved in two Register Books in Canterbury Cathedral, Reg. 5, fol. 14, and Reg. 9, fol. 72.

(2) It is quoted from an entry in the red book of the Exchequer at Westminster, fol. 273, b. of a Bull of Pope Innocent III. reciting and confirming this Charter. From an entry in the same red book, fol. 267, b. it appears that this Bull was brought into the Exchequer for safe custody, 20th April, 8th Edward II. It is dated "Lateran 3 Kl. April. Pontific. nri an xviii." Leland mentions in his Itinerary, vol. 4, fol. 8. his having seen many of those Kent Charters in the Church of Canterbury.

(3) Schutz's correspondence in the volume of Hanoverian Letters, intitled "Schutz fils," vol. 8, p. 431.

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under seal; one ditto, of Henry I; one ditto, of King Stephen; one ditto, of Henry II; one ditto, of Richard I; one ditto, of King John; four ditto, of Henry III; thirteen ditto, of Edward I. Those of the succeeding reigns are very numerous, and enriched by the signs manual of Henry IVth, Vth, and VIth, and of most of the subsequent Princes of England and Scotland, down to the Revolution.

No. LXXXII.

“CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 637. The writing is of the reign of Charles II. The contents are copies of Anglo-Norman Charters from the Conquest to the reign of Henry IV, mostly without any other date than the reign of the King, and without any account of the originals from which they were transcribed. They are in general Grants of our Kings to the Church of England, and they amount in number to 488. The first is a copy of William the Conqueror's Grant to St. Paul's, (1) in which the Saxon names of the granted lands are preserved. There is a fine original Grant of William's to Westminster Abbey, in the Cotton Library, dated 1067, with the Confirmation both in the Anglo-Saxon fashion and the Norman united. The Norman being the appendant broad seal of wax, and the Anglo-Saxon the subscriptions of witnesses, with simple unadorned crosses prefixed to their names.

The copies of the ancient Deeds now before us, preserve the Deeds without the signatures, the transcriber being only solicitous about the text. The names and titles of a great many of the ancient nobility of England, and their donations to Parish Churches and Monasteries in various Counties of England, are recorded in this volume.

No. LXXXIII.

“CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 302: the writing is of the same period with that of the preceding MS. but is by a different hand. Both compilers seem to have had one common object,—to rescue the most ancient Anglo-Norman Deeds from the danger of oblivion, by multiplying copies.

The first in this Collection is another copy of the first in the preceding, namely, of the Conqueror's Grant to St. Paul's; there are many in this second volume which are not in the former, and many in that which are not in this. The number of Deeds preserved in this second volume, is 202.

(1) This first Deed is mentioned by Dugdale in the Appendix to his History of St. Paul's, p. 191.

They are divided into two parts, each paged, the first from page 5 of part one, the second from page 1 of part two, the former containing 76 Deeds, the latter 126. These Charters relate to the same period with the preceding, and there is scarcely a County in England, or a considerable town, to whose History and Topography they do not apply.

No. LXXXIV.

“ REGISTRUM ABBATIE DE PIPEWELL.”—*quarto, parchment.*

The title prefixed to this MS. in a modern hand, is “ Registrum Cartarum Abbatie de Pipe-
“ well, in Agro Northamptoniensi, Ordinis Cisterciensis, A.D. 1143 fundatæ.” A memorandum on the inside cover, in Mr. Astle’s hand, states that it belonged to his Collection, that it is quoted in the History of Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 330, and that it is also quoted in Rotul. Parlamenti. vol. 2, p. 22.

The written pages are 298, containing fair copies of the original Charters of Pipewell Abbey, from its foundation in 1143, to the end of Henry III’s reign, soon after which this MS. was compiled. The Charters amount to above 470, and as Topographical and Historical Documents, relating to Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, they are invaluable.

Each Article is generally distinguished by a title prefixed to it in red ink. The first is intitled “ Charta Johannis de Braybroke.” The last but one is dated 36th of Henry III. The last of all is a Papal Bull, the date of which is not legible.

These Deeds are not arranged in Chronological order, but are inserted as they occurred in the Archives of Pipewell. At p. 123, a Charter of Henry III’s reign is dated thus—“ anno gratie
“ M.CC.LX. nono, videlicet anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis LIII.”(1) This is in the same hand in which the principal part of the MS. is written.—But there are insertions in other hands of a later date, as at p. 128, where we find a Deed in a more recent hand, dated M.CCC.XVIII. This is evidently a later insertion on a blank page, for after it, the old hand continues, and the old ink also, which differs considerably from that of the insertion, so as to be visible prima facie, nor is there any date in the hand in which the whole text of this volume is written, later than the reign of Edward I.—Pages 269 and 270 are in a more recent hand. It would be impossible to do justice to this MS. by giving a detailed account of the numerous Documents contained in it, without exceeding the limits prescribed by a Catalogue. The “ Sursum Redditio” of the Abbey to Henry VIII. may be seen in a fine modern hand at the end, with a certificate of its agreeing with the original Deed of surrender in the Augmentation office.

(1) Henry died in 1272, in the 56th of his reign.

No. LXXXV.

“ LIBER IRROTULATORIUS PRIORATUS DUNELMENSIS.”—*quarto*,
parchment.

The written pages are 346. The writing is in different hands, but none later than Edward III. This MS. was presented to Mr. Astle by Dr. Lort, in 1783. It contains—

Fol. 1. “ Statuta Ecclesiæ Dunelm.”—These statutes are 59, exclusive of the Preamble, and at the end is this date, in a more recent hand:—“ Anno gracie 1280, 16 Kal. Mart. hospitatus fuit “ Dñs Petrus de Monteforti miles.”

Fol. 7. “ Constitutiones Synodales ejusdem.” These are in the same hand: they profess to be founded on the preceding Statutes of Richard Bishop of Durham. (1)

Fol. 13. “ Formulæ Brevium in usum ejusdem.” The last and latest date in this Article is 1273, and the writing approaches to 1300. Many historical facts relating to the Bishoprick of Durham and the Borders are contained in it.

Fol. 25, b. “ Submissio Prioris et Conventus Dunelm. super ordinatione Ecclesiæ de Hoveden “ in Prebendas.” This Article is in the same hand with the preceding, and is dated 1265.

Fol. 26, b. “ Privilegium Innocentii IV. ad Priorem ejusdem.” This is in a similar hand, and dated “ Pontificatus nñ an xi.” (2)

Fol. 27. “ Privilegia ejusdem.” Same date, same hand.

Fol. 32, b. “ Litera Archiep. Eboracensis missa Visitoribus suis.” This is in the same hand, and dated 1275.

Fol. 33. “ Statuta Dunelmensia, A.D. 1267.” Same hand.

Fol. 34. “ Boldon Buke, sive descriptio terrarum et Episcopatus Dunelm. A.D. 1183, facta.” This is a very valuable account of the Bishoprick of Durham, in the same hand.

Fol. 50. “ Acta apud Selby, A.D. 1256.” Same hand.

Fol. 50, b. “ Compositio inter Hugonem Gobium et Priorem Dunelm. de terra in Spen- “ nyngymore.” Same hand.

Fol. 51. “ Carta de Bosco Muklyngeswyk, A.D. 1269.” Same hand.

Ibid. “ Carta de libera Warrena in Milnesyde et Parcis de Aclefery, Penington et Heworth.” Same hand.

Fol. 52. “ Concordantia inter Regem et Clerum, 1253, presente Rege Henrico.” Another hand, but of the same age.

Fol. 52, b. “ Litera Roberti Groseteste Episcopi Lincoln. contra Provisiones Apostolicas.” In a hand of the same age.

(1) Richard died in 1237.

(2) Innocent IV was elected in 1243. The Legat Otho, who is mentioned as the adviser and promulgator of these Statutes of Durham, came into England AD. 1236. Othobonus, another Legat, and author of some of these Statutes, arrived in 1266.

- Fol. 53, *b*. "Statutum Innocentii Papæ anno Pontificatus xi." In the same hand.
- Fol. 55. "Conventio inter R. de Neville et B. Priorem Dunelm. de Bosco empto." A.D. 1254.
- Fol. 55, *b*. "Subsidia petita per Dom: Regem a Clero, A.D. 1254." Same hand.
- Fol. 56. "Privilegia concessa a Papa Innocentio IV. omnibus Abbatibus de Normannia, itemque de S. Edmundo et de S. Albano."
- Fol. 56, *b*. "Privilegium Priori Dunelm. ab eodem Papa. Pontificatus anno xi."
- Fol. 58. "Reddita Prioratus Dunelm: tam liberorum Tenentium quam Bondagiorum." All these articles are in the same hand of about 1270.
- Fol. 63, *b*. "Ordinatio Ecclesiæ de Howden, et aliæ Cartæ de eadem. Item Taxatio Ecclesiæ de Howden, et de Vicariis existentibus in Howden."
- Fol. 68. "Estimatio omnium Ecclesiarum Archidiaconatus Dunelm. propter Ecclesias quas Prioratus Dunelm. habet in proprios usus."
- Fol. 70, *b*. "Statuta et Capitula inter Abbates Ebor. Selby, Whitby, et Prior. Dunelm: in Capitulo Generali, A.D. 1250."
- Fol. 74, *b*. "Compositio inter Prior. et Convent. Dunelm. et Hospitale de Alverton, A.D. 1253 or 1256." The latter numbers are scarcely legible.
- Fol. 75. "Ordinatio Ecclesiæ de Hoveden cum divisione ejusdem in Præbendas, cum Submissione Prioris et Capituli Dunelmensis, A.D. 1265."
- Fol. 77, *b*. "Ordinatio Vicariæ de Estrington, A.D. 1269."
- Fol. 78. "Ordinatio de Skypwith in Eboracensi Diœcesi, cum submissione Conventus Dunelm. A.D. 1279."
- Fol. 78, *b*. "Appropriatio de Skypwith, Anno eodem."
- Fol. 79, *b*. "Concordia facta inter Priorem Dunelmensem et Ingram: de Piscaria del Pole in Norhamptonschire."
- Fol. 80. "Quieta clamatio Piscarie del Pole cum homagio et servitio R. de Clifford. Item Inquisitio de terris in Norhamptonschire, et Inquisitio de Piscaria del Pole."
- Fol. 81. "Placita apud Dunelm: coram Willelmo Bereford, &c. 33. Edwardi I." This article is in a hand somewhat more recent than the former, and subsequent to 1305.
- Fol. 114. "Nota de aqua de Tyne, de piscatione, et de Passagio, cum Inquisitione de iisdem."
- Fol. 116. "Inquisitiones et Cartæ concernent: Heworth Moor, Ederham, Corbrig, Ellewyk, Bovilton, Edlyngeham, Boolton, Coldyngham, Paxton, Capella de Hilton, Normanton, et Gotham." These Documents are from A.D. 1073 to the end of Edward III.
- Fol. 127. "Placita de Quo Warranto," &c. 3d Edward III.
- Fol. 128. "Cartæ de Maner. de Gretham."
- Fol. 129. "Fundatio Hospitalis de Gretham." A.D. 1275.
- Fol. 131. "Privilegium Prioris Wyuton et Cantuar, A.D. 1382."
- Fol. 132. "Statuta domus de Shyreburn."
- Fol. 135. "Inquisitio de terris et tenementis Cantarie de Trinitate Assignatis."
- Fol. 136. "Ordinatio Cantarie de Trinitate, A.D. 1358."

Fol. 140. "Cartæ de libertatib: Episcop. Dunelmensis." These Charters are of the period between the Conquest and the reign of Richard II.

Fol. 149. "Les franchises de l' Eveque Dunelm." These are Edward III's Charters on that subject, in old French.

Fol. 152. "Articuli contenti in convent: facta inter Dom. Antonium, quendam Ep. um "Dunelm. et communitatem Episcopatus Dunelm."

Fol. 153. "Libertates Episcopi Dunelm. Regnante, Ed. I."

Fol. 156. "Controversia inter Archiep. Eborac. et Episc. Dunelm."

Fol. 161. "Charters of Newcastle, and Proceedings between the Prior of Timmouth and the Burgesses of Newcastle, concerning the River Tyne."—There is a very scarce Tract on this subject, by R. Gardner, printed London, 1655, with twenty-three valuable plates.

This valuable MS. was written by different hands in the 14th Century, and belonged to the Priory of Durham, before the suppression of Monasteries.

There is a curious account of the Records of Durham in the "Miscellanea, or Collectanea Curiosa," printed Oxford 1781, vol. 2, page 145, by Mr. Gutch. At page 88 of the same volume, is an account of the Boldon Book, which is there called the Domesday Book of the Bishoprick. It is a valuable record of the year 1183. In the MS. now under consideration, the ancient transcript of the Boldon Book begins at folio 34.

NO. LXXXVI.

"REGISTRUM CARTARUM PRIORATUS DE BRENKEBURNE."—*octavo, parchment.*

The MS. so lettered outside, consists of 94 written parchment leaves, exclusive of an Index of nine leaves. It is the Register of Brinkburne Priory in Northumberland, founded for black Canons of the order of S. Augustine, in the reign of Henry I. by William de Bertram, Baron of Mitford. The situation of this Priory on the North bank of the River Coquet, is very romantic, the architecture is partly what is called Saxon, and partly Norman. Two doors, one on the North, and one on the South, have circular arches richly ornamented with Saxon ornaments, particularly heads of animals, which are generally esteemed the most ancient decorations of that style. A further account of its history is given in Dugdale's Monasticon.—A note prefixed to the Register now before us, in a recent hand, states, that in 1630, it was in the possession of the Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle in Cumberland, that the first leaf has since been lost, but that the substance of it has been preserved in the Monasticon, vol. 2, where Dugdale refers to the pages of this MS. that the third leaf is mutilated, but that, in other respects, this Register appears to be perfect. The hand writing is uniform down to folio 87, then the ink is of a fresher black, the initials are omitted, and empty spaces left for their intended insertion and ornaments. All the initials of the preceding leaves are ornamented in colours, and flourished,

and the writing is neat, whereas that of the latter part from fol 87, is comparatively barbarous. Of this second part, the latest date is 1391, the period when it was written.

The first Charters contained in it are those of the founder Roger de Bertram; then follow various Confirmations, Grants, Privileges, and Immunities of that Monastery, down to 1349, all in one hand of that time. The Documents are very numerous, amounting to above 200, and there is much of the border history preserved in them, as well as of Cumberland, Northumberland, and the contiguous parts of Scotland, from the Conquest to the middle of the 14th century. This Register is quoted, and some of its Documents are transcribed, in the collection of Scotch Deeds, No. CI. *infra*.

LXXXVII.

“REGISTRUM ABBATIE DE CROXTON.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 161.—It is a fair transcript of the ancient Register Book of Croxton Abbey, in Leicestershire, which the title page states to be now (1755,) in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. In this copy are two plates of engraved fac-similes of seals, and of a Croxton Monk in his dress, also two drawings of an ancient seal, and one by William Stukeley, of the tombstone of the founder of this Monastery, with a certificate, in his hand, that he “saw it in the Scite of the Chapel of the Priory of Belvoir, under the Castle in 1726.” For the foundation of this Priory, see Dugdale, vol. 1, p. 328.

The drawings of the seals were authenticated by Mr. Astle in 1768, as stated in his own hand at page 159. On the last leaf is an account of the Grant of Croxton Abbey, &c. to Thomas Earl of Rutland, 30th Henry VIII.

No LXXXVIII.

“REGISTRUM CARTARUM PRIORATUS S. NEOTI, IN COMITATU HUNTINGDON FACTUM, A.D. 1286.”—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are 106. The title, in red ink, at the head of the first page is “*Registrum Cartarum Sacristar. S. Neoti ad festum Annunciationis S. Marie, anno Incarnationis Dñi M. CC. octog. Sexto, tempore fratris Willelmi Le Caron.*” The covers of wood are sheathed with red velvet, and on each side there is an enamelled ornament set in gold, with the motto “*fide, sed cui vide,*” alluding to the anonymous compiler, and to the fidelity of his transcript. The Deeds in this MS. are 96, and to each is prefixed its title in red ink.

S. Neot was contemporary with King Alfred, and is mentioned by Asser as one of his advisers. Very little of his history remains in John of Glastonbury’s *Historia de rebus Glastoniensibus*, published by Hearne, t. 1, p. 110, &c. Leland gives an extract of a life of S. Neot, written by

a Monk of his own times. Itin. t. iv, Append. p. 126 to 134, Hearne's edition. Gale has published a Chronicle, intitled the "Chronicle of S. Neot." Hist. Brit. Script. xv. p. 141. In the Cotton Library may be seen the "Registrum S. Neoti," which is quoted by Dugdale in his Monast. t. 1, p. 368, and t. 2, p. 876. The Life of S. Neot, published by Capgrave, Mabillon, and the Bollandists, is acknowledged by the latter to be spurious.

No. LXXXIX.

"CHARTULARIUM DE WYSSETE."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are 104, relating entirely to the extensive estates of John de Vallibus, or De Vaux. A paper, in recent writing, which is pasted to the inside cover, gives the title thus: "*Chartularium de Manerio, terris, et tenementis in Wyssete, &c. in Com. Norfolk, olim pertinentibus Johanni de Vallibus, or Vaux.*"

In a notice prefixed by Mr. Astle, he states that Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, had a Register of this kind, as appears by an indorsement on a Grant of that Earl, in Mr. Astle's possession, made about the 40th of King Henry III. that he himself had an ancient transcript of a Chartulary made by order of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, (second son of King Henry III,) in the 16th of Edward I. anno 1289, and intitled "*Liber Niger de Nedewood;*" that the original from whence that copy was taken, perished at the siege of Tutbury Castle, in the last century; and that said Chartulary, and this now before us, "are the oldest evidence books relating to the estates of our ancient nobility, that he has been able to discover." He adds, that "amongst the curious Register books he had an opportunity of examining, one was the Liber Niger de Wigmore, made by the direction of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, in the time of King Richard II. in the Harleian, No. 1240; also two magnificent volumes, in the Duchy of Lancaster office, relating to estates belonging to that Duchy, and intitled "*Chartæ Regum,*" &c. "made by order of King Henry VI. the Chartulary of the house of Segrave, in the Harleian, No. 4748; the Chartulary of the family of Piot, a transcript of the greatest part of which I have in my Library, relating to the numerous estates of that family, in Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridge, made in the reign of Henry VI."

A good account of the De Vaux family, which came over with the Conqueror, will be found in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1, fol. 126.—At the end of this MS. is a loose folio, intitled "*Rentale Feodarum de Wysset et Chedestan,*" a transcript of a Document of the 34th of Edward III. The various Deeds of different reigns from that of Henry III inclusive, amount to 206. The greatest part of them were transcribed, under the direction of the Lord John de Vallibus, before the year 1288.

(1) See Chron. Ecclesie S. Neoti in x Script—Is it Amer's? See Tanner in Asserio.

This John de Vallibus was one of those Barons who conspired, in the 46th of Henry III. to assert the liberties of the subject. Prince Edward, however, having gained him over, granted him the Manor of Wysete; whereupon he assisted the king at the taking of Northampton, and was one of those who undertook that the King should abide by the determination of S. Lewis of France, for settling the difference between him and the Barons, as in the Patent, 48th Henry III. M. 18. He was also one of those who advised the King to withdraw from the Parliament then held at Westminster, which had been summoned by the direction of Montford, whilst Henry was his prisoner, and to retire to Windsor Castle. Soon after the battle of Evesham he was appointed Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the 51st of Henry III, afterwards Governor of the Castle of Norwich, and in the 11th of Edward I. he was appointed Steward of the Duchy of Aquitain, with an allowance of 2000*l.* Tournay per Annum. (1)

No. XC.

“ COPIES OF DEEDS, CHARTERS, &c. THE ORIGINALS WHEREOF ARE IN MY POSSESSION. JAMES WEST, 1731.”—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages are 108, containing transcripts, in Mr. West's hand, of forty-five Deeds, with drawings of their seals. These Deeds, &c. are of the reigns of Edward III. Henry VI. Richard II. &c. down to Henry VIII. inclusive. West's MSS. were purchased by Lord Shelburne, in 1773. This Catalogue is in his own hand.

No. XCI.

“ PAROCHIAL REGISTER OF S. MARY OVERBURY IN SOUTHWARK.”
folio, paper.

The Church of S. Mary Overy is now the hospital of S. Thomas the Martyr in Southwark, and is celebrated (*inter alia*) for the tomb of Gower, described in the first volume of this Catalogue. Its revenues, in the reign of Henry VIII. were 347*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and then there was a Master, Brethren, three Lay-Sisters, and forty beds for the infirm, who had victuals and firing. The Scite was granted in the 4th of Edward IV. to the Mayor and Citizens, who repaired the Hospital in 1552.

The whole of its Register now before us, was written before the suppression of the Monasteries. Some of the leaves are missing, but abundance of Documents remain, the first of which is of an earlier date than the year 1305. The latest is of 1512, soon after which the whole of this MS. was transcribed. The written pages are 682, all in one hand, of Henry VIIth's reign.

(1) Notes prefixed to this MS. in Mr. Astle's hand.

No. XCII.

“CHARTERS, &c.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are above 500: the name of William Coppyn appears on the first, in the same hand with that of the text. It contains copies of Deeds relating to Canterbury, and its privileges, several also relating to Romney Marsh, and several Law proceedings, all in one hand of the reign of Henry VIII.—There are, besides, several Grants relating to the Cinque Ports from fol. 116 to 140, Letters of Attorney of the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, a copy of the Statute of Northampton, and a great variety of Forms of Law, such as Citations, Subpoenas, Warrants, and Certioraris, from fol. 141, to 208. From fol. 208, accounts are entered of Undersheriffs for the Counties of Bucks and Bedford, of the reign of Henry VIII. and the whole concludes with attested copies of Deeds relating to forests in general, and to Shirewood forest in particular in the course of that reign.

No. XCIII.

“KENT CHARTERS.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 511.—The following title, prefixed to this MS. indicates its value and contents:—“Ex diversis MSS. diversis figuris in interna parte paginæ, sive cooperturæ ultimæ, obsignatis, prout inferius simulantur, Collectanea sequentia, ut Cantianum decet, in honorem Cantii, primo manu Dom. Edw. Deering, Militis et Baronetti, transcripta sunt ab anno 1627.”

From this title, it appears that this great work, containing transcripts from the most ancient Registers of Kent, was first undertaken by Sir Edward Deering himself; but he soon felt the necessity of committing it to the care of a person of more vigorous constitutional strength; and an additional memorandum informs us that he employed Oliver Marshal, who transcribed the whole of this ponderous volume in 1630: “Primo manu Edw. Deering Mil. et Bar. et deinde ipsius cura sumptuque rescripta sunt ab anno 1627, ex Registro peramplo et perantiquo Ecclesiæ Xpi Cantuariæ, in ejusdem Ecclesiæ Thesauraria reservato, unde sequentia manu Edwardi Deering Mil. et Baronetti transcripta sunt, Calamo Oliveri Marshall Cantabrigiensis rescripta anno D. 1630.”

The greatest diligence, the most scrupulous accuracy, are conspicuous throughout the whole of this valuable work, which contains select Charters, first, from the Chartulary of Horton Priory, already mentioned; secondly, from the Chartulary of the Abbey of Begham, transcribed by Sir Robert Cotton; thirdly, from the Chartulary of S. Augustin's Canterbury, transcribed also by Sir Robert Cotton; fourthly, from another Chartulary of S. Augustin's, in Sir Robert Cotton's hand; fifthly, from a third Chartulary of S. Augustin's, in Sir Robert Cotton's hand in like

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manner; sixthly, from a Chartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, "manu Decani et Capituli;" seventhly, from another Chartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, in the same hand.

The Deering Arms are embossed in gold on the outsides of the covers of this MS. The handwriting agrees exactly with that of the MS. No. LXXX. of this Press, so that Mr. Marshall must have been the writer of both. The number of Documents entered in this is very considerable, amounting to above one thousand, but in most instances the contents only of each Deed are given, with the denominations of the lands, the names of the persons by whom granted and to whom, with those of the witnesses, and some of the most leading and notable particulars. They are all in the finest state of preservation.

No XCIV.

"CHARTÆ ANTIQUÆ."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 19.—The writing is Mr. Marshall's, A.D. 630. The Charters, &c. are nineteen, and they are stated to be faithfully transcribed, "ex libro peramplo et perantiquo "Ecclesiæ Xpi Cantuariæ, in ejusdem Ecclesiæ Thesauraria reservato—Aquilæ figura obsignato "ex interiori parte Cooperturæ exterioris."

The first is a statement of the Acts of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in 925, taken from the Canterbury MS. No. 10; the second is the postulation of the Clergy of York to have Thomas, a Presbyter of their own body, for their Bishop; the third is the profession of faith of said Thomas; the fourth, Pope Pascal's Epistle to the Clergy of York on this subject. The subsequent Documents are of different ages, all in Mr. Marshall's hand.

No. XCV.

"YORKSHIRE CHARTERS."—*folio, parchment, originals.*

The original Documents in this collection are 100, beginning with a Decree of Roger Archbishop of York, who was consecrated in 1154. All relate to different Churches in that Diocese, and to the Hospitals of S. Peter and S. Leonard in York, and are mostly of the 13th and 14th centuries.—No. 13 is King Henry VIth's Charter granting several privileges to S. Leonard's, and dated Westminster, 1st December, "anno primo—Teste meipso."—An Index by the writer of this Catalogue, may be seen, in sixteen pages of foolscap, at the end of the MS. Some of the original seals remain yet appendant to several of these Deeds, and fragments of others are still visible, with the slips of parchment by which they were attached.

No. XCVI.

“CARTE SIGILLATE.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 118: the writing is the above Mr. Marshall's.—This MS. was Sir Ed. Deering's, from whose collection it passed to Mr. Astle's. The Seals are neatly copied in fac-simile drawings, appendant to each Deed; and they are, in many instances, coloured in imitation of the originals, so as to represent the originals exactly as they were preserved when this MS. collection was compiled.

The first is of the reign of Henry II. a Grant by Robert Fitzharding, who is stated by Mr. Astle, in a marginal note, to have been the Patriarch of the Berkley family. The last is of the 22d of Henry VIII.—Mr. Marshall says, in a marginal memorandum on the first page, that the first eighteen Charters were transcribed “e libro sat magno et pulchro Thomæ Shirley, Milit. “Octob. 1632.”—The Seals and Coat Arms of several of the most ancient Anglo-Norman nobility may be collected from these Documents. From a Seal appendant to the Grant No. 12, at page 5, it appears that supporters were already introduced into Coat Arms in the 20th of Edward I.—The Deeds thus copied are in number sixty-five.

Annexed to this Collection is a Genealogical History of the Bromleigh family, in 63 pages of foolscap, intitled—“Amplissima Bromleighiorum familia, in variis Stematibus, per agnationes “longe lateque propagata, Armsque gentilitiis peculiariter distincta ac separata—Sampsonis “Erdeswici industria. Anno verbi Incarnati 1594.”

This is Mr. Erdeswic's original, in which the family bearings of the different branches, as well as of the parent stock, are carefully and neatly delineated in fac-similes of ancient seals and escutcheons; several original Deeds of the Bromleys are described, and the foundations of various Churches by them in Brittany and in England, are related in Latin and French. This Article abounds in historical information from the purest sources.

Mr. Erdeswicke was one of the original members of the Antiquarian Society, founded by Sir Robert Cotton in 1572. (1) He was author of the Antiquities of Staffordshire, printed 1717, and 1723, 8vo. We shall have occasion to mention his original Collections in the next Press.

No. XCVII.

“FLIXTON ABBEY CHARTERS.”—*oblong folio, originals.*

These are the original Charters and Deeds of Flixton Nunnery in Suffolk, all on parchment, perfect, and in number 84. A note, in Mr. Astle's hand, states that they were purchased at

(1) Archæologia, Lond. 4to. 1770, vol. 1, p. 9. The Members assembled near twenty years at Sir Robert Cotton's house. In 1589 they petitioned for a Charter of Incorporation, as in the Cotton MS. Tit. B. v. f. 184. They afterwards assembled at Sir William Dethicke's in the Herald's Office, which was established in 1555.

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the sale of the MSS. of Thomas Martin, Esq, by S. Baker and George Leigh, on Thursday the 29th of April, 1773.—Flixton Abbey was founded for the Nuns of S. Augustin in 1258. The oldest of these Deeds is of the following year 1259.

The Seals, as well as the Deeds, are in excellent preservation; and a note on the modern title page states that these Documents are very valuable, not only for their contents, but for their high state of preservation and antiquity. The latest is a Lease of 29th Henry VIII, and there are three of the 15th century; but all the others are of the 12th, 13th, and 14th; and it appears by original Certificates, that some of those Deeds under Seal have been produced in evidence in the Court of Exchequer.

No. 11 is King Henry VIIIth's original Lease of the Scite of Flixton Monastery to Richard Wharton, under the great Seal, and dated 29th of his reign.

No. 15 is King Henry III's original Grant of a free Warren to the Prioress and Nuns of Flixton, within their Manor of Flixton, dated Westminster, 25th May, 55th Henry III. (i. e. A.D. 1276.) The broad seal of green wax, is pendant by the original red silk cord.

No. XCVIII.

“ CARTÆ ORIGINALES ABBATIE DE BURTON, ET DIVERSARUM ECCLESIA-
“ RIARUM IN COM: STAFFORDIÆ, DERBIÆ, LEICESTRIÆ ET WAR-
“ WICII.”—*oblong quarto, parchment, originals.*

This volume is bound to match the preceding No. XCVII. and contains 97 original Documents of the same period, mostly under Seal, from the reign of Henry I. to that of Henry VIII. The first is by Galfridus, Abbot of Burton, from 1114 to 1150, as in the Annals of Burton published by Gale. Brown Willis relates that this Abbot built an elegant belfry over the choir of Burton.(1) The second deed is by the same Abbot, and dated 1133. The third and fourth are by Bernard, who was Abbot from 1159 to 1175. The sixth is by Galfridus de Muschamp, who was Bishop of Coventry from 1199 to 1208. The green wax seal is appendant by a silk cord. The subsequent Deeds are of different reigns from thence to that of Henry VIII.

No. XCIX.

“ CARTÆ PRIORATUS DE REPYNGDON IN COM: DERBIÆ.”—
oblong quarto, parchment, originals.

This volume is bound to match the two preceding, and contains original Grants, &c. of the same period. They are in number forty-one under seal. The first is a Grant of Hugh Earl

(1) Willis's Cathedrals, vol ii. p. 210.

of Chester, son of Ranulfus, and his successor from 1153.—This Deed is marked in red ink by some modern hand as of the reign of the conqueror; but that is a gross error. The Seal is of the reign of Henry II. and Hugh was the Earl of Chester who was in arms against that Prince, on the part of his sons during Henry's invasion of Ireland, in 1172.

The second Deed is an original Grant by Maud (Matilda) Daughter of Robert Earl of Gloucester, bastard son of Henry I. and wife of the above Ranulf second Earl of Chester, who died in 1153.(1) She was the foundress of Repingdon, and died in 1189, as in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 2, p. 280, also in Leycester's Antiquities of Chester, p. 129. The third is another Grant by Hugh Earl of Chester, which is stated in a marginal note by Mr. Astle to be of the year 1173. The seal is damaged. The subsequent Deeds are of different dates from 1150; the last is of 1348.

No. C.

“DIPLOMATA SCOTIÆ EX ARCHETYPIS IN BIBLIOTHECA TH. ASTLÆI
“ARM. ASSERVATIS.”—*quarto, paper.*

These are very neat transcripts of Charters of the Kings and Nobles of Scotland, illustrated by historical notes, the originals of which are stated at the head of the first written page to be, most of them, deposited in a case, intitled “Diplomata Scotiæ.”

No. 1 is a Charter of David I. King of Scotland, to the Nuns of Haddington. Coloured fac-similes of the Seals hang from each copy, and they are all illustrated by Chronological notes in Mr. Astle's hand.(2) The first has not the date of the year, but must have been granted while Robert was Bishop of S. Andrews, between 1122 and 1159. The second, which is numbered 3, b. is a Grant by the same King to Melros Abbey, not dated. King David died in 1153.

No. 2. is a Charter of William I. confirming the Grant of his brother King Malcolm to the Nuns of Clerkenwell, A.D. 1190.(3)

No. 3. A Charter of David Earl of Huntingdon, and Carrick, brother of Malcolm IV. and of William I. Kings of Scotland, to the Canons of Holy Trinity in London, about 1190. David married Maud, sister and co-heir of Randolph Blunderville, Earl of Chester, and died 1219.

No. 5. Copy of a Charter of King William I. not dated.

(1) The first Earl Hugh died in 1130, and was contemporary with the Conqueror. Mr. Astle observes in a marginal note that there are two other original Charters of his in the Harleian in D'Ewes's Collection, E.E. N. 4, and No. 6, and that both have very fair seals.

(2) The Seals are drawn with the greatest accuracy by Schnebbolie, 1790. Several of them are not in Anderson.

(3) Malcolm's Grant may be seen in Dugdale's Monast. I. 420. William succeeded Malcolm IV. in 1166, and died in 1214, aged 72, in the 49th of his reign.

No. 6. Copy of a Charter of Alexander II. A.D. 1231, being the foundation Charter of Balmurinach Abbey, (now Balmerino.) This is printed in Dugdale II. 1056, and is engraved by Anderson, but without the Seal. When Anderson engraved it, it was in the possession of Lord Balmerino. See his Tab. 34.

No. 7. Alexander II's Confirmation to Melros of the fishery of Roxborough, not dated. Alexander succeeded his father William I. in 1214, and died in 1249.

No. 8. King Alexander III's Charter, confirming that which Alexander the Steward of Scotland had made to Melros Abbey, A.D. 1265. This King succeeded his father Alexander II. in 1249. He was much disturbed by the Cummins who made him prisoner, but after the death of Walter Cummin, Earl of Monteith, he had his revenge. On 13th of August, 1263, he defeated Haco the Dane who invaded Scotland with 20,000 men: he died 1285-6.

No. 9. An indented Charter of John Baliol's, heir of the the Kingdom of Scotland, to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, A.D. 1290.—J. Baliol obtained the crown by the award of Edward I. and was crowned at Scone in 1292.

No. 10. A Charter by Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, &c. and father of the great King Robert I. A.D. 1298.

This Bruce died in 1303; his son was crowned King at Seone 1306, and reigned till 1329, when his only son David II. succeeded him. After various reverses of fortune, David died in 1371, and was succeeded by his nephew Robert, Lord High Steward of Scotland, the son of Margaret eldest sister of David II. She had married Walter Stewart of Scotland in 1315, and in 1318 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act settling the crown on her descendants in case of failure of the male line. Robert II. succeeded his uncle David II. in consequence of that act.

No. 11. An agreement between King Edward Baliol and Sir Richard Talbot, 17th Feb. 1333, in old French.

No. 12. Another of the same date, same language.

The subsequent Deeds are of later periods down to the 15th century, and are followed by a list of Charters relating to Scotland, in the Harleian: ditto in the Cottonian, and other Libraries in the British Museum; ditto in the Scotch College at Paris, taken by Mr. Andrew Stewart in 1789; ditto relating to the Stuart family, *ibidem*. This last Article is printed Paris, 1695, 4to. (1) The original edition is very scarce.

(1) See Ruddiman's Introduction to Anderson's *Diplomata*, No. 33 and 34, and the Notes from p. 198 to 203. Edinburgh, 1773, p. 81. Anderson's Collection begins with 1094, when Duncan II's Charter was written. This appears to be the oldest Scotch Charter extant. See Ruddiman's Preface to Anderson's Charters, Edinburgh, fol. 1739, page 7.

No. CI.

“SCOTTISH HISTORY.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 279.—This volume is bound to match the preceding, of which it forms a second part. It is written in the same hand, and contains various Charters and Instruments relating to the history of Scotland from [the reign of Richard I. of England. The first is a Charter of that King's to David Earl of Huntingdon, anno 1189, copied from an ancient Collection in the Tower, x. 28.

Fol. 9. The second is King Henry III's Confirmation of King Alexander II. of Scotland's Grant to his sister Margaret, anno 1231.

Fol. 13. The third Article contains Memoranda concerning the possessions of the Kings of Scotland in the Northern borders of England, and the inter-marriages of the Royal families of both kingdoms, with Chronological notes.

Fol. 17. The fourth Article is a Mandate of King Henry III. A.D. 1238, to pay 200*l.* per annum to the King of Scotland, with Henry's Charter, granting to Alexander II. several estates in the Northern Counties of England, A.D. 1242. The first of these articles is copied from a Patent 22d Henry III. M. 8, the second from a Roll 26th Henry III. M. 5, and has reference to the treaty at York, about Michaelmas 1237.

Fol. 21. The 5th is King Henry III's obligation to King Alexander III. on his marriage with Margaret, King Henry's eldest daughter, with a note concerning the marriage, taken from Pat. 36, Henry III. n. 13.

Fol. 25. The famous Treaty of Northampton between King Edward III. and the great Robert Bruce King of Scotland, whereby all superiority over Scotland was renounced by England. This Act was signed at York, 1st March, 1327, and the treaty was ratified at Edinburgh on the 17th ditto, and at Northampton in full Parliament May 4, 1328.—It has been supposed by Sir D. Dalrymple and others, that this treaty was not extant, but here it is transcribed from a Patent Roll of Edward III. and it is followed at page 37, by Edward's full powers to Henry de Percy, and William La Zouche to conclude that treaty, and also by a copy of the same treaty in old French, dated 17th March 1327, and confirmed at Northampton 4th May, 1327, and both refer to a preceding Deed of Edward's to the same effect, which is inrolled in Rot. Pat. 2, E. 3, M. 25, and printed in Rot. Parl. vol. 2, p. 442. (1)

(1) This is perhaps the only ancient copy extant of this famous treaty, which, with many other important Documents in the MS. now before us, was transcribed from an ancient MS. on vellum, which was preserved in the State Paper-Office till December 1793, and then removed to the Record-Office, Edinburgh. See a Note in the Table of Contents prefixed to this MS. This Treaty was so obnoxious to the English, that not a trace of the original remains, excepting the Act of Renunciation made at York, March 1, which is preserved on the Patent Roll of 2d Edward III. p. 1, m. 25.

The Roll of the Parliament held at Northampton, ratifying that Treaty, does not exist; but Mr. Astle has published the Act of Renunciation, in Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 442.

Page 51. King Edward II's mandate for removing the stone of Scone, called the Lia-fail, from Westminster back to Scotland, dated 1st July, 1327, and written in old French. This is copied from the original in Westminster Abbey. See Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 442.—The original has been engraved by Dr. Rawlinson's order in 1753, and the engraving is annexed to this copy.

Page 55. A note concerning the taxation of Scotland for the ransom of King David II. made in the Parliament at Scone, 20th July, 1366, from a MS. on vellum in the State Paper-Office at Whitehall, which was removed to the Register-Office at Edinburgh, in 1793.

Page 57. A transcript of the proceedings in said Parliament at Scone, containing the particular items of that taxation.

Page 77. Act relating to that taxation, and accounts of the sums collected from various parts and Bishopricks of Scotland, stated in the Parliament at Scone, Sept. 1367.

Page 105. Affairs of Scotland in the 14th century, from the Harleian MS. No. 4694.

Page 109. Declaration of the Parliament of 1314, touching the succession to the Crown of Scotland.

Page 115. Act of Settlement of the Crown by the Parliament at Scone, 1318.

Page 121. Coronation of Robert II. in 1371.

Page 127. Act of Settlement of the Crown by the Parliament of 1371. This has been engraved at the expence of Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Register of Scotland. (1)

Page 137. Act of ditto, *ibid.* 1373, from the Harleian MS. No. 4694.

Page 147. Agreement between Robert III. King of Scotland, and Margaret Countess of Mar and Angus, for the marriage of George Douglas, Lord of Angus, her son, with the said King's daughter, 24th March, 1397. (2)

Page 148, c. Fac-similes of two curious Seals of Archibald and William, Earls of Douglas, the former appendant to a Deed dated 1417, granting lands to Sir Alexander Gordon, who was the ancestor of the Gordons of Lochinvar, as in Douglas's Peerage; the latter appendant to a Deed of 1450.

Page 149. Charters of King David II.

Page 169. Charter of Henry Prince of Scotland to Brinkburne Priory, of a Saltwork in Warkworth. —N.B. on the margin is a memorandum in Mr. Astle's hand, stating that he had the original. That original is now in this Collection, No. LXXVII, already described, and this Charter may be seen in it, page 84, or fol. 65.

Page 171. Confirmation of ditto, by Earl William, Henry's son, and afterwards King of Scotland, transcribed from the above Register of Brinkburne, No. LXXVII, in this Collection, with other Charters copied from ditto.

Page 173. Scotch Charters transcribed from the Register of the Priory of S. Bega in Cumberland, now in the Harleian.

(1) Several particulars relating to this Act may be seen in Hay's Vindication of Elizabeth. More Edinburgh, 1723, 4to, p. 4, and Appendix, No. 1, p. 115.

(2) The original contract is in the hands of the Duke of Douglas.

Page 187. Copy of the Instrument signed on lodging the Regalia of Scotland in the Castle of Edinburgh, 26th March, 1707.

Page 207. An account of State Papers and other MSS. in the Scotch College at Paris, of a Letter from Mr. Gordon the principal, Paris, 17th Feb. 1790.

Page 213. Contents of a MS. on vellum in the State Paper-Office, relating to Scotland and the Isle of Man, in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Page 217. Charters relating to the Monastery of the Isle of Mai in Scotland, from the Register of Reading Abbey.

Page 253. An account of the Highlands of Scotland in 1724.

At the end of this MS. are four papers, marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4: the first is a copy in Mr. Astle's hand, of Henry Prince of Scotland's Grant above mentioned, at p. 171 of this MS. transcribed from the Brinkburne Register; the second is a copy of Edward III's Mandate above mentioned, at p. 51 of this MS.; the third is an Extract from the Report of the Commissioners for opening the Crown Room in Edinburgh Castle, 1794; No. 4 is intitled "Ordinatio facta per Dom. Regem super stabilitate terre Scotie," 12 pages folio, "ex Rotulo Clausarum de anno 33 Edwardi I^{mi}. in 13 dorso—In cedula pendente." This Document is in old French, A.D. 1305, and no doubt genuine. (1) The two MS. Collections of Scottish Charters which we have here described, No. C. and CI. are of the Astle Collection, and supply considerable additions to Rymer and Anderson.

No. CII.

"PART OF THE REGISTER OF S. BENE'T'S."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 82: the blanks many more. It was the property of Le Neve, whose name it bears in his own hand, and who states, in a marginal note on the first page, that "it was transcribed from the original Cotton MS. Galba, E. 2, and compared therewith, 13th Feb. 1695." Signed P. Le Neve, Rougecroix. The first Charter in this Collection is King Cnut's, not dated; the second is Edward the First's. The Saxon names, the Saxon writing, and eighteen or twenty lines in Saxon language and writing, attest the originality of both the Deeds from which this transcript was made.

At the end of this volume is an engraved fac-simile of a Deed of William, Abbot of the Church of S. Benedict de Holm, to Richard Basset. The Charters collated by Le Neve in this MS. are 114.

(1) Buchanan says that the Scots petitioned Edward to interfere as mediator between Bruce and Balliol. But this Document proves that he considered himself natural umpire in right of his Lordship of Scotland, and that he interfered in pursuance of that right. In 1291 he convened the States of Scotland at Norham, on the Borders, where his Sovereignty was acknowledged. The original Journal of the proceedings there, written by John de Caddam, is published by Rymer.

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No. CIII.

"NORFOLK DEEDS."—*folio, parchment.*

These are 57 Deeds under Seal, relating to lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Elizabeth. They are chiefly Deeds of Sale or Leases.—The 15th is of the 12th of Edward IV. by which J. Jernyngham, Esq. and others, grant to William Cakton and others, tenements in the Manor of Mantby. No. 51 is a Grant dated 28th Henry V. by William Dawbenny, to his son, and to Letitia, daughter of Richard Jernyngham, on their marriage. No. 56 of a Manumission of the 13th of Elizabeth, (1570.) Most of the others are family Documents relating to the Gentry of Norfolk.

No. CIV.

"SUFFOLK DEEDS."—*folio, parchment.*

This appears to be a second part of the preceding volume. It consists of sixty original Deeds, sewed together in the same manner, and relating to the same period, and the same Counties. Lists of both Collections have been added to this MS. Both are of Mr. Astle's Collection.

No. CV.

"CHARTÆ AB ANNO 1285, AD ANN. 1431."—*quarto, parchment.*

This volume contains fifty-five original Italian Charters of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, all in Latin. The first is dated A.D. MCC.LXXXV, and relates to the town "Burgus S. Johannis" in Lombardy; the second is of 1300, relating to the same town; the third is of 1308, concerning the temporalities of the Church of S. Apollonius; the subsequent Deeds relate chiefly to the city of Brescia, being Leases of tenements, Deeds of possession, and Contracts of marriages. The nineteenth is a Manumission of 1360; the twenty-first is an Insurance of Merchandize, certified before the Magistrates of Brescia in 1365.—Several are Receipts and Discharges for rents paid at different times. The great advantage to be derived from this MS. is, that it contributes, by the character of the writing and its dates, to ascertain the ages of Italian MSS. and Documents of the same period, whose ages are unknown.

172 CHARTERS AND REGISTERS. No. 106-109. Press III.

No. CVI, CVII, CVIII.

“EXCERPTA EX REGISTRIS CURIÆ PREROG. CANT.”—*octavo, paper.*

The first of these volumes extends from 1385 to 1533, the second from 1533 to 1591, and the third from thence to 1660.—They contain Extracts of Wills from the Registers of the Prerogative Court at Doctors' Commons, to which is prefixed an Account of the Jurisdiction of the Archbishops of Canterbury in that Court, and a List of the Registers from which these Extracts are taken, the whole in the hand-writing of Edward Rowe Mores, Esq. F.S.A.—These Extracts are copious and valuable.—From these Wills, we learn many important genealogical and biographical particulars, as they have been compiled with great judgment and industry. The Dissertation on the Prerogative Court, and the account of Registers in vol. 1. are well worthy of attention. The written pages of the first vol. are 320; the second is paged from 321 to 600; the third from 601 to 882.—The topographical illustrations are numerous; and though the writing is minute, it is neat and legible. There are three Indexes at the end of the third volume, the first is of the Berkshire Testators, the second is of the Parishes of Berks where they resided, the third is of Places and Persons not in Berkshire, which are mentioned in this Collection.—An account of the oldest Registers of Canterbury is given in the next number of this Catalogue.

No. CIX.

“REGISTRORUM SEDIS CANTUAR EPITOME.”—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages are 468.—This volume is bound to match the three preceding. The title page states it to be an epitome of the Registers of the See of Canterbury, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth; beginning with the first Register called Peckham, which commences A.D. 1279, and ending with that of Archbishop Tennison, in 1710. The Preface, in Mr. Mores's hand writing, informs us that “the Register of the See of Canterbury beginneth in the 7th of Edward I. earlier than the Registers of most of the other Dioceses in England, though not so early as those of York, Lincoln, Worcester, and Hereford; that of Lincoln, beginning anno 1218, and that of Hereford 1275.”—How long the more ancient Registers of the See of Canterbury are missing, is unknown; but Mr. Mores affirms that for 300 years none have been extant of a date prior to that above mentioned of Archbishop J. Peckham, containing the Acts of that See from 1279 to 1292.—Next follows Archbishop Winchelsey's, who succeeded Peckham from 1292, to 1313.—The succeeding Registers are enumerated down to Tillotson's inclusive, ending at page 453.

The whole concludes with “A Catalogue of the Rolls in the Library of MSS. at Lambeth, which are sorted, tyed up in bundles, and labelled by me (Mr. Mores) in November, 1754.” One sheet of an Index to this Epitome follows, which is stated justly to be very imperfect. A detailed account of the contents of these four last mentioned MSS. would fill a moderately sized volume, and lead us from the object of this Catalogue. The whole is in Mr. Mores's hand.

No. CX.

“IPSWICH ANTIQUITIES.”—*folio, paper, ex bibliotheca Th. Astlei.*

The instruments in this Collection are numerous. The first is intitled “The Prolog, transcribed from a curious and large book called “Domesday Book,” written on vellum, belonging to the Corporation of Ipswich.”

This Prolog states, in Mr. Martin’s hand, that to prevent ignorance of the liberties of Ipswich heretofore granted, the following collection was made from originals, by Richard Percivale, Burgess of Ipswich, the 18th of September, the 12th year of Henry VIII. “who with the most diligent and laborious industry, collected all the ancient Deeds, and copied others into this volume with the aid of Robert Bray, town Clerk, which book, he humbly presented to the Bailiffs and Burgesses, to the intent that it might remain in the Town House called the Mute Hall, or Gilde Halle, for a perpetual memorial. And since some of those Grants are in French, that he gives such as are in that language in English, leaving the French copies in the Comyn Hutche, or Chest, in the Town-House.”

He then gives a table of those Instruments, the first of which is King John’s Charter, consisting of several Chapters which are given at full length, in Latin and French, in nineteen pages folio, in Mr. Martin’s hand.

These are followed by Edward I’s Grants, and other Privileges, ten pages, in the same hand. The first original Document is at page 30. It is an agreement between John, Prior of S. Peter and Paul’s at Ipswich, and Hu: son of Gilbert de Reymes, dated the 18th of Edward I. This Deed is indented with eight letters cut through the top of it, and it had a Seal of green wax, of which a fac-simile, very neatly executed, is given at page 31. The accuracy of this fac-simile is ascertained by a collation with the original green wax seal which hangs from the next original Deed, No. 2 in this Collection, which is a Grant by Gilbert, Prior of St. Peter and Paul, Ipswich, dated 1282. This original is very remarkable, on account of an impression of an ancient Roman seal on the back of it. The Anglo-Normans used not to make any impression on the reverse of their seals of wax, and this is perhaps a solitary instance.—This Seal is undoubtedly genuine. The legend is “Sigillum Eccl̄s. Sc̄or Petri et Pauli.”—The letters of the latter word are effaced.

Under this Seal, on a separate slip of paper, is an impression in red wax, from the matrix seal of the Dominicans of Ipswich, which was discovered at Chelsea, and in Dr. Rawlinson’s possession, and shewn to Mr. Blomefield at the Antiquarian Society, on Thursday, 20th December, 1750.

The third original Document in this MS. is an indented agreement between the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, and others; dated the 14th of Edward II. i.e. 1321, and having the seal of white wax appendant.

No. 4 is a Grant by the Prior of SS. Peter and Paul at Ipswich. This Grant is not dated, but it is by Gilbert, above mentioned, No. 2.

The twelve next Deeds are copies from originals of different subsequent reigns, but they appear.

to be executed with the greatest diligence, and the appendant seals are copied with scrupulous exactness, from the originals, wherever the originals exist.

After these twelve copies, are original receipts of the Treasurer of Ipswich's accounts, ending March, 1588, and then Memoranda concerning the ancient state of Ipswich collected from various Documents in print and MS. some from Dugdale's Monasticon, others from old Charters.

Various Inscriptions follow, and collections of Coat Arms and pedigrees, &c. &c. from painted glass, and tomb stones, chimney pieces, wainscots, ceilings, &c. comprising every fragment of Ipswich antiquities that remains.—These Collections, in Mr. Martin's hand, are followed by twenty-six original Deeds on parchment, from the Conquest, with the Seals appendant to most of them, being chiefly Conveyances of Lands.

At the end of this valuable MS. are some loose papers, numbered from No. 1, as follows:—
No. 1. Two sheets, in Mr. Astle's hand, intitled "Extracts from several Charters granted to the Borough of Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, by several Kings: seven pages folio." No. 2. A fac-simile of an original Grant, preserved formerly in the Bibliotheca D' Ewsiana, not dated, but signed by William, Abbot of S. Bene't's of Holm, soon after the Conquest.

No. CXI.

"THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ALFRED THE GREAT, FROM
"A VELLUM BOOK, IN 8vo. PAGE 48, &c. FORMERLY BELONGING TO
"THE ABBEY OF HYDE NEAR WINCHESTER, AND NOW IN THE POS-
"SESSION OF THOMAS ASTLE ESQ."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. written in a very fair modern hand, contains first the Will, with a literal version into modern English, from the Document already described by us, No. XXXIII. p. 42 of this Catalogue; secondly, a free English Translation of ditto; thirdly, a Translation of the same into Latin, with Notes upon the whole. This Copy agrees perfectly with that in the ancient MS. of Canute's reign, No. XXXII. already described, and is illustrated with valuable notes, all in the hand of Mr. Manning, author of the Saxon Dictionary.

But neither the date nor place, when or where this Will was made, has been ever yet ascertained. If it be genuine, it must have been made between 872, the first of Alfred's reign, and 885, in which Bishop Efnæ, one of the Legatees mentioned in it, died. We have already noticed a printed translation by M. Parker. The translation before us is much superior in point of fidelity and erudition, and is well worth the expence of publication. It ends at p. 15, and is followed at p. 16, by a free English translation, in the same hand. The Latin translation begins also in that hand, at p. 24.—The Notes to this part are worthy of a Gibson, a Somner, or a Lambard, and were written by Mr. Manning, who gives the initials of his name thus:—"Feb. 14, 1776, O. M."

After Alfred's Will, and the translations and notes, ending at p. 35, we find Duke Elfred's Will in Saxon, with an interlined Latin literal version to page 45. A free translation follows in English, with Notes and Illustrations to page 50 inclusive; and lastly the Will of Æthelstan, the eldest son of King Ethelred, by the first wife Elgiva, who was slain in 1011.

All these articles are in one hand, that of Mr. O. Manning, whose knowledge of the Saxon language seems to have been very considerable. The MS. itself is neatly bound in red morocco, having a crown stamped in gold on both sides.

No. CXII.

“ EXPLANATIO TESTAMENTI REGIS ALFREDI EX LIBRO ABBATIE DE
“ HYDA JUXTA WINTON.”—Bibl. T. Astlei, *quarto, paper.*

This MS. is neatly transcribed in a modern hand, from Le Neve's MS. already mentioned in this Press, No. XXXIII. This copy, however, contains some additional matter.

Contents.

Page 1. “ Explanatio Testamenti in lingua Latina.”

Page 13. “ Explanatio 2da in lingua Latina.”

Page 23. “ Explanatio Testamenti Alfredi Regis e lingua Saxonica in Anglicana.”

Page 27. “ Explanatio 2da ejusdem e lingua Saxonica in Anglicanam.”

Page 35. “ Extracts from a life of Alfred.”—These are from comparatively modern authors. The words “ Alfredus fundans duo Monasteria nigrorum Monachorum,” sufficiently shew that they are subsequent to the Conquest, for Monks are not distinguished in preceding authors by the colour of their clothes. The oldest authority quoted is that of Marianus Scotus, then Ranulphus Cestrensis, and Giraldus Cornubiensis de Gestis Regum West-Saxonum. From these Documents it appears that King Alfred's body was removed from its first place of interment at the old Minster, and deposited at New Minster.

Page 57. “ Donatio Edwardi primi, filii Alfredi Regis, Novo Monasterio, anno primo Regni sui
“ lingua latina, cum explanatione ejusdem Anglice et deinde Latine.”

Page 65. “ Enumeratio limitum terrarum Monasterii prædicti, Anglice, deinde Latine.”

Page 80. Donatio Regis Edwardi Senioris de Villa de Dima, anno regni primo—cum limitibus
“ terrarum, Anglice et postea Latine.”

Page 86. “ Aliæ donationes ejusdem Regis, cum limitibus.”

Page 99. “ Testamentum Edredi Regis lingua Anglicana.”—The Mancusa auri is translated in this Article “ a handful of gold;” but see Clarke on Saxon Coins, Henry's History of Britain, and Hickes.

Page 104. “ Testamentum Æthelwoldi, lingua Anglicana.”

Page 106. Wolfbod's Rebellion and Forfeiture, in English, not dated.

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Page 108. "Testamentum Athelmari Ducis, lingua Anglicana."

Page 111. "Testamentum Edredi Regis, lingua Latina."

Page 117. "Testamentum Ethelwoldi, lingua Latina."

Page 119. "Testamentum Ethelmari, lingua Latina."

No. CXIII, CXIV, CXV.

"WILLS."—3 vols. *folio, paper and parchment.*

These three volumes, formerly the property of Mr. Anstis, from whose Collection they passed to Mr. Astle's, are part in Latin, part in English.—The first contains twenty-seven Wills, beginning with the Will of Wulfricus Spott, the founder of Burton Abbey in Staffordshire, A.D. 1004. This is a copy, the age of which is ascertained by the following note in the transcriber's hand—
"Since the foundation of Borton, by computacion, it is this present yeare of our Salvacion 1579, and raigne of Elizabeth 21^{mo}. fyve hundred seventi and fyve yeares."

No. 2 is an original Will on parchment, dated 1325, in old French.

No. 3. "Testamentum Lionelli Ducis Clarenciæ," in Latin, a copy on paper. This Will is dated 3d October 1368. The Probat is dated "Lambeth, VI. Id. Jun. 1369."

No. 4 is a Salisbury Will of 1395, parchment, original.

No. 5. The Will of Roger Waldon, Bishop of London, who died in 1406. An old transcript on parchment.

The subsequent Wills are of different dates from 1494; some under seal, and mostly originals on parchment.

No. 14 is the Will of John de Veer, Earl of Oxford, 21st December, 1552, parchment, with a Schedule of the disposal of his personal Estates.

Page 25. Ditto of Sir H. Wotton, from the Register of Coventry No. 182, with an account in several sheets of the Wotton family.

To enumerate the various items of these three volumes would be tedious; and we shall only observe that most of them are originals, or authenticated copies from originals of the 16th and 17th centuries. The second contains thirty-four Wills; the third, forty-two, relating chiefly to Essex; and an Index to the three volumes by Mr. Astle. There are some loose printed papers at the end of the third volume, containing the Wills of Mr. Burke, General Lee, Frederick King of Prussia, and the late Lewis XVI.

END OF CHARTERS AND REGISTERS.

APPENDIX TO PRESS III.

The following Articles not being sufficiently numerous to form a distinct class, are added here, as relating to the leading subjects of this Division of our Catalogue.

No. CXVI.

“FAC-SIMILES OF ANCIENT WRITINGS.”—*folio, paper.*

This volume contains not only the original Drawings from which the fac-similes in Mr. Astle's “Origin of Writing” were engraved, but several others, which have not been noticed in that work. The title page contains, within an oblong square, an oval which was intended for the title, but has not been filled. On both sides of this oval are two figures taken from the Vatican Virgil, and in the four corners of the square are four fac-similes; the first from the Codex Alexandrinus in the British Museum; the second from the Harleian MS. No. 1775: the third from the Lambeth Saxon MS. No. 439; and the fourth from the Irish “Seanchas-mor,” in the Harleian, No. 432, described in *Rer. Hibern.* v. 1, p. 15, 20, 57, 59.

Fol. 1. Eleven lines from the Vienna Greek MS. of Genesis, described by Lambecius as the most ancient extant, follow in Greek Uncials, on the first written page. This MS. consists of only twenty-four leaves, but these are adorned with forty-eight drawings. The letters are in gold and silver inks, whilst the parchment ground is purple,—Lambecius says that this MS. was above 1300 years old when he wrote his Catalogue, Vienna, 1670, v. 3, p. 2.

The next specimen is from the Cotton Greek MS. of Genesis, Otho. B. 6, which was destroyed in the fire of Ashburnham house, in 1731. The leaves were then 165, the drawings 250, the letters uncials. Twenty-one of those drawings have been published by the Antiquarian Society, and the lines preserved in this valuable fac-simile are fourteen.

This MS. has been described by H. Owen, M.D. in his Dissertation, Lond. 8vo. 1778, where he maintains that it was the oldest Greek MS. in England; and Casley describes it as once the property of Origen; but there is no authority for this bold assertion, nor can Owen support him in it, in his Preface to Dr. Grabe's Collation of this MS. 8vo. Lond. 1777.

Fol. 2. A fac-simile of the Alexandrian MS. in the British Museum, follows in thirty-two lines, very accurately designed. This MS. has been published by Woid in fac-simile types.

VOL. II.

A a

Fol. 3. Ditto of a Fragment of the Gospels on Egyptian Papyrus. MS. Cotton, Titus, C. xv. The lines are thirty-two, in two columns. Many letters of the original are in gold and silver.

Fol. 4. Ditto of the Bodleian Acts of the Apostles, published by Hearne, Laud. F. 82. The lines of this specimen are fifty-two, and are followed by a specimen of the celebrated Dioscorides of Vienna, written about A.D. 505, as in Lambecius.

The specimens in Greek, Latin, Saxon, Irish, old French, old English, Arabic, and Chinese, amount to 171, of which those most deserving of notice are the following.

Fol. 8, *b*. A fac-simile of thirty-five lines, from the "Codex antiquissimus Græco Latinus, continens Evangelium S. Matthæi, Lugduni in Monasterio, S. Irenæi."

Fol. 9. A fac-simile of Beza's Bible, presented by him to Cambridge University in 1581. These are thirty-seven lines from S. John's 3d Epistle, and from the Acts, being the ancient Italic version already mentioned in this Catalogue, page 32.

Fol. 19. A fac-simile of the "Codex antiquissimus Evangeliorum in Bibl. Bodleiana Med. sive supra D." &c. Art. 99.—Ditto from S. Bene't's Rule, supposed to be written in the 6th century, Bodleian Hatton 93, already mentioned. These two fac-similes fill this whole page, and, to writers on Calligraphy, are invaluable.

Fol. 20. Ditto "ex vetustissimo libro Evangeliorum in Bibl. Bodleiana Med. sive supra D." Art. 99. This MS. is described by Wanley, Catal. p. 173. We have mentioned it above, at fol. 19.

Fol. 22. Ditto, from the most ancient Psalter in the Cotton, Vesp. A. 1, mentioned above, p. 29, and described by Wanley, p. 173, and 222.

Fol. 23. Ditto, "ex vetustissimo Exemplari IV Evangeliorum in Bibliotheca C.C.C. Cantabrigiæ L.XV." This fac-simile exhibits a Drawing which is prefixed to S. Luke's Gospel, the principal figure being S. Luke himself in a white robe, sitting in a Chair, on a cushion, holding a book in his left hand, and lifting his right to his chin. The chair is placed under an arched canopy, which is supported by four slender pillars, resembling the Saxon pillars we have already described, in the ancient copy of the Four Gospels in this Press, No. XXVII. p. 22. These columns support an entablature, on which is inscribed, in rustic capitals, the following verse:—"Jura Sacerdotii Lucas tenet, ora Jubenci." Over this entablature is the arched canopy or circular pediment above mentioned, in which is the figure of a winged bull, the usual emblem attending S. Luke. Twelve compartments between the pillars on both sides of the figure of S. Luke, contain miniature representations of twelve leading events taken from his narrative, with short explanations in the writing of the text, which unquestionably prove that the drawings and text are of one age.—Specimens of the writing follow this drawing at fol. 24, and 25, both in Roman uncial, without any separation of words, the verses only being separated by alineations and breaks. This venerable MS. is said to have been brought into England by S. Augustin, as mentioned by Bede, Hist. l. 1, c. 29, also in Smith's Appendix to his Cambridge edition, p. 690, and in Wanley's Catalogue, p. 151, 172, and 173.

Fol. 27. A fac-simile of Dionysius Exiguus's Codex Canonum, preserved in the Bodleian inter Justellianos. Mus. 220, 221, 222. This is in uncials, mixed with rustic capitals, and has been already mentioned, at p. 91 of this volume.

Fol. 28. A fac-simile of the Harleian MS. No. 1775. This is described as a thick 4to. in semi-uncial letters, written in Italy in the 6th century, and contains the Four Gospels of S. Jerom's Vulgate Version, divided into colons and commas, as in some of the most ancient MSS. A note in Mr. Astle's hand states, upon what authority we know not, that this MS. was written in the year 630. It was bought by Edward Earl of Oxford, from John Aymond of Holland, at a great price. Harl. Catal. vol. 1, No. 1775. The words are not divided; the verses are separated by alineations; the characters and whole style approach very nearly to those of the MS. above mentioned, fol. 23, so as clearly to indicate that they are of the same school and age. Marginal annotations of subsequent ages marked thus h⁻s, that is, hic supple, or h⁻d, hic deficiunt, are inserted to denote that what is written on the margin is to be inserted in the text.

Fol. 30. A fac-simile of the ancient Gospels of SS. John and Luke, in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, M.14, in Latin. Matthew Parker has inserted a memorandum in this MS. which has been already mentioned, stating that it is one of the books which S. Augustin imported into England, and that the writing agrees with the MS. L.XV. of the same Library above, fol. 23.—Another memorandum states that the characters agreed with those of the MS. copy of SS. Matthew and Mark, formerly in the Cotton, Otho, c. 5, but destroyed by the fire at Ashburnham House, in 1731.

Fol. 31. A fac-simile of the Durham Gospels, written between the years 688 and 700.

Ibid. Ditto of the Prologue to S. Luke's Gospel, in the same Library, believed to be as old as S. Cuthbert's MS. in the Cotton Nero D. IV, which was written by S. Eadfrith about the year 688, when he succeeded to the See of Lindisfarne.—See next page, and p. 182.

Fol. 32. Ditto of the Four Gospels in the Royal Library, I. E. VI, described by Casley.

Fol. 33. Ditto of the Four Gospels, in golden letters, in the Harleian, No. 2788.

Fol. 39. A specimen of SS. Matthew and Mark's Gospels, formerly preserved in the Cotton, Otho. C. 5, which is said to have been S. Augustin's book; but certainly is not of Roman origin. This is clear from the initials ornamented with the heads, beaks, and claws, of beasts and birds of prey, in the ancient Irish style, which was imitated by the Saxon converts of Northumbria. The writing also so nearly resembles that of the Four Gospels written by Mac Regol, and commonly called the Rushworth, (in the Bodleian, D. 24, No. 3946,) that they would seem to have been executed by one and the same hand.—The edges of the initial letters are all pearled round with red dots, and the ground on which they are written is dotted in the same manner, a Saxon and Irish, but not a Roman custom, of the 7th and 8th centuries.

This fine MS. was destroyed by the fire of 1731. The Drawing was taken at the expence of Edward Earl of Oxford, some time before, (as in Astle, p. 98.)—It is to be lamented that more copious specimens have not been preserved.

Fol. 40–41. Specimens of the above Mac-Regol's MS. in the Bodleian. Wanley describes this MS. at p. 81. We have given observations on it in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, v. 1, Epist. Nuncup. p. 120, 220, 229–231.

Fol. 42–43. Specimen's from S. Chad's MS. of the Gospels of SS. Matthew and Mark, and part of S. John, preserved at Litchfield.—We have been allowed to inspect this MS.

MS. and we hesitate not to assert with the greatest confidence, that its characters and style of ornament, agree with those of Mac Regol's MS. so closely, that they must have issued from the same Hiberno Northumbrian Schools, as abundantly shewn in the *Rerum Hibernicarum*, v. 1. This MS. is briefly described by Wanley, p. 289.

Fol. 46-51. Specimens of the "Textus S. Cuthberti," with an interlined Saxon version, in the Cotton Library, Nero, D. 4.—This is one of the most valuable entire copies of the Latin Vulgate that is known to exist. It was written about the year 688, and was formerly the most precious of the treasures of Durham, as in Wanley, p. 252.—The ornaments and writing so evidently resemble those of S. Columba's MS. preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, that both must undoubtedly be referred to one source. Fac-simile engravings of the former may be seen in Astle, and original fac-simile Drawings in the MS. now before us. A beautiful specimen of the latter will be found in the *Rerum Hibernicarum*, v. 1. Epist. Nuncup. p. clxxx.

Aldred, a Bishop, states in a Saxon note at the end of S. John's Gospel, that the Latin text was written in S. Cuthbert's time, by S. Eadfrith, who succeeded him in the See of Lindisfarne, in 688, and died in 698.—Neither Hickes nor Wanley inform us when this Aldred lived; (1) but Godwin mentions five Bishops of that name, the first of Exeter, without date, the second of Lincoln, A.D. 851, the third of Durham, A.D. 957, the fourth of Worcester, 1046, the fifth of York, 1061. Of these, the Aldred, who wrote the above note, seems to have been Bishop of Durham in 957; and if so, his testimony is of great weight. Eadfrith, however, is not mentioned in Heylin's list of the Bishops of Durham or Lindisfarne, neither is he mentioned in Godwin's lists, where Cuthbert's death is referred to 685, and his successor is Eadberht from 688 to 698. (2)—This difficulty may be removed by observing that the same names are often very differently written in Saxon MSS. that Aldred's Eadfrith can be no other than Bede's Eadbeht, and that the writing of the Saxon note in question appears to be as old as the 10th century.

Bishop Aldred adds that S. Ethelwald, who succeeded S. Egbert in Lindisfarne, in 721, and died before Bede in 737, (3) designed the most curious and elaborate of the ornaments in this MS. that Bilfrith, a Monk and Anchorite of the same church, adorned the outside with a silver gilt cover, and precious stones, and that the interlined Saxon version was composed by Aldred a Priest, (4) who also inserted a collation on the margins.

As the version is acknowledged by Wanley to be Dano-Saxon, "*Dano-Saxonica borealis*," p. 252, (5) we may be allowed to infer that it is not older than the 10th century, probably

(1) "De Aldredi ætate nihil certi habeo Wanley," p. 252. But see above, p. 31 of this volume.

(2) See the last and best edition, fol. Cambridge, 743, agreeing with Bede, l. 4. c. 30, with Florence, ann. 688, and with Simeon of Durham, l. 1, c. 11.

(3) Wanley says that Æthelwald succeeded Eadfrid about the year 721. But this is certainly a mistake: Bede expressly states that Eadfrid or Eadberht died in 698, l. 4, c. 30. Egbert succeeded, and then Ethelwald.

(4) Wanley refers this Aldred to the reign of Alfred:—"Ex dialecto et manu illum circa tempora Alfredi Regis, 800 abhinc annis, floruisse existimo." p. 252. But he acknowledges that the interlined version is Dano-Saxon, p. 250, and no Dano-Saxon writing is as old as the time of that Prince.

(5) He adds that he found the names of all those, who are here mentioned as writers and illuminators of this book, entered, for grateful remembrance, in the ancient Register of Durham, written in letters of silver and

not older than the reign of Cnut.—Be this as it may, all must agree in the venerable antiquity of the Text called “Textus S. Cuthberti,” from which the splendid fac-similes now before us have been described. It is quoted by Turgot, whose work is preserved in a fine Cotton MS. Faustina, A. 5. It is mentioned from Turgot by Simeon of Durham,⁽¹⁾ and from them by John Selden, Thomas Mareschallus, and Thomas Smith in his *Cottonianæ Biblioth. Historia*. Fol. Oxford, 1696, p. 33.

We have shewn in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, that Lindisfarne was governed by Irish Bishops and Schools down to the time of S. Cuthbert, that he himself was educated in Ireland, that the Northumbrian Churches adhered to the Irish Ritual down to the return of S. Wilfrid from Rome, and that Bede expressly declares that no Ecclesiastical rules or learning of any kind was acceptable to the Northumbrians, but those which they derived from their Irish teachers.—The book of travels which Adamnan carried from Ireland as a present to Aldfrid King of Northumberland is lost; but that it was written in the same characters, in which the specimens now before us are designed, is clear from the fact that S. Columba's Gospels in Trinity College Dublin, are in the same characters, and that those of other Irish works of the 7th century, which are preserved in the Ambrosian Library, and described by Muratori, agree;⁽²⁾ and it is reasonable to infer that, since the Textus S. Cuthberti, issued from the Schools of Northumbria, its sections, classifications, and lessons for Sundays and other festivals, agree with those which were observed in Ireland in the 6th and 7th centuries. The most ancient Anglo-Saxon copy of the Lord's Prayer is taken from this MS. by Camden, in his “Remains,” 4to. p. 18, and may be seen in Wanley, p. 253, where instead of “panem nostrum quotidianum,” we read in the text “panem nostrum supersubstantialem,” and instead of daily bread in the inter-lined version, we read—“*klaf userne ofer wiætllic*.”—The divisions of the Gospel lessons for all the Sundays and festivals are well worthy of minute observation.

Fol. 52, 53. Specimens from the Royal Library MSS. I. B. vii, and P. 4, which are described by Casley, who gives also a fine specimen of “a Psalter written in an Irish hand, 800 years ago.” p. 357.

Fol. 54. Ditto from the Harleian MS. No. 2965, written in the 8th century, and containing the Passion of Christ extracted from the Gospels, with prayers from S. Augustin.

Fol. 52. A fac-simile of the “Donatio Æthelbaldi Regis,” written in 749, which was preserved in the Cotton, Otho, A. 1, but burned in the fire of 1731. The date is “Anno D. Incarn. 749, “Indict II. in loco celebre cujus vocabulum ÷ Godmundæa-laech, 33 anno Athelbaldi.”⁽³⁾

gold, ib. This Register is in the Cotton, Domitian, A. 7, and is described as written about King Alfred's time, ib. p. 249.—The names of those writers, &c. are mentioned also by Turgot. “Eadfridus Episcopus manu propria. Successor ejusdem Ethelwoldus qui auro gemmisque perornari jusserat. S. etiam Bilfridi Anacho-rite.”—The same facts are mentioned in the *Historia minor Dunelm.* Cotton MS. Claud. D. fol. 18.

(1) Simeon published Turgot's work as his own. See Selden, *Hist. Dunelm.* Eccl. l. 2, c. xi. Hutchinson's *Hist. of Durham*, vol. 1. p. 57, vol. 2, p. 245. Turgot describes the MS. “forinsecus gemmis et auro,” &c.

(2) *Rerum Hibern.* vol. 1. Epist. Nuncup. p. 135, 161, 174, 218.

(3) The characters agree with those of the original Charters of the 8th century, which we have described in No. LXX. of this Collection, that is, they are fine Roman minuscule, mixed with Set-Saxon letters of that age. We have already explained the terms Minuscule and Set-Saxon.

Fol. 57. Ditto of the ancient Martyrology of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B. 4, which is not mentioned by Smith in his edition of Bede's Martyrology, Cambridge, fol. 1722. Smith's edition is only a reprint from Henschenius's. So far behind the rest of Europe are we in the publication of our MSS!

Fol. 61. A fac-simile of the lives of S. Paul the Hermit, and S. Guthlac; a MS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, G. 2, the former written by the command of Ælfwald, King of the East Angles, and dated thus "Scriptus fuit hic liber diebus Æthelbaldi Regis Merciorum, ut in Cap. 52." Æthelhaldus died A.D. 755. The latter was written by Felix of Croyland,

Ibid. A specimen of the most ancient Saxon characters, from a MS. copy of Martianus Capella in the same library, N. 17; in Nasmith's Catalogue, No. CLIII.

Fol. 62. A specimen from Bede's book of the Miracles of S. Cuthbert, written in the 9th century, and preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, D. 5. This work is inscribed by Bede to Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne; no doubt the Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne, mentioned above, p. 180. Smith does not quote this MS. his edition being only a reprint from Mabillon's; and yet it is described by Nasmith as of great antiquity, No. 183.

Fol. 63. A specimen from the Sedulius in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, S. xi. written about the year 891. The oldest MS. of Sedulius known, is that of Turin 756, written in the 5th or 6th century. (1)

Fol. 64. Specimens from S. Augustin on the Apocalypse, written by S. Dunstan's order, between the years 940 and 962, in the Bodleian Hatton 51.—Ditto from Bede's MS. on the Canonical Epistles, *ibid.* Super D. Art. (sive Med.) 3, written anno 818.—Ditto from the book "De Computo," in the same Library, Digby 63, written in Winchester between ann. 855 and 867.—Ditto from the "Liber Synodicus," *ibid.* Laud. D. 126, written between 872 and 878.

Fol. 65, 66. Specimens from the Stowe Psalter described above, No. XXVIII. of this Press.

Fol. 67. Ditto from the Bodleian Psalter, Junius 27, above mentioned, page 29. This MS. was presented by Isaac Vossius to Fr. Junius, and is one of those which were used by Spelman in his edition of the interlined Saxon of the Stowe MS. No. XXVIII. as above.

Fol. 68. Ditto of the Lambeth Psalter, No. 427, above mentioned, page 29, &c.

Fol. 69. Ditto from the book of Homilies in Corpus Christi College, L. 14.

Ibid. Ditto from the Life of S. Guthlac, written in Saxon characters about 900 years ago, as in Wanley, and preserved in the same Library, W. 3; in Nasmith, No. 307.

Fol. 71. Ditto from the celebrated Aldhelm in the Lambeth Library, No. 200, with the drawing.

Fol. 73. Ditto from the Coedmon in the Bodleian, Junius 11, written about the end of the 10th century, as already stated above, p. 31-34. This book formerly belonged to Archbishop Usher, who lent it to Mr. Somner. He gave it after to Francis Junius, who published it, without the Drawings, at Amsterdam, 1655. Somner used it in compiling his Dictionary.

(1) N. Traité de Diplôm. t. 3, p. 58. That of Pithou published by Francis Juret, in Paris. 1585, is in uncials also, and is described by Mabillon as of the 6th century. Diplôm. ed. 2, page 637.—The Benedictines refer it to the 5th century. N. Traité, *ibid.*, p. 42.

Fol. 74. Drawings from that MS.—These have been published by Mr. Strut and by Astle. They represent a Saxon harper playing, a Saxon smith at work, and a Saxon ploughing.

Fol. 76. A specimen from Ælfric, Archbishop of Canterbury's homily "De fide Catholica," written about A.D. 960, according to Wanley.

Fol. 77. Drawings and writing from the Cotton MS. Claud. B. 4. P. 68, written a little before the Conquest, and dedicated by Ælfric to Æthelward Alderman.

Fol. 78. Specimens from the MS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, N. 5, being a copy of S. Augustin de Trinitate, written by John de gente Ceretica (or of Cardiganshire) in the time of Sulgen, who was Bishop of S. David's in the reign of Edward the Confessor. This specimen of Welch writing of the 11th century is the more deserving of attention, as the Welch MSS. have suffered such irreparable losses during the wars with England, that this is perhaps the oldest specimen extant, that can with positive certainty be assigned to that age. It is quoted by Usher.

Fol. 88. A specimen of the Irish MS. in the Bodleian, Laud. F. 95, which has been already mentioned in this Catalogue, vol. 1. and contains the Book of S. Mochuda of Rathen, or Lismore, a part of the Chronicle of Cong, an ancient Martyrology and genealogies of Irish Kings.

Fol. 89. A specimen of the Irish MS. in the Harleian, No. 432, already mentioned in this volume, above, p. 178.

Fol. 90. A specimen of the Harleian MS. No. 5280, which is stated to be of the 10th century.

Fol. 91. Specimens of the Irish MSS. of Ptolemaic Astronomy at Stowe, described in vol. 1, Press I. of this Catalogue, page 135.

Fol. 92. A Specimen of the Irish Bible written in 1138, in the Harleian, No. 1802, with the drawing prefixed. This MS. is described in *Rerum Hibern.* vol. 1. Prolegom. part ii.

Fol. 93, 94. Drawings from the Cotton MS. Cleopatra, c. 8, which is a very ancient copy of Prudentius's *Psychomachia*, with a Latin explanation in red letters, and a Saxon explanation in black. Prudentius lived in 405, and was one of the first Christian poets.

Fol. 95. Drawings from the Harleian MS. of the Gospels, No. 2820, with specimens of the writing.

Fol. 97. Specimens from the Gallican Psalter of the end of the 9th century, in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, O. 5. The form of Absolution in this MS. agrees with the present form of the Latin Church.

Fol. 98. Ditto from the Harleian MS. No. 2991, a Missal of the Church of Nivernois, written in the 9th century.

Several other specimens taken from MSS. of the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries follow, which are too numerous to be mentioned.

At fol. 107, 108, are Drawings from the Harleian MS. No. 603, which is a Psalter of S. Jerome's version, written about the time of King Edgar, with fac-similes also of the writing.

Fol. 109. Drawings and specimens of writing from the "Psalterium Triplex Latinum," &c. in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of the reign of King Stephen, with interlined Normanno-Saxon and Normanno-Gallican translations of that time, written and adorned with historical drawings by the Monk Edwin, and one of the finest MSS. of that age.

Fol. 111. A specimen of the writing of the Stowe MS. of venerable Bede, already described in this Collection, Press II. No. XXXVIII.

Fol. 112. Specimens of the drawings and writing of the Bodleian Terence, D. 17, a valuable MS. of the 12th century, which formerly belonged to the Monastery of S. Albans.

Fol. 113–116. Drawings and writing from Lambeth MSS. of the 13th and 14th centuries.

Fol. 117. Drawings and Illuminations from the Harleian MS. No. 1319.—This MS. contains a history of the latter part of the unfortunate King Richard II. beginning 25th April 1399, and ending with the delivering up of Isabel, the young Queen, to her father's, Charles VI. of France's Commissioners. This MS. was written by a French gentleman of distinction, who was in the King's suite during his troubles, and belonged formerly to the Library of the Duke de Maine. It appears that J. Stowe and Hollingshead borrowed from this author, without mentioning him. The Harleian MS. is quoted by Nicholson, fol. p. 81. The illuminations are in number 16, and are valuable not only for the exact display of the costume of that time, but also for finished portraits of some of the most eminent English characters of that age.

The 1st of these illuminations represents the author paying his respects to a knight, who (he tells us,) requested him to go with him to England, and with whom he accordingly went from Paris to London, and from thence to Ireland, to attend King Richard II. who had lately gone thither to subdue the Rebels of that Country. (2)

The 2d, at fol. 5 of the MS. represents King Richard with his forces in Ireland, conferring the order of Knighthood on the son of Henry Duke of Lancaster, then in banishment, but afterwards King Henry V.

The 3d, at fol. 7, represents Richard's army in great distress from want of provisions, relieved by the arrival of three ships, the soldiers running into the water with hands outstretched for bread, which some of them had not tasted for five days.

The 4th, at fol. 9. The Rebel O'More, whom the French author calls Mac-na-More, is represented advancing between two woods to meet the Earl of March, the King's Commander in Chief, upon which a conference ensues. The Irish are described as riding without saddles, stirrups, boots, &c. (3)

The 5th, at folio 12, represents King Richard, receiving intelligence that the Archbishop of Canterbury had been prevailed upon, to preach of the great wrongs done to Henry

(1) The famous interview between Richard II. and Charles VI. occurred between Guienes and Andres in October, 1396, when a peace or truce for twenty-nine years was concluded, and Richard received Isabel, Charles's eldest daughter, then seven years old, for his bride. The marriage was solemnized at Calais, but Richard lost his Crown and his life before Isabel reached the years of maturity.

(2) This must have been Castide. The best account of that expedition was written originally in French by him; and is given in English, in Harris's *Hibernica*, 8vo. Dublin, 1770. He was an eye witness, and well known to Froissart, who gives his verbal narrative in vol. 4, c. 84, of Johnes's translation, 4to. Lond. 1806, p. 426. Neither Nicholson nor Harris knew who the author of this Journal was, whom they call a French gentleman. See Note 2, next page. Froissart discloses the facts.

(3) Froissart's narrative agrees, *ib.* p. 431. "They wear no breeches, but only wrap themselves up in an "Irish cloak." *ib.*

Duke of Lancaster, and to produce a Papal Bull, promising Paradise to all that would aid him against his enemies. This Bull was a forgery.

The 6th, at fol. 14, represents King Richard disturbed by the above intelligence, and sending away the Earl of Salisbury, who is represented landing in Wales, and having the author of this book with him.

The 7th, at fol. 18. Richard having remained eighteen days in Ireland, after the Earl's departure, to the great ruin of his affairs, is here represented at sea on his return to England.⁽¹⁾

The 8th, at fol. 19. Richard having landed at Milford, disguises himself in a Priest's cowl, and is represented consulting with his friends at Conway. The principal persons present are the Earl of Salisbury, the Bishop (probably) of Carlisle, and the Dukes of Exeter and Surrey, whom the French author calls De Souldray.

The 9th, fol. 25. The King sends the Duke of Exeter and the Duke de Souldray to the Duke of Lancaster at Chester, to propose an accommodation, keeping with him only sixteen persons at Conway.

The 10th, at fol. 30. The Dukes of Exeter and "de Souldray," are introduced to the Duke of Lancaster, who is in mourning, probably for the death of his father the Duke of Gaunt. Henry detains Exeter, and imprisons De Souldray. N.B. This fact is misrepresented by Carte.

The 11th, fol. 37. Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, comes from Duke Henry to persuade Richard to go with him; he delivers that message on his knees, and offers to confirm by oath his promise that the differences between him and Lancaster shall be determined in Parliament.

The 12th, fol. 41. Percy confirms by a solemn oath, and by receiving the sacrament, the truth of his preceding message; and Richard consents to go with him.

The 13th, fol. 44. Approaching Chester, Richard sees soldiers stationed, and Percy, who had gone out before him, at their head. Alarmed at this, he offers to return, but is persuaded by Northumberland to take some refreshment, and to be escorted by him to Chester—This is misrepresented by Carte.

The 14th, fol. 50. On his arrival at Chester, he is courteously received by Lancaster; the Earl of Salisbury is on his right, the Bishop of Carlisle on his left.—The author, who was present, gives the substance of the conference.⁽²⁾

The originality of this MS. will sufficiently apologize for our having dwelt so long on its

(1) "Richard remained above nine months in Ireland. Only gentlemen and archers were employed in this expedition, there were with the King, 4000 Knights and Squires, and 30,000 archers.—(but) Ireland is one of the worst countries to make war in, for there are such impenetrable and extensive forests, &c. and the Irish fly to such narrow passes, it is impossible to follow them. Deserting the towns, they take refuge in the forests. When they find a favourable opportunity to attack, they fail not to seize it; and no man at arms, be he ever so well mounted, can overtake them, so light are they on foot. Sometimes they leap from the ground behind a horseman, and embrace the rider, (for they are very strong in their arms) so tightly, that he can no way get rid of them." Froissart. *ib.* p. 427.

(2) These facts will be found in Castide's Journal above mentioned, and in Froissart.

contents. A great many other fac-similes and drawings from MSS. of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, are given from the originals in this magnificent collection, which, to avoid prolixity, we must entirely omit: though their great importance to the science of Calligraphy must be obvious to every person who is conversant in that art. Amongst the fac-similes omitted in this account, those of the ancient Siglæ, in MSS. of the 8th and 9th centuries, and also of the forms of Arabic numerals as they were used in the 13th and 14th centuries, and of ancient musical notes, deserve particular attention.

No. CXVII, CXVIII.

“ASPILOGIA.”—2 vols. folio, paper.

The title of this work, as given in Mr. Anstis's hand on the first written page, is—“Joannis Anstis Arm. Fecialium Principis Aspiologia, sive de Iconibus, Scutariis Gentilitiis Commentarius, in quo, de tota Anglorum re Sigillaria, de insignibus, rebusque insignitis, ex Archetypis summa fide depictis, disseritur—Elegans et vivax, surdo licet opere sculptum, venerandæ antiquitatis monumentum. Auxit Thomas Astleius R. A. SS.”

The first volume consists of 267 written pages; the fac-similes of original seals amount to 247, and some of those originals now in this Library give ample testimony to the accuracy with which these fac-similes are executed. The first volume consists of two parts; the first of which, down to page 163, is entirely in Mr. Anstis's hand-writing: the second part, to the end, is partly in his, but chiefly in the hand of a writer employed by Mr. Astle to copy the originals which are here described.

The first begins with Mr. Anstis's remarks on the value of seals in general, as relating to heraldry, history, theology, &c. The best works on the subject, he says, are Mabillon *De re Diplom.* Du Fresne, Duchesne's Genealogical histories, Vredius *Sigilla Com. Flandriæ*, &c. but above all Horneccius *de Sigillis*.

The Documents which Mr. Anstis quotes in this work, to illustrate his positions relative to the use of seals, are very numerous, and the most select that can be supplied from the public records of the Kingdom, from the Norman and French Historians, from Royal Patents, Rolls of Parliament, &c. It is divided into thirteen chapters, the titles of which are—1. Shields in Seals. 2. Seals in other figures than shields. 3. Antiquity of Seals in England. 4. Authority and sanction of Seals. 5. Divers incidents to Seals. 6. Of double seals, counter seals, circumscriptions, and impresses. 7. Seals of the Crown. 8. Seals of the nobility. 9. Seals of Knights and private persons. 10. Seals of Ladies. 11. Seals of Ecclesiasticks. 12. Seals of Communities. 13. Seals of Officers.—After these Chapters, in which the several subjects are discussed with all the erudition of the indefatigable author, fac-similes are given in part ii. of various original Charters and other Instruments, having seals appendant, which illustrate the historical facts contained in part i. The fac-similes of seals in this part, amount, as has been said, to 247.

The first is a Seal appendant to a Deed of King Cnut's, which is given entirely in Dan-Saxon; the second is the Seal of Edgitha, Queen of Edward the Confessor; the third is from an original Deed of 1089, which is preserved in Worcester Church, appendant to a Deed of Bishop Wistan's, which is fairly transcribed in this MS. The subsequent Deeds and Seals are of later periods from the Conquest, they are coloured with the greatest accuracy to represent the originals, and Mr. Austin's remarks are in his own hand. The dates of several transactions in England during that period, the coat arms of several of our noble families, the successions of several of our Episcopal Sees and of the Abbots of England, may be ascertained by the aid of the Deeds and Seals in this volume. The Deeds that are copied from originals amount to 150.

Nor is the second of minor importance to the Historian and the Antiquary. It consists of 223 written pages, exclusive of a copious index, and containing 243 Deeds, and 646 fac-similes of seals, mostly coloured drawings, and executed with exquisite delicacy and diligence.

These are followed by fac-similes of the autographs of all our Kings from King Henry VI. inclusive, and then by a copious index to the whole. The following loose papers are placed at the end of this second volume, and numbered as follows :—

No. 1. An original Letter from Mr. Manning, compiler of the Saxon Dictionary, to Mr. Astle, dated Goldersham, 6th September, 1778. This letter proves that the MS. copy of Alfred's Will, No. III. in this Press, is in Mr. Manning's hand.

No. 2. A fac-simile of the Abbot of Waltham's Seal, A.D. 1253, with another of its Reverse.

No. 3. An impression of a seal appendant to a Grant by Heinrich del Temple, to Margaritta Abbess of Polesworth, the matrix of which is now in the Stowe Collection.

No. 4. A copy of that Grant, in Mr. Astle's hand, with an account of the Temple family.—The original Grant is amongst the original Temple Deeds in this Collection, as stated in this Document, in the hand-writing of George Marquess of Buckingham, (1)

No. 5. A fac-simile of the seal of Roger Earl of Chester, with a copy, in Mr. Astle's hand, of the original Deed to which it was appendant.

No. CXIX, CXX.

“ANTIQUE SEALS AND COINS.”—2 vols. *folio, paper.*

The books so lettered on their backs, are described thus on the title pages:—“Antiquities, “Coins, &c. discovered in Britain; also a collection of ancient Seals.”

The first fac-similes are of fragments of columns, urns, vases, sarcophagi, sepulchral monuments, tessellated pavements, hypocausts or sudatories, and baths; then coins, household gods, &c. from the reign of Antoninus Pius, down to the expulsion of the Romans from Britain.

(1) It is printed in Madox's Formulæ. The Seal is of green wax, impressed with an Eagle displayed, the Legend is “*celat secreta.*”

The Roman antiquities are followed by a fine collection of Saxon, Norman, and English coins and medals, engraved from the originals. The first English Coronation medal, the celebrated crown-piece of Charles II. 1663, by Thomas Simon, several Anglo-Gallic coins, coins of the Dukes of Brittany, Earls of Richmond, in Yorkshire, miscellaneous English, French, and foreign coins, and seals of various ages, many of which were never published, adorn the remainder of this volume; one of these is decyphered and explained in the hand-writing of Humphrey Wanley. No. LXXV. contains fac-similes of the seals of Irish Bishopricks, and of several English and Irish Abbots and Monasteries, neatly engraved.

In the second volume, the attention is attracted by Mr. Astle's original Drawing of the shrine of S. Ethelbert, to whom the Cathedral of Hereford is dedicated. The drawing is an exact representation of the shrine, composed of copper enamelled, lined with oak, supposed to be part of the floor whereon the murder was committed, on the day previous to that of his intended marriage with Elfrida Daughter of Offa, King of the Mercians, who was ordered to erect the Cathedral in expiation of that crime.

There are also accurate engraved fac-similes of the shrine of Croyland, or of the Reliquiary, representing the murder of the Abbots and Monks by the Danes, as related by Ingulf. This Reliquiary is of undoubted Saxon antiquity, having been made about the year 870. Fac-simile drawings of the Malnesbury Reliquiary follow, with an account of it in Mr. Astle's hand, stating that it once contained the relics of the Irish Saint Maildulf, the preceptor of Aldhelm, who, about the year 630, founded the Abbey of Maildulf'sbury. This Reliquiary is, however, a work of the 10th century. The chrystals on its top, commonly called "British beads," were worn by the Druids on solemn occasions, and afterwards served as ornaments to the shrines and reliquiaries of saints. The same kind of stones adorn the top of the Croyland Reliquiary, which is described in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 5, p. 579.

There are several fac-simile drawings in this volume which have never been published, as of Henry VIII, Sir Anthony Browne, and the Duke of Suffolke on horseback; several magnificent Seals of our Kings, Nobles, Abbots, Bishops, Corporations, Papal Bulls, Greek and Roman Coins, and Drawings of several antiquities of the middle ages, a fac-simile drawing of the Turkish Standard, taken by John Sobieski at Vienna, in 1683, and several French coins, with a Glossary of obsolete words from their legends, all too numerous to be detailed.

No. CXXI.

"ECTYPA VARIA, WITH MS. ADDITIONS."—*folio*.

This is a valuable copy of Hearne's Ectypa, Oxford, folio, 1737, and is placed here on account of its Manuscript notes and additions by Mr. Astle and others. This copy opens with a full-length Portrait of Hearne by Vertue; then the engraved title page dated 1737, the frontispiece to Sir Thomas More's Life, by Roper, printed by Hearne. The engraved fac-simile of Stunsfield tessellated pavement, described in the Preface to Leland's Itinerary, vol. 8, and an engraving of the Woodward

Shield, prefixed by Hearne to his edition of Dodwell de Parma Equestri. This shield, fourteen inches in diameter, weighs forty-five ounces avoirdupoise. On the concave are represented Rome ruined by the Gauls, the weighing of the gold, the arrival of Camillus, and the flight of the Gauls. The different opinions on the age of this shield may be seen in the Biographia, p. 4331.

A vast variety of engravings follow, with MS. references to the books wherein they are described, chiefly Hearne's editions. Some of these references and descriptions are in Hearne's own hand, and some are in the hand of George Marquess of Buckingham. They are chiefly seals, coins, inscriptions, some are of ancient MS. Charters, and Pedigrees.

No. CXXII.

"ECTYPA VARIA."—*folio, vol. 2d.*

This volume consists of a great number of engraved fac-similes, with many MS. additions and drawings, and is of the same size with the preceding. The title page describes it thus:—"Alphabets, specimens of ancient and modern writings, engravings of ancient Charters, &c."

The Oscan alphabet, at folio 4, is in Mr. Astle's hand, from the celebrated Oscan Inscription at Nola. Some of the specimens here given from ancient MSS. have, in several instances, been engraved for Mr. Astle's origin of writing; but there are many from Greek and Latin MSS. which have never been engraved, and several of the unpublished fac-similes are of the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. Here also are some of the Anglo-Norman Charters, from William I. inclusive, and some Charters of the Kings of Scotland, from the Rawlinson and Astle Collections, and from Le Neve's, with a fac-simile of Magna Charta preserved in the Cotton Library, also of Tallies in the Exchequer, of ancient Coat Arms, and Drawings from stained glass and ceilings, some of which have been destroyed by the great fire of London. Many other Antiquarian fragments too numerous to be mentioned, occur, (1) and the ancient Charters, of which very neat fac-similes are given, amount to 149.

No. CXXIII.

"ANTIQUARIAN EXTRACTS."—*quarto, paper.*

These are fac-similes of the original signatures of English Kings and Nobles of the 15th and 16th centuries, most of which have been published, some in the "European Magazine," for June, 1790, p. 421 and 423, and others in the "British Autography," Lond. 4to. by J. Thane.

(1) Amongst the curiosities in this MS. is "the Life of John Cox who was born without hands, in 1684, "written by himself;" and several specimens of hand writing, by Englishmen, in Greek, Latin, and English, as beautiful as any copper-plate.

No. CXXIV.

“ INSCRIPTIONES ANTIQUÆ.”—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages of this valuable MS. are 544, all most beautifully transcribed from originals, and ornamented in various coloured inks, by an Italian Artist and Antiquary of the 16th or 17th century.

It begins with a fac-simile, in nine pages, of a fragment of an ancient Roman Calendar discovered at Rome. The first six pages contain drawings of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, from a “Lapis quadratus in Domo illor de la Valle.” (1) The Attributes and Pagan festivals of each month are mentioned under the signs, and after these general descriptions, the detailed account of each day’s calendar follows; but only two months, August and September, remain.

Innumerable ancient Inscriptions follow, which have been collected from various marbles found in Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, Spain, and Gaul, all copied with the greatest neatness and accuracy. The whole concludes with Fabius Victor’s Description of the fourteen “Regiones” of Rome, and with explanations of the Sigle, or abbreviations used in Roman inscriptions, which have been abundantly decyphered in the form of a Dictionary, by Walther, Ursati, and others.

No. CXXV.

“ ETRUSCAN ANTIQUITIES.”—*quarto, paper.*

This thin quarto, neatly bound in morocco, is of Mr. Astle’s Collection, and contains Inscriptions, Drawings of Alphabets, and extracts from Passari, Amaduzzi, and other writers on the Antiquities of the ancient Etruscans. The “Alphabetum veterum Etruscorum,” from the Eugubian marbles, with a hymn to Jupiter in the Etruscan language translated into English on opposite pages, are well worthy the attention of the learned. Livy says, l. 26, that the ancient hymns to the gods of Italy were extant in his time, but written in an obsolete language. Bourguet and Gori shew the affinity between the Pelasgian and ancient Greek. Much may be seen on this subject in the first volumes of the Acts of the Academy of Cortona. A copy of the “Inscriptio Sigea” is added to the contents of this MS.

No. CXXVI.

“ INSCRIPTIONES ANTIQUÆ.”—*quarto, paper.*

This is a Collection of Tracts in print and MS. on Inscriptions and other subjects relating to antiquities, and contains some original Letters and Essays of Mr. Ames’s, and of others in the following order:—

(1) Sic in Archetypo.

1. IEEION sive Isidis Delubrum reseratum, &c. anonymous, addressed to Mr. James West, and marked with a pen as the work of J. Ward. The printed pages are 8, not dated.
2. A printed specimen of Mr. Morland's Phrase Dictionary, Latin and English, 12 pages.
3. M. Ames to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, original, dated 24th March, 1741.
4. S. Pegge to ditto, 30th November, 1741, original.
5. An ancient Latin Inscription on a small square stone, under the North window on the inside of the Chancel of Porling Church, taken A.D. 1741.—See Kennet's Parochial Antiq. p. 609.
6. Inscription on a stone in the Steeple of S. George's Church in Southwark, taken in 1733.
7. Mr. Ames to Mr. Lewis, 3d October, 1733, original.
8. Two Arabic Inscriptions.
9. Inscriptions on a round marble pillar brought from the ruins of Alexandria, anno 1726, and drawn by John Ames, 1730, with a translation from the *Gama*, or Dialect of the Country.
10. A Draught of Eddy-Stone Light-house, 1729, with a Receipt for duty paid by a passing ship to Trinity-House, original.
11. Mr. Ames to Mr. Lewis, 8th February, 1737, original.
12. Engraved fac-similes of old seals found about Canterbury.
13. Engraved View of the Chapel of All Saints, Birchington.
14. Original Drawings of silver coins found at Reculver, in Kent.
15. Original Drawings of urns found in the Tumuli or Barrowes on the Downs near Chartham.
16. More Chartham Antiquities, and others found in the Isle of Tenet, in July 1730, nine pages, of which six are in folio.
17. Engraved fac-similes of the Seal of Tutbury Priory in Staffordshire, taken from the Deed of Surrender of the said Monastery, now in the Augmentation Office.
18. A Drawing of a Seal of one of the Edwards.
19. Engraved fac-similes of the Seal of the Abbey of Beck, with the date of the Deed, (1253,) to which it is appendant.
20. Engraved fac-simile of an ancient Roman Seal.
21. Antiquity, form, and power, of the Japhetan, or first general characters of Europe, in the hand-writing of Dr. Parsons, author of the Remains of Japhet.

No. CXXVII.

“ ARCHAISMUS GRAPHICUS.”—*quarto, paper.*

The title page describes this MS. in these words :—*Archaismus Graphicus ab. Hen. Spelmanno “conscriptus ad usum filiorum suorum, anno Dom. 1606.”* The written pages are 176.—At the end of the title page are the words—“*Liber Ricardi Symonds,*” but that it was Royal

property before, appears from James the First's Arms, stamped in gold on both sides of the cover.

The author of "The Life of Sir H. Spelman," which is prefixed to his English works in folio, Lond. 1723, mentions the MS. work now before us, in these words:—"He also drew up a scheme of the Abbreviations, and such other obsolete forms of writing, as occur in our ancient MSS. to facilitate the reading of ancient books and records."—There are several copies in MS. as one in the Bodleian Library, another in the Library of the late Dr. Plot, a third in the possession of Mr. Henry Worsley, heretofore of Lincoln's Inn, and it is probable there may be more of them abroad in other hands.

The value of the MS. copy before us consists in its being coeval with the author, and apparently in his own hand. It appears that, on Sir Henry's death in 1641, his papers became the property of Sir John Spelman, his eldest son, after whose death they fell into the hands of Sir Ralph Whitfield, as in Wheloc's Preface to Bede. Mr. Jeremiah Stephens, who was Trustee to Sir John's Will, published some of Sir Henry's posthumous works; (1) but the "Archaismus" does not appear amongst them. It has, however, been printed, whether from a good copy or not, we cannot at present ascertain. Nasmith mentions a MS. copy in 4to. in the Cambridge Library, No. 238. In the Harleian is "Henrici Spelmani Palaiographia, cum additionibus Johannis Covelli, Liber Chartaceus de abbreviationibus in MSS. Latinis," No. 3929, and in the same Library, No. 6353, we find a copy of the work now before us, described thus—"Abbreviationes MSS. Latinorum ab Henrico Spelmanno collectæ, ordine Alphabetico. Ad finem—Finis Archaici Graphici ab Henr. Spelman conscripti, in usum filiorum suorum, A.D. 1606." We have already mentioned in the first volume of this work, John Caravalla's "Lexicon Diplomaticum Græcum." Spelman's proceeds in explaining the Abbreviations of Latin MSS. as Caravalla does in explaining those of the Greek. To both may be added with great advantage Waltheri "Lexicon Diplomaticum," Folio, Gottingæ, 1747, and Ursati "Notarum Latinarum Explicationes," 8vo, Paris, 1723.—There is no subject that requires to be treated with more caution, or more profound erudition than that of ascertaining the ages of MSS. by their writing alone, and there is no Dictionary more wanting than a copious edition of Dom-de-Vaine's Dictionnaire Diplomatique united with Walther, Spelman, and Ursati, for the purpose of ascertaining the origins and ages of abbreviations.

(1) Amongst these the History of Sacrilege, and the second volume of his Councils, the greatest part of which were destroyed by the fire of London. See Gibson's Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ, 1698, and Nicholson, Engl. Hist. Libr. part ii. p. 36, White Kennet's Life of Somner, Oxford, 1698, p. 39, and Gibson's Life of Spelman.

No. CXXVIII.

“ANTIQUARY COLLECTIONS BY FR. TATE.”—*quarto, paper.*

The leaves are numbered 207, or pages 414, but several of these are blanks.—With respect to Mr. Tate, the following obituary occurs in Vince's Northampton, No. 113, page 328:—
“Franciscus Tate, de Medio Templo Londini, J. C. obiit 15 Nov. 1616: (1)

This MS. contains Antiquarian Discourses delivered probably in the Society of Antiquaries, of which Dr. Smith gives an account in his Life of Sir Robert Cotton, p. viii and ix. A Catalogue of the members of that Society, is inserted in Mr. Tate's hand, on the first written leaf, side *b*. (2) The following Catalogue of Antiquarian Discussions in this volume will give a sufficient idea of its contents:—

Fol. 3. Of the Antiquity of Seals.

4. Of the origin, &c. of Dukes.

5. Antiquity of the word Sterling.

6. Ditto of Marquesses, and manner of their creation.

8. Ditto of Earls in England.

10. Ditto of sealing with arms in England.

13. Ditto of Viscounts, and manner of their creation.

14. Ditto of Barons, and their privileges, and meaning and origin of the name.

21. Antiquity and diversity of tenures in England.—Page 27. Ditto of Knights.

30. Ditto of Serjeants at Law.—Page 34. Ditto of Esquire, and its meaning.

36. Antiquity, Etymology, and Privileges, of the Gentry of England.

37. Etymology, original erection and Jurisdiction of Counties Palatines in England.

40. Antiquity and Etymology of Honours and Manors.

47. Ditto of Privilege, of Sanctuary.

51. Ditto of Privileges of Cities in England, and what shall be called a City.

56. Antiquity, Etymology, and Privileges of Castles.

60. Ditto of Towns.—Page 65. Ditto of Parishes.

70. Antiquity, Etymology, and variety of dimensions of land in England.

73. Antiquity, services, and duties appertaining to Knight's Fees.

78. Antiquity, variety, and ceremonies of Funerals.

86. Ditto of Tombs and Monuments in England.—Page 90. Ditto of Epitaphs.

92. Ditto of Mottos under arms, and the reason thereof.

96. Ditto of Lawful Combats in England, and their ceremonies.

109. Description of the Dukè of Rutland's funeral, A.D. 1587.

(1) A further account of Mr. Tate will be found in Selden's Preface to Hingham, and in the *Archæologia of London*, vol. 1, Introduction.

(2) Printed in the *Archæologia*, *ibid.* and in Kippis's *Biographia*, name Selden.

Page 138. Petitiones coram Dno Rege ad Parliam: 18. Edwardi I. relating to Forests.

160, *b*. De Parlamento apud, Lond. 20. Edwardi I.

165, *b*. Placita coram Rege ad Parliam. 21. Edwardi I.

172. Placita in Parliamentis, 28. 29. 30. Edwardi I.

175. De Parlamento in Termino Paschali, 21. Edwardi I.

178. Placita coram Rege in Parl. 21. 22. 33. Edwardi I.

181. Parliamentum, 33. Edwardi I.

188. Parliamentum apud Karliol, 35. Edwardi I.—Other articles are blended with these, as—
Abstractus Releviorum Tenentium Dñi Regis in diversis Comitatibus Angliæ, temporibus Edw. 1^a. 2^a. 3^a. nuper Regum Angliæ, et aliorum Regum, being accounts of Tenures by different Serjeanties throughout all England.

Instructions for delivering the Garter to the Duke of Urbino, folio 115.

Fees paid for the Installation of the French King, folio 118.

Orders for the length and breadth of the Banners made by Henry VIII. at the Installation of the Duke of Richmond, and for Masses for Knights of the Garter. (1)

No. CXXIX, CXXX.

“ANTIQUITIES.”—2 vols. quarto.

The first of these volumes consists of 337, the second of 400 written pages, being the original Drawings, collected by Mr. Anstis, of the Antiquities of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.—The title prefixed to the first volume is “*Imagines, seu figuræ variarum Inscriptionum, præcipue sepulchralium, Lapidum in orbis dispositorum, substructionum, quas Wallice Kromlech et Kistvean nominant, Cipporum, quos cruces dicimus, Castrorum, seu Castrametationum antiquarum in Anglia, Scotia, et Hibernia, cura Johannis Anstis Ffecialium Principis, cognomento Garter, delineatæ, et ob oculos positæ, Volumen primum.*” (unpublished.)—These volumes are the more valuable, as many of the Monuments and ruins described in them have been destroyed since they were compiled.

The first volume contains 168 Drawings, chiefly of sepulchral monuments, both Pagan and Christian, in England and Wales. Those of Scotland and Ireland follow in the second volume. The Druidical monuments consist of upright stones, Carnes, Cromlecs, Cist-veans, Rocking stones, Tolmen, Rock basons, and circular or oval Temples,—The Carnes have been already mentioned

(1) Mr. Tate was Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and is praised by Selden as “*multijugæ eruditionis et vetustatis peritissimus.*” Preface to Hingham. He was one of the Welch Judges, “a great Lawyer, says Hearne, as well as Antiquary, and of exquisite skill in the Saxon Tongue.” Hearne’s Preface to *Curious Discourses*, p. cxxi. His opinions about Parliaments were printed with those of others in 1658. His *Discourse on Knights made by Abbots*, was published by Hearne, *ib.* p. 138, and in the edition of 1775, vol. 1, p. 84. He died 15th November, 1616. Ath. Oxon. I. 409.

in our first volume. They were heaps of stones, accumulated in high or conspicuous places, in a conical form, a flat stone crowning the Apex, on which sacred fires were kindled, at the Equinoxes and Solstices. The domestic fires being previously extinguished, were all rekindled from the sacred fires of the Carnes.⁽¹⁾ The *Kist Veans*, are described by Borlace, in his Cornwall, as Sepulchral Monuments, by Rowland, as Altars. The name imports a Holy Chest. The Rock Basins, were artificial cavities, cut in the surfaces of rocks for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting rain water for Ablutions. See Hayman Rooke's Dissertations, published in the *Archæologia*.

Rocking stones were huge stones exactly poised on a point, so as to be easily caused to vibrate, if touched at a certain place. These might have been intended to impose on the Druidic Votaries, a belief of absolution or of condemnation, as might best suit the power of their Priesthood, and tend to render it absolute and incontrollable.

The *Crom-ec*, as the word imports, was the inclined stone, on which the human sacrifices were offered. These were huge broad flattish stones, laid horizontally on erect unhewn pillars, and leaning with a gentle declivity, by which the blood of the victim streamed off. That of Brennanstown, near Dublin, which has never been described, inclines Eastward, and has a channel chiseled lengthways into the flat surface, for conveying the blood Eastward. This flat stone is seventeen feet an and half in length, and is supported so as to form a roof to a square temple underneath, which is six feet high, and seventeen feet by seven in length, having an avenue marked by upright stones leading to its entrance from the East.

The word "Tolman" is a Corruption of "*Pol-vean*," or the Holy Hole. This was a hole cut through a large orbicular stone, to which miraculous virtues were ascribed by the Druidical religion. It was supposed that whatever passed through this aperture was sanctified by its touch. A perforated rock of this kind at Bombay is held in such veneration by the Gentoos, that a passage through it is considered as an absolution from all sins. In the great Scelig Island, on the coast of Kerry, another of these sacred holes is still in high estimation; it has been described, together with several of the Druidic usages yet practised in Ireland, in the 4th Letter of a work intitled "*Columbanus ad Hibernos*."—In all parts of the British Islands where these monuments are found, the common people, of whatever religious description they may be, retain a traditional reverence for them, without being able to assign any other reason than that they learned this superstition from the example of their ancestors.

(1) See our Index to vol. 1. words Carne, Grian, Druid.

No. CXXXI.

“SIGILLA IN OFFICIO DUCATUS LANCASTRIÆ.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 85, including an Index at the end. The whole derives considerable value from its being in the hand-writing of the accurate, erudite, and indefatigable Mr. Anstis. It contains a detailed Catalogue of ancient Seals, Deeds, and Charters, preserved in ninety-three different boxes in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the first of which are the original Grants from the Crown, with their Seals.

No. CXXXII.

“COLLECTANEA.”—*quarto, paper.*

This MS. contains a great variety of Extracts from Registers, Charters, Obituaries, Inscriptions, &c. chiefly in Mr. Rowe Mores's hand; and appears to have been his common-place book, compiled about the year 1748, which is the last of all its dates. The contents are mostly Monastic and Biographical. At page 223, some valuable observations occur on Wharton's Dissertation “De duobus Ælfricis.” From page 360 to 370, are two of Athelstan's Charters translated into old quaint English verse of the 14th century. The originals are quoted in Dugdale's Monasticon, t. 1, p. 171—172.—This MS. concludes with extracts from Trevisa's version of Higden's Polychronicon, A.D. 1387, and from Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. 2, p. 694.

END OF PRESS III.

PART III.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MSS.—PRESS IV.

No. I.

“TERRARIUM DE EAST CARLETON.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 518, exclusive of an Index at the end. On the inside cover is the autograph of the learned Antiquary Thomas Martin, who states that he received it from Mr. John Le Gry's of Norwich, in 1729.—It contains a minutely detailed Terrier of the lands of East Carleton in the County of Norfolk, with the denominations, measurements, and rentals, all written in the reign of Elizabeth, 1571. It is all in one hand, and is a very curious statistical account of that time.

No. II.

“TAXATIO COM. NORFOLCIENSIS.”—*octavo, paper.*

The Royal arms are stamped in gold on both sides of the cover of this MS. and the letters *J. R.* on the back, indicate that it was once the property of James I. the writing being of that time. It is of Mr. Astle's Collection, whose autograph attests its descent.

The written pages are 425.—The following title, on the first written page, sufficiently describes the contents:—“*Liber generalis taxationum, tam temporalium quam Spiritualium in Com. Norfolk, pro auxilio leavando anno 3tio Henrici IV. ad maritandam Blanchiam filiam suam primogenitam, in ordine Alphabetico.*”—Every landed property in the County of Norfolk is mentioned alphabetically in this volume, with the rates which were on this occasion annexed to each. The County is divided into Hundreds, which are sub-divided into Towns and Villages. Two articles are inserted at the end, the first intitled “A Contribution towards a Muster of the trained bands of the County of Norfolk:” this article is of the year 1609. The other, in a

more recent hand, is intitled "An account of Arms found in the late Abbey of Thetford." Rapin refers the subsidy for the marriage of the Princess Blanche to the year 1402, and says that Henry raised it without the intervention of Parliament. But Tindal maintains that he levied it by virtue, and in consequence of an Act made in the 25th of Edward III. which empowered the King to levy a reasonable subsidy to marry his eldest daughter, and that he raised it according to the rate set down in that Act. That is, he took from every Knight's fee immediately holden of the King 20s. and the same sum from every 20l. in land, immediately holden of the King, in Socage, as in the Statutes, and in Rymer's *Fœdera*. tom. 8, p. 232.

In those ages the King's payments were called Danegelt, Aid, Donum, Assisa, Scutage, Tallage, 15ths, and 20ths, from the French, "Quinzieme," and "Vintisme." Three sorts of Aids were due of common right, the first to make the King's eldest son a knight, the second to marry his eldest daughter, the third to ransom his person. These Aids were payable by all who held of the King in Capite. More ample accounts of them will be found in Madox's History of the Exchequer, which will serve as a Commentary on this MS.

No. III.

"NORWICH DOMESDAY."—*square folio, paper.*

The written pages are 31. The writing is all in the hand of Mr. Searle, who describes this MS. in the title page thus:—"Liber taxacionum, ex antiquissimo Libro qui communiter, vereque vocatur Doome Booke, Ecclesiæ Cathedrali S. Sanctæ Trinitatis Norvicensis pertinente, transcripta, nec non alia quoad Lynne Regis Com. Norf. ex aliis libris eandem Ecclesiam Cathedrali concernentibus, fideliter, et memoriæ ergo collecta, per Thomam. Searle, Notarium publicum."

The initials of Thomas Martin, on the inside cover, indicate that this MS. was of his Collection. It specifies the four Archdeaconries and forty-five Deaneries of the Diocese of Norwich, the order in which the Pentecost Processions were made by all the Parochial Churches to the Mother Church of Norwich, and the rates by which each were taxed for its maintenance. This is one of the few Taxation books of the "Ecclesiæ Matrices," which have escaped the ravages of time.

No. IV.

"NORWICH STATUTES."—*folio, paper, original.*

The written pages of this MS. are 50. The writing of the greatest part is of the reign of Elizabeth. The following title is prefixed in Mr. Astle's hand:—"The Statutes of Norwich

" Cathedral given in English, and also in Latin, by Queen Elizabeth. An original, corrected " by the hand of " Here is a blank to be filled up, probably with the name of Matthew Parker, who was the person principally employed by the Queen on such occasions. Mr. Martin adds, " I have a fair transcript of these sheets by Mr. Blomefield."

Both the original and the transcript by Mr. Blomefield, are bound up in this MS. the former in twenty-eight pages folio, the latter in twenty-two.

No. V.

" TERRARIUM PRIORATUS NORWICI."—*folio, parchment, original.*

The written pages of this MS. are 228. The inside cover is marked with the autograph of Thomas Martin, from whose collection this MS. passed, as the preceding number, to Mr. Astle's. It contains the rental of the Priory of Norwich, from the lands and Villages of Hindringham, Hildovestone, Neutone, Troun, Etone, Taverham, Elnham, Catton, Grange Monachorum, Plumstede, Heylesden, and Martham. The names of the proprietors, the number of acres belonging to each, and the rates or rentals are carefully inserted. The writing is in the heavy Gothic law style of the 15th century. In the antiquated phraseology of this MS. there is much to engage the industry of Philologists. At folio 1, for instance, we observe " solvit SSarngonel," fol. 5, " motrode," and " altilæ," also " Lanceti dicunt quod omnes bidentes doy debent jacere " in falda Domini."—Fol. 10. " Lancetagium."—Fol. 28. " Panes qui dicuntur Billgugs."—Fol. 35. " Falcaco, Ligaco, et unaco, cujuslibet acre valet vii.d." &c. At folio 27 is a Deed of Ingulphus's, dated 1119, when he was Prior of that Monastery.

No. VI.

" NORWICH."—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 138, written about the year 1640. The following notice is prefixed in the hand-writing of the learned Th. Martin:—" Collections relating to the Bishoprick " and Diocese of Norwich, with other Miscellanies interspersed, T.M.—Hic liber vocatur " Carleton."—This book seems to have been written by Richard Peade, Notary Publick, and Register of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, Proctor of the Consistory Court of Norwich, and Notary Public, who had a son named Michael Peade, one of the Patentees of the Registership of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, in 1634, as at fol. 34 and 36 of this MS. Amongst a great variety of Miscellaneous articles relating to the Bishoprick and Deanery of Norwich, are these :

Fol. 4. Value of the Bishoprick and four Arch-Deaconries of Norwich.

Fol. 5. The Act 27th Henry VIII. concerning the Bishoprick.—Of the Consistory Court.—Of the Patentees of the Registership.—Of the Arch-Deaconry of Sudbury.

Fol. 12. Bull of Pope Honorius to Magdalen Hospital.

Fol. 13. Bishop's Letters Patent for Lynn Jurisdiction, confirmed by Dean and Chapter.

Fol. 17. Letters Patents of the Office of Register.

Fol. 29. Protection of the Clergy, from Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*.

Fol. 37. *Quæstiones Magistri Carew Archidiaconi Norwic. cum Responsionibus*.

Fol. 46. Letter from the Scots to the French King in 1640.

No. VII.

“BABINGLEY, 1610.”—*folio, paper, original.*

The written pages of this MS. are 78, containing an Inventory of lands held in Babingley, Woolterton, and Sandringham, in Com. Norfolk, as rated and rented in the reign of James I. and in the years 1610 and 1611. Mr. Astle's hand-writing on the inside cover, shews that this MS. belonged to his Collection.

No. VIII.

“CAMBRIDGESHIRE, AND THE COUNTIES ADJOINING.”—*quarto,*

This is an Itinerary of 137 pages, 4to, in the hand-writing of the celebrated Mr. Stukley. The Drawings of various Antiquities in Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk, are twenty-four. The measurements are from actual Survey, and though the Drawings are mere sketches with a pen and common ink, they are not to be despised, as they appear to be accurate, the author aiming in all his works rather at accuracy than at elegance.

No. IX.—XIV.

“COLCHESTER.”—*6 vols. quarto, paper.*

These volumes are all in the hand writing of Mr. Morant, and contain his Collections for a History of Colchester. The first consists of 196 written pages, and is thus described in the title page:—“Collections relating to Colchester, particularly Constantine and his birth place, (1)

(1) This Article contains Gale's Letters on that subject.

“ the Colchester Chronicle, the Castle, S. Botolph’s, Crouched Friars, Grey Friars, S. Mary Magdalen’s Hospital, the Chantries, Lights, Livings, Benefactions, Free School.”

Copies from originals relating to these subjects, in the hand-writing of Mr. Morant, must ever be considered of great importance to the Historian of Colchester.—The second volume, consisting of 193 written pages, contains Charters from the reign of Richard I. to the Revolution, with the various Petitions and Remonstrances of the City of Colchester on the subject of its ancient Privileges to 1719.—The third consists of 167 written pages, containing a continuation of the same subjects down to 1728, when these volumes were compiled. This third volume relates chiefly to the government of the town, its Elections, Leases, Liberties, Freemen, Officers, Courts, Foreigners, Fines, Maintenance of Ministers, Addresses, Parliamentary Affairs, all in the same hand, and from originals, by Mr. Morant. (1)

At the end of this volume are nine pages, 4to. of a “ Dissertation on the Antiquity of Colchester, by the Rev. Mr. Anthony Holbrook, Rector of Waltham Parva, and Pandfield,” in Mr. Holbrook’s hand.

The 4th, 5th, and 6th volumes are lettered on the back, “ S. John’s Abbey,” as they relate to the History of that Church. Of these, the first opens with an original Letter from the learned Dr. Birch to Mr. Morant, dated London, 1st October, 1748, relative to two Colchester Registers on vellum, which is followed by an Index, in Mr. Morant’s hand, to the contents of the original Register book, in the possession of the honourable Philip Yorke. The written pages of this Index to that Register are 171. The next volume, the 13th in this Press, consists of 178 pages, intitled “ Particulars of some, or most of the Revenues of S. John’s Abbey, Colchester, from the two original Registers, or Ledger books of that Abbey, lent me by the “ Honourable Philip Yorke, Esq.” These two volumes are the Registers written on vellum, which are mentioned in Dr. Birch’s Letter to Morant, which is prefixed to the preceding volume of this Collection.—The third volume of this account of S. John’s Abbey consists of 121 written pages, and contains the remaining Documents relating to the Property and Privileges of S. John’s Abbey, down to the 28th of Henry VIII.

This Abbey was founded by Eudo, Dapifer, or Steward to William the Conqueror, who also built the Castle of Colchester, the Moot Hall, and the ancient house opposite to it, in which is the celebrated date 1090, in Arabic figures, which has so much exercised the ingenuity of the learned.

(1) Two hundred copies only of Morant’s Colchester were printed in 1748, as stated in Nichols’s *Anecdotes of Bowyer*.—The second edition came out in 1768. He died in 1770. His *Essex*, in two vols. folio, was published London, 1768. The Documents now before us are more copious than those in print.

No. XV.

“ COLCHESTER—ST. JOHN’S ABBEY.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 102, the hand-writing of the first 38 pages is Mr. Morant’s, the remainder is of the reign of Elizabeth, containing Deeds of the 6th and 7th of Henry IV.—The whole may be considered as a transcript of a Chartulary of that Abbey, containing copies of its Deeds and Evidences from the reign of Henry I, which have been collated with the originals by the above learned Historian of Essex, and are mostly in his own hand.

The following Documents, collected from some loose papers of Mr. Morant’s, and numbered from 1 to 5, have been placed at the end of this MS.—1. Two sheets of parchment, containing ancient Grants by the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, to Coln Abbey.—2. A return of Members elected in Parliament for Colchester, by the Common Council of that town, anno 1 Elizabethæ, one sheet, transcribed from the original by Mr. Morant. 3. An account of Representatives in Parliament for Colchester, from the reign of Henry III. imperfect. 4. One folio, same hand, same subject, not paged. 5. Eight pages in 4to. in the same hand, and an original Letter from Mr. Morant to Abraham Farley, Esq. who transcribed the book of Domesday for the press. This letter is dated 17th Octob. 1768.

No. XVI.

“ COLCHESTER.”—*small folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. which is also of Mr. Morant’s Collection, are 126, containing—

1. The original Committee Book of Colchester, from 1644 to 1651.
2. “ Inrollments of Accounts, Indentures, &c. for Colchester, before Commissioners, from 1644 to 1663.
3. “ The names of those that payed Fynes in Head-Ward and North-Ward, upon the surrender of Colchester.”
4. “ Petition of the Dutch Congregation for an abatement of their fine on said occasion, 1648.”
5. The names of those of the Dutch Congregation who paid fines, their petitions not being hearkened to.—These four Articles are transcripts from originals in Mr. Morant’s hand.
6. “ List of the poor sufferers in the siege, among whom a distribution was made of the 2000*l.* returned by the Lord Fairfax.”—This List is the original, but the title is inserted in Mr. Morant’s hand.
7. “ The oaths of the bearers and searchers of the Plague at Colchester in 1665.”
8. Revenues of Colchester, from 1682 to 1683.

No. XVII, XVIII, XIX,—XX.

“ COLCHESTER.”—3 vols. oblong folio, paper, original.

These three volumes contain the rates of taxation of Colchester in the reigns of Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Elizabeth, in the hand-writing of the Collectors pro tempore. No. 17 is in the hand of John Maynard, who was Collector when this work was compiled. The title prefixed to the first is in that Collector's hand, thus:—

“ Colchester—Compotus Johannis Maynard Camerarii Ville Colchester predicte de omnibus et singulis Redditibus, firmis, et aliis proficuis quibuscumque Aulæ communitatis Villæ illius a festo S. Michaelis Arch. anno D. 1548, regnique Dni Edwardi VI. secundo, &c. per unum integrum, &c.” The written pages of this first volume are 110.

The second volume consists of 303 written pages, and contains various Assessments, Aids, Rates of Taxation, all in one hand of the reign of Henry VII. The title is in the same hand with the text:—“ Assisæ pro Expensis Burgensium Parliamenti, anno R. Henrici VII decimonono,” &c.

2. The next Article relates to Aids levied for a new Crane at the Hyth, 11th Henry VII.

3. Aid for amending the Haven at the Hyth, anno 3tio. Edward VI.—Then follow various taxations to the end of the volume.

The third of these volumes, which is the 19th in this Press, consists of 229 written pages, and contains original assessments from the reign of Edward VI. inclusive, to 1562, in the hand-writing of the Collectors, with accounts of armour bought, and belonging to the four Wards of Colchester, in the reign of Henry VII.

No. XX.

“ COLCHESTER.”—folio, paper, original.

The written pages of this MS. are 252. The following title is prefixed in Mr. Morant's hand:—“ Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for the speedy raising and levying of money for the maintenance of the army raised by the Parliament, and other great affairs of the Commonwealth, by a weekly assessment upon the Cities of London, and Westminster, and every County and City of the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, 4th March, 164 $\frac{2}{3}$.”

By this ordinance Essex was charged 1125*l.* per week. The MS. now before us gives the rates and returns for Colchester, being the originals from the date of that ordinance to the Restoration.

The following loose papers, numbered from No. 1 to No. 12, are placed at the end:—

1. Original Order to the high Collectors of Colchester, 30th March, 1644.
2. Ditto of 6th of January, 1651.—Both these orders are signed by the Parliament Commissioners sitting at Chelmsford.

3. Ditto, of same date, signed by Cornelius Wharton.
4. Letter from the above Commissioners to the Mayor of Colchester, 23d December, 1652, autographs and seal perfect.
5. Ditto to ditto, 29th June, 1654, original signatures and seal perfect.
6. Ditto to ditto, Chelmsford, 6th February, 1653, original signatures perfect.
7. Ditto to ditto, Chelmsford, 26th June, 1655, original signatures and seal perfect.
8. An Order of Council, signed He: Lawrence, 4th December, 1655, relating to Essex Assessment.
9. Order of a Committee of Lords and Commons relative to Colchester Arrears, 11th November, 1643.
10. The Commissioners at Chelmsford to the Mayor of Colchester, April 27th, 1644, original.
11. A Presentment of the Arrears of the first three months' Assessment of Colchester, 26th July, 1644, original.
12. Names of the Colchester Collectors, and the sums they are to pay, 1642.

No. XXI.

“ COLCHESTER.”—*folio, paper, original.*

The following notes are prefixed to this MS. in the hand-writing of Mr. Morant:—“ In the 18th of Edward I. a Fifteenth for the share of Colchester amounted to 34*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*” He then gives the title thus:—“ Taxation for subsidies, shewing the manner how they used to be assessed. The first was in the reign of King Henry VIII. but is not quite perfect (in this book;) the next were in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the last in the 15th of Charles II.”

The first part of this MS. relating to Henry VIIIth's taxations, consists of 39 leaves. The second, relating to Elizabeth's, begins at folio 40, from the words “ Assess. Subsidii xviii Eliz.”—The title is “ Colchester vi Junii, 1576, the taxation of the fyrst payment of the subseyde graunted in the Parliament holden at Westminster in the 18th yeare of the reigne of our Sov. Ladye Eliz.” This second part consists of seventy-one written leaves in the same hand, on the last of which are the words “ Ex: per me Willelmum.”

The third part follows, in a more recent hand of 1660; and some loose papers which have been collected from scattered fragments of Mr. Morant's, are placed at the end, in the following order:—

1. Three leaves of the Assessment of Colchester after the Restoration.
2. A Rate made 8th May, 1651, for the collecting of two moneth's Assessment for the use of the Parliament, according to an Act for raising 120,000*l.* per mensem.—Two sheets contemporary.
3. A rate made 16th Feb. 1662.
4. A Rate made for 1610–11, one leaf imperfect.
5. Nine original Receipts for Assessed taxes paid at Colchester in 1660, 1691, and 1692.

No. XXII.

“ COLCHESTER CHARTER.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 67.—The writing is a fair transcript from the original, granted by William and Mary, in Latin. After the Revolution, Colchester was restored to its ancient liberties; and upon the Attorney General's Report of undue measures, taken about a pretended surrender of the Charter in 1648, William and Mary, by Letters Patents of 1693, reciting word for word King Charles II'd's Charter, renewed and confirmed it by the Document now before us. Morant states in a note, that it was lost, and lay dormant from 1741 to 1763, when a new one, or Renewal, passed the great Seal.

No. XXIII.

“ COLCHESTER.”—*folio, paper, original.*

The original pages of this MS. are 96, to which the following particulars are prefixed, in Mr. Morant's hand. “ A very curious and valuable account of the lands in each of the Parishes in Colchester, taken in the years 1595 and 1599, in order to fix the proportion which this town was to pay towards the Composition of provisions for the Queen's household. The account for 1595 was upon a file, and that for 1599 in a little bundle, and both came into my hands among the papers given me by Richard Bacon, Esq. which papers had formerly been in the possession of Thomas Glascocke, Town Clerk. They were bound up together as they now are, in August, 1750, by the direction and at the charge of Philip Morant.”

The first Article is a Letter to the Bayliffe of the Burrowe of Colchester, signed John Petre and H. Maynard, and dated 18th February 1609, relative to composition service of that year.—Nineteen documents follow relating to the composition service of 1595, and twenty-three relating to 1599.

No. XXIV.

“ ESSEX.”—*quarto, paper.*

The title on the first page of this MS. is “ Tabula Alphabetica Inquisitionum post mortem omnium et singularum personarum obien: quæ retornatæ fuerunt in Cancellariam captam in annis et temporibus Ricardi III. et Henrici VII. excepta ex libro Inquisitionum in Capella Rotulorum remanent: pro Com: Essex tantum.”—The written pages of this MS. are 120, and the contents are more valuable and extensive than the above title implies, for the Inquisitiones

post mortem are continued to the 20th of James I. It formed part of Mr. Morant's Collection, in whose hand the following memorandum may be seen on the inside cover:—"About the latter end of Henry II's reign, an Escheatry began to be formed.—Th. Madox. Hist. of "the Exchequer, p. 205."

No. XXV.

"ESSEX."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 72: the writing is of the reign of Charles II. The contents are as follow.

1. A table of all the Hundreds and Parishes in the County of Essex, with the rates of each for an entire fifteenth.
2. Foresta de Essex, or an account of the limits and privileges of that forest, as established at a Swainemote Court, held 15th September, 1634. The written pages of this Article are 42. Two leaves of it are missing.
3. The Forest of Essex as reported by Commissioners, XV Car. I. eight pages, imperfect.
4. An account of Waltham Forest, anno VI. Car. I.

No. XXVI.

"ESSEX."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 70, exclusive of sixteen pages of a scarce printed tract on the same subject, at the end. The contents are, an office copy of a Perambulation of the King's Forests in Essex, 21 Ed. I. and of King's wood in particular. "Ex Bundello Inquisitionum "Forestarum, nono Edw. II." four pages. (1) Also, an Act for the certainty of Forests, 17th Car. I. and "Foresta de Waltham—alias Foresta de Essex."

This title is in the hand-writing of Mr. Morant, to whom this MS. belonged before it passed to Mr. Astle. The first part, containing an office copy, as above, consists of thirty-one pages which are misplaced by the binder, but in other respects perfect. The writing is of the reign of Elizabeth. The second part is in a more recent hand of the reign of James I. consisting of four pages, folio. The third, or printed Act, was printed for Chapman, 1642, and is intitled "Forresta "de Waltham, alias Forresta de Essex." It describes the "meers, meets, limits, of that forest,

(1) This is closely written, and relates to the privileges, limits, and customs of Forests in general, as well to those of Essex, and was collated and is attested by T. Heneage. It contains also an extract of a Perambulation of Essex, of 12th Henry VI. attested in like manner. The last leaf gives copies of two Acts of the 13th and 14th Feb. 29th Ed. I. directed to his Justiciary Hugo le Despencer, ordering the Laws and usages established by the Perambulation of his reign, to be enforced in the County of Essex.

"as found by a commission in pursuance of an Act 16th Car. I." which is referred to by Rushworth, vol. 2, page 1056. The whole concludes with MS. copies of two Placita of 29th Edward I. issued 13th and 14th Feb. of that year, touching Royal Forests in general, and those of Essex in particular. We are informed by a memorandum on the 30th written leaf, that "there was another Perambulation of the 28th of Edward I."

No. XXVII.

"ESSEX."—*folio, paper.*

The title prefixed [to this MS. is "A copy of Pope Nicholas's Valuation of Livings in the County of Essex."—The written pages are fourteen: the copy may be presumed accurate, as it is all in Mr. Morant's hand. It is transcribed from the original valuation of 1293, which has been printed by order, fol.

This valuation is referred to by the ancient Statutes of Colleges, and in Statutes concerning Pluralities, being that by which all the first fruits, or taxes of Benefices, both to the King and to the Pope were determined, until the new Survey of 26th Henry VIII.

No. XXVIII.

"ESSEX—CHELMSFORD."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. consisting of forty-four written pages in a modern hand, is intitled at the head of its first page, "Placita Assisar. Juratorum 44 Henrici III. apud Chelmesford, coram Hugone Le Bigod, Justiciario Angliæ, die sabbati in festo S^ci Nicolai, anno 44."

Minutes are entered of several Law cases which were examined or determined at these Assizes, with the names and lands of persons concerned. These are followed at page 7 by another Article in the same hand, intitled "Fines tempore Regis Johannis."

Page 10. "Placita Juratorum et Assisar 11mo. Henrici tertii et 12mo. in Com. Essexiæ."

Page 11. Ditto "anno Regni Henrici 3tii 32, et 38, et 56."—On the margin of page 12 is the following memorandum in the hand of the transcriber:—"I have copyed this for a president that generall words in Grants at this time were good against the King," and at page 29 another marginal note in the same hand states that "Vincent's books in the Herald's office, No. 71, form an excellent book of the names of the towns of Essex, by Alphabet of this County, in the Eschates of the Tower."

Page 31. "Foresta Essexiæ," or references to Charters relating to that Forest and its limits, including the circumjacent townships.

No. XXIX.

“ALDBOROUGH MANNOUR SURVEY.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are twenty-eight, inclusive of two coloured maps. The writing is of 1714. The title on the first written page is “An Explanation of the Survey of the Mannour of Aldbrough, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by W.D. Anno D. 1714.” It describes the Antiquities and lands of that Manor, and the names of the proprietors, and gives a short statistical account of the whole.

No. XXX.

“BOROUGH OF SALTASH.”—*quarto, paper.*

This MS. of eighty-nine written pages, contains the new Charter, Statutes, Powers, Privileges, forms of Elections, &c. &c. of the above Borough, with an account of the first Mayor, first Aldermen, first Free Burgesses, &c. The following note, in the hand-writing of Nic. Nepean, is at the end:—Saltash, June 14, 1774, received a Letter from Mr. Bradshaw, saying that I was “appointed a Free Burgess in the New Charter, which would be read in the Guildhall of Saltash “25th June 1774, and the Free Burgesses sworn. So the present new Charter was brought to “this Borough on the 25th day of June, 1774.—Nic. Nepean.”

The following loose papers are annexed at the end:—

No. 1. Extract from a Patent of 5th Ric. II. touching the Charter of Saltash, in an original Letter from Robert Lemon, dated Tower, 4th February, 1781.

No. 2–5. Saltash Returns at general Elections, from 1707 to 1786.

No. 6. List of Electors in 1786.

No. 7–12. Original Letters on that subject.

No. XXXI.

“DUCHY OF LANCASTER.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are eighteen, all in one modern hand, of Mr. Astle's Collection. The title at the head of the first page is “An estimate of the Revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, collected from the Records of the Honours belonging to the said Duchy, and yearly “paid to the Receivers General.” In addition to this estimate, an Article occurs, intitled—“*Nomina omnium illorum qui fuerunt Cancellarii Ducatus Lancastriæ.*” This is chronologically arranged from the reign of Edward III. to that of James I. Then follow Extracts from Rolls of Parliament respecting that Duchy, from the second of Henry V. to the first of Henry VII.

No. XXXII.

“ WIGSTONE HOSPITAL.”—*quarto, paper.*

This MS. consisting of forty-eight written pages, contains the Statutes of Wigstone Hospital, in the Borough of Leicester, ordained by the Parliament holden at Westminster, 17th September, 1656.—From Mr. Astle's autograph, it appears to be of his Collection. (1)

No. XXXIII, XXXIV.

“ HERBALDOWN HOSPITAL.”—2 vols. *quarto, paper.*

These volumes consist, the first of 265 written pages, the second of sixty-three, and many blank pages are added. Both contain “ transcripts of the private Deeds and Charters of the “ Hospital of St. Nicholas, Herboldown, transcribed by Mr. Henry Hall, late Rector of S. Michael, “ Herboldown, 1763,” as stated on the title page in the hand-writing of Mr. E. H. who adds this memorandum:—“ Abstracted by me E. H. from the aforesaid MSS. now in the possession of “ the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth.”

The first Deeds are of the reign of Henry I. The last is of 15th Octob. 1606. Above 130 Deeds of all descriptions fill the intermediate pages, from the reign of Henry I. and these are illustrated by references to coeval authorities. The Deeds are not always given at full length, but only their titles, dates, denominations of lands, grants, and privileges, with such quotations as support the historical facts, and establish their authenticity. Many of these Deeds are quoted by Somner and by Dugdale. They are of the Astle Collection.

No. XXXV.

“ CANTERBURY.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are twenty-six. The title page describes it sufficiently in these words:—“ Statutes for the government of the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of Canterbury, “ made by Archbishop Laud, and confirmed by King Charles I. by his Letters Patents under the “ great Seal, bearing date at Westminster, 3d Jan. 1636.”

(1) For this Hospital, founded in the reign of Henry VII. see Gough's Camden, and Burton's Leicestershire.

No. XXXVI.

“ PERAMBULATIONES FORESTARUM FACTÆ TEMPORIBUS HENRICI III.
 “ ET EDW. I. REGUM ANGLIÆ.”—*quarto, paper.*

On the title page of this quarto MS. of ninety pages, is the following note in Mr. Astle's hand:—“ De perambulationibus Forestarum tempore Henrici tertii, Vide Pat. 11. Hen. III. in “ 8, et in 20 —12. Hen. III. M. 5.—13. Hen. III. M. 12. Claus. 11. Hen. III. M. 20, usque 23 “ dorso, 12. Hen. III. M. 13, and M. 9.”

The title at the head of the first page is “ Perambulationes factæ tempore Regis Henrici filii “ Johannis Regis, in Com. Hunting. Lanças. Gloucest. Leicest. Nottingh. Dorset.” &c.—But this title is imperfect, for it contains also the Perambulations of “ Somersetshire, p. 8, Oxfordshire, “ coram H: de Nevill, p. 9, Surrey, p. 13, Berks, p. 11, Wiltes, p. 13, Salop. p. 17, Wigorn. “ ibid. Hereford, 18, Essex, ibid.”—After p. 18, the leaves being misplaced, one leaf must be passed over to come to p. 19, which begins with the Perambulation of Gloucestershire. The Perambulation of Salop is resumed at the 25th page, Essex at the 29th, Northamptonshire at the 31st, Nottinghamshire at the 35th, Somersetshire again at the 36th, Oxfordshire at the 39th, Herefordshire at the 44th, Wiltes again at the 45th, Cumberland at the 50th, Hampshire 51st, Newforest 53d, Bucks 59th. York Perambulations begin at page 61, Dorsetshire again at p. 62. Staffordshire Perambulations of the 29th Edward I. at p. 65, Worcestershire at p. 68, Rutlandshire, p. 70, Westminster, p. 77.

Many of the capital letters of the first forty-six pages of this MS. are rudely adorned with red ink. The whole is in one hand down to page 89, where we find a transcript of the “ Perambulatio Forestæ de Barnwad,” 28th of Edward I. the writing of which is of the reign of Elizabeth.

The autographs of Thomas Martin first, and then of Thomas Astle, indicate that this MS. passed from the former's Collection to the latter's. The Royal Arms of England are stamped in gold on the back.

The following Alphabetical List will indicate the pages, where the different Royal Forests of England are mentioned or described.

Alphabetical Index to the Forests.

	Page		Page
Alrewas—Hay, (Staff.)	65	Bentley—Hay, (Stafford.)	65-6
Ambresley, (Worcester)	17	Bere, (Hants)	52
Bagshot,	52	Berks,	11
Bedewind, (Wilts)	17	Bernwood, (Oxon)	42
Bentley—Hay, (Salop)	26	Bishopmore—Hay, (Salop)	25

	Page		Page
Bladen, a river,	39	Heppingestun,	17
Blakenmore, (Dorset)	7, 62	Hereford,	18
Bocholt, (Hants)	57	Herthey, (Hunt.)	66
Bordesley,	10	Hopway—Hay, (Stafford)	65
Bradene, (Wilts)	15-46	Horwell, (Worcester)	17
Brampton, Bosc. (Hunt.)	1	Huntington,	66
Bridstock, (Northampton)	32	Huntingdon,	1
Brill Forest, (Bucks)	59	Irchenfield,	18
Buck's County,	11, 12, 59, 60	Kynfare, (Staff.)	65 c
Bury, (Monast)	85, 89	Lancaster,	3
Calon Heath, (Staff.)	65-6	Leicester,	4
Cannock, (Staff.)	65	Lincoln, (Ecclesia)	89
Cheddre, (Somerset)	8	Lithewood, (Salop)	25
Chestlin, (Staff.)	65-6	Melkesham, (Wilts)	14
Chippenham, (Wilts)	15, 49	Mendip, (Somerset)	36
Chut, (Wilts)	48	Milches. Bal. (Wilts)	41
Clarendon,	13, 45	Morff. Wood, (Salop)	26
Clive, (Northampton)	23, 33, 34	New Forest, (Hants)	53
Coniggeswith, (Nott ^m .)	5	Norechurch, (Somerset)	38
Dene, (Gloucester)	2, 23, 44	Nottingham,	5
Digberley, (Hants)	56	Ogley—Hay, (Stafford)	65, b
Duketingdon, (Oxon)	9	Ossemore, (Somerset)	9
Englewood, (Cumb ^d .)	50	Panbery, (Hants)	55
Everby, (Hants)	54	Pedderton, (Somerset)	37
Exmore, (Somerset)	38	Pemsey,	10
Fakenham, (Worcester)	68	Portchester (Hants)	57
Fodering hay,	85	Preston, (Lanc.)	88
Freemantel, (Hants)	55	Purbec, (Dorset)	7
Fynkley, (Hants)	55	Purlok, (Dorset)	63
Galtres (York)	61	Rokingham, (North ^m .)	32
Gaveling,	14	Ruthland,	70
Gillingham, (Dorset)	62	Salop,	17
Gravelee, (Wilts)	46	Salset, (North ^m .)	31
Halayesholt, (Hants)	51	Sappeley, (Hunt.)	66
Hamme, (Hereford)	18	Sarum,	84
Hanckehurst, (Salop)	25	Savernak, (Wilts)	16, 47, 48
Haya, (Hereford)	44	Selwood, (Somerset)	8, 36
Haywood, (Hants)	57	Selwood, (Wilts)	49
Hetherwood, (North ^m .)	31	Shirlet—Hay, (Salop)	26

	Page		Page
Shirwood, (Nottingham)	35	Wellington—Hay, (Salop)	25
Shotover, (Oxon)	9	Westminster, (Monast.)	71, 83, 89
Southgrave,	17	Westrigg, (Wilts)	48
Stanlake, (Oxon)	9	Westwood, (Wilts)	45
Surry,	10	Whittlewood, (Northamp.)	31
Sussex,	10	Wichewood, (Oxon)	39, 43
Teddesley, Hay, (Staff.)	65	Witney, (Oxon)	40
Waltham, (Essex)	18, 19, 84	Wolnemere, (Hants)	51
Wanberge, (Hunt.)	66		

No. XXXVII.

“ ROTLAND FOREST—TEMPORE EDW. III.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 36, and they are transcribed from “ an ancient book of the Perambulations of Rutlandshire, in the reign of Charles II.” This ancient book is stated to be of the reign of Edward III. and intitled “ Vetera Assarta,” and “ Vetus Assarta Fforeste de Roteland.” The transcriber writes at the end that he finished this transcript in 1662.

No. XXXVIII.

“ DE FORESTIS COLLECTANEA.”—*quarto:*

The written leaves are numbered 289, or 578 pages. It belonged to Mr. Martin, and before probably to Peter Le Neve, Norroy, whose widow Mr. Martin married, and whose books he inherited, as appears by the Catalogue printed at Lynn, 8vo. 1771, and by a Sale Catalogue of part of his MSS. sold by Baker, Lond. 1773, and 1774. The volume before us has also the names of Fr. Tate, and Mr. Astle, prefixed in their respective hands; and we are informed in Mr. Martin's hand, that “ this book wants a good Index, and is very valuable.”—The writing is of the reign of Elizabeth: the language Latin, French, and English. The following loose papers are placed at the end:—1. “ A List of such Perambulations as appear in the 7th year of King Edward I. These are Perambulations of Bucks, Dorset, Somerset, Southampton, Wiltes. 2. References to Records in the Tower concerning the Courts of Justice in Eyre, their Patents, and Fees, and concerning the Perambulations, &c. of other Forests, Proceedings in Parliament relative to Forests, &c. with a valuable Repertory of eight pages at the end.

Much information relating to the Forests of England, their Laws and usages, will be found

in Lambard's *Perambulation of Kent*, printed in 1576, 1596, 1640. His account of a Maundy at Greenwich, 1572, may be seen in the *Archæologia*, p. 7, vol. 1. For further information concerning him, we refer to our Index.

The contents of the MS. before us are too numerous to be minutely detailed. The most important are in the following order:—1. The Oath of a Wood-warde. 2. Ditto of Keepers and Under-Keepers. 3. Ditto of a Ranger. 4. Ditto of a Verderer. 5. Definition of a Forest, from the red book of the Exchequer. 6. Authority of the Court of Attachment, from the *Charta de Foresta*, and other Documents of the reign of Edward I. and succeeding Kings. 7. The Laws, Customs, and usages of Forests and Foresters. 8. Acts and Decisions of Itinerant Justices touching Forests, and enumerations of Forests in various parts of England. 9. Readings of Law Authorities on the *Charta de Foresta*.

Page 52. "Consuetudines et Assisa Foreste, anno 6, Ed. I."

Page 53. "Assisa de Woodstock, Temp. Hen. II. ex libro Rubro Scaccarii."

Page 56. "Assisa W. Vesey, 15 Ed. I."

Page 60. "Capitula Foreste, anno xv. Ed. I."

Page 64. The Charge of the Court of Swanymote.

Page 70. Constitutions of Henry VIII. for Buckingham Forest.

Page 72. Placita and Inquisitions for the Forests of Staffordshire, in the reigns of Henry III. Edward III. &c.

Page 82. Ditto for Rutlandshire Forests.

Page 84. "Amerciamenta de Viride in Foresta de Buckingham, &c."

Page 86. "What things doe make a Forest, and howe yt ys made, and by whome."

Page 90. "Difference betwene a Forest Chace, Parke, and Warren."

Page 102. Of Wastes of Forests and Disaforestation.

Page 112. Of Regardlers of Forests.

Page 120. Of expeditation of dogs.

Page 124. Of Swanymotes, and their authority.

Page 132. Office of Verderer, Agister, &c.

Page 144. Of the grand Inquest.

Page 158. Of the airey of hawkes, and of forest bees, and honey.

Page 178. Of Warren Laws.

Page 178. "Assisa foreste de Pickering, 8 Edward III." (Concerning this Article, see Lord Coke's 4 *Instit.* p. 291, 297, 310.)

"Item Placita foreste ejusdem, 9 Ed. III. Item Placita foreste de Lancastre, 8 Ed. III. cum pluribus aliis."

The latest Article in this MS. relates to Bernewood Forest, fol. 201, *b.* and quotes a book intituled "The Readinge of the Fforest, by one Treherne of Greyes Inne, in xiiii Hen. VIII. and "translated out of Ffrenche into Englishe, and digested into order by Annotations in the "margent, &c. by Henry Lord Stafford, in 1^o. et 2^o. Philippi et Mariæ, which Henry was the "only sonne of Edward Duke of Buckingham."

The Articles written in old French in this MS. begin at folio 226.—The first relates to the Agistment of Forests, and gives various Laws enacted in the Anglo-Norman French on that subject, down to fol. 238, where it is followed by Pleadings in English, translated from Pleadings in French, of the 6th of Edward IV. to fol. 240; and here too is a good copy of Henry III's "Charta de Foresta," to fol. 242, b.

The laws and usages relating to English Forests in general, and to Windsor, Woodstoke, and Rockingham Forests in particular, and the Perambulations of the three latter are too numerous to be minutely described here.

Notwithstanding the erudition with which Lambard descants on the Forest Laws in his *Perambulation of Kent*, their origin is still involved in obscurity. In the 28th chapter of the Black book, which was written in the 23d of Henry II. a Royal Forest is defined thus:—"Foresta est tuta ferarum mansio, scilicet, Silvestrium, non quibushibet in locis, sed certis: unde foresta dicitur, mutata *E* in *O*, quasi ferarum [resta, i.e.] statio."

If this definition be adhered to, from which we see no reason to dissent, then it will follow that Royal Forests in England, are older than the Conquest. Saint Edward, returning from "his hunt" in the Forest of Clarendon, near Salisbury, was slain. King Edward the Confessor has "his forest" in Essex, as in this Charter quoted by Agard—"Ic Edward koning have given "of my forest the Keeping."—It appears also from Domesday, that he had a forest at Windsor, where it is said that he changed with the Abbot of Westminster, giving him the Manor of Baltrichsey, now Battersey, in Surrey, for the Wyndsores, "where his forest was."

In the days of Cesar and Tacitus the whole face of England was covered with extensive forests and woods, of which three are particularly distinguished in History. The Caledonian stretched from one extremity of the Scottish Highlands to the other, from West to East. The Coritanian (1) forest of Richard's Roman Map straggled in various directions, over five or six Counties of England from the Humber to the Nen; and the forest of Andred in the Saxon times, extended 120 miles in length, and thirty in breadth, from the Western borders of Kent to Somersetshire, as in the Saxon Chronicle, ad ann. 893.

As population increased, these great forests, swarming with wolves, were rapidly destroyed; and in proportion as destruction increased, the Saxon Kings felt the necessity of restraining it by Laws. Hence the origin of Forest Laws.

(1) A word derived or Latinized perhaps from the Celtic "Cruitnigh," that is, the Pict forest,—"Cruitnigh," the coloured people, is the name by which the Picts are described in all ancient Irish MSS.

No. XXXIX.

“LIBER NIGER DE NEDEWOOD.”—*quarto, paper, and parchment.*

The written pages of this MS. are 145: the writing is in different hands from the reign of Elizabeth inclusive, the greatest part being of that reign. It contains transcripts of the Charters of the free tenants of Needwood forest, who claimed liberties and commons there, in virtue of Charters which were exhibited before Roger de Brabbard, Steward of the honor of Tutbury. Those Charters were inspected by him on the Vigil of St. Clement, Pope and Martyr in the 6th of Edward I. Anno. D. 1288.

It appears from a Preface to this MS. that King Henry III. gave the forfeited estates of Robert Earl Ferrers, and of others who had been in rebellion, to his second son Edmund, called Crouchback, by Letters Patents dated 12th July, anno regni 50; but, finding that many Townships claimed privileges within his Chase of Needwood, under Grants from the Ferrerses, who had been in possession of this Chase from the Conquest, he issued a Precept, requiring all claimants to shew their Charters, which they accordingly did, and they appear to have been particularly careful of them, for Andrew Jarpuvile, one of the Claimants, having exhibited two fair Charters, produced also a third, which was allowed to be genuine, though injured by time, as at fol. 32 of this MS.

When any Charter was admitted, it was entered in a book, the title of which was “*Transcripta Cartarum libere tenentium Foreste de Nedewood, petentium Libertates, et Communias, in eadem Eoresta, per Rogerum le Brabbarde, Senescallum Honoris de Tuttebury, inspectione Cartarum perhibitarum in Vigilia S. Clementis Papæ, anno Regni Regis Edwardi xvi.*”

The Dukes of Lancaster frequently required their tenants, who claimed privileges within Needwood Chase, to shew their Charters or “*Warrantums.*”—In the 17th of Edward III. the Rector of Hanbury was summoned to shew by what right he took Estovers in that Chase, and upon producing his Charter, his claim was allowed. (1) Estovers were fuel and frggots, top and crop, as in Spelman’s Glossary.

Other enquiries were made in the 41st of Edward III. (1367,) at Tutbury, before Godfrey Foliambe, chief Steward of John Duke of Lancaster, and others, when the Rector of Yoxall claimed Estovers, and in producing his Charter had his claim allowed as in the Register of the Priory of Tutbury, quoted in this MS.

The number of those Charters in the MS. now before us amounts to above 100; and to these are added several Rentals, Payments, and Acquittances, of persons holding in the five Wards of the Forest.

From the Documents in this and in the preceding MS. it is clear that though the first Anglo-Norman Kings asserted the prerogative of making all woods royal forests whenever they pleased,

(1) See more in Madox’s MSS. vol. 50, in Museo Britan. and in Hanbury Coucher, quoted in the Preface to the MS. now before us.

the people of England, finding themselves aggrieved by the great multitude and extent of forests, and the rigour with which they were preserved, soon moved for legal regulations by which their privileges were ascertained. King Stephen's Charter bound him not to invade the forests of the Church or of the Laity: "quod nullius Clerici, seu Laici, silvas in manu sua retineret, sicut Henricus Rex fecerat."—It was soon enacted that forests should not be made arbitrarily, but "by certain writs of perambulation to be issued from the Court of Chancery, and directed to certain discreet men, who shall summon twenty-four Knights and principal Freeholders, and cause them to perambulate, in the presence of the officers of the forest, so much ground as they shall think fit and sufficient for breeding and feeding the King's deer, and to certify the same under the seals of said Jurors and Commissioners into the Chancery, and then that a writ is to be sent to the Sheriff, commanding him to proclaim that to be forest according to the return made."

The principal ordinances relating to this subject are the "Charta de Foresta," and the "Articuli de Foresta," both mentioned in the preceding number of this Catalogue.

But though King Henry III. granted, by the Charta de Foresta, that all woods which were made forest by his uncle King Richard, or by his father King John, should be disafforested, unless it were the King's Demean wood; yet the forest officers, regardless of this Charter, continued to claim liberty of forest wherever they pleased, and King Edward I. caused several perambulations to be made in the 7th of his reign, by which he made new forests and extended the old, until his subjects compelled him to confirm the "Charta de Foresta," and to cause a new perambulation in the 28th of his reign, by Commissioners throughout all England, by which the greatest part of the lands he had taken in were freed. This last perambulation was confirmed by Act of Parliament in the following year, and this Act was quoted in the reign of Elizabeth, an. 33, in the Traverse of Indictment between the servants of Edward Earl of Hertford and the Queen, in behalf of Henry Earl of Pembroke, concerning the bounds of Crovely Forest in Wilts.

No. XL.

"TUTBURY HONOR—CHASE OF NEEDWOOD, &c."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 185: the writing is in different hands, but chiefly of the same period with the preceding. It begins with a Rental, 29th Henry VI. of the Hundreds of Pirehill, Offelow, Peysdon, Cutteston, and Newburrough, in nine pages. A description of the bounds of Needwood Chase, taken from Humberson's Survey, follows, (1) giving the extent of each of the five Wards, in a modern hand, with an account of Charters contained in many boxes in the Duchy Office, and under the great Seals of different Kings and Dukes of Lancaster. This

(1) This Survey of Needwood was made anno 1 Eliz.

Inventory is followed, at p. 22, by Extracts from a Repertory in the Duchy Office, called "Great Ayloffie." fol. 55.

Page 28. The genealogy of the House of Ferrers, in the same hand.

Page 30. Claims by Charters in Needwood forest in Staffordshire.

Page 48. Account of Alrewas Demesne, and its Rental in 1342, &c.

Page 67. "Liberi feod: Epi. Cestr. in Com: Stafford," same date.

Page 69. "Nomina Secretariorum Car. Epi. Cestr. apud Lichfield," ditto.

Page 70. "Taxatio bonorum temporalium terræ et tenentium Epi. Coventr. et Lichfield in "Decanatu Lichfield."

Page 81. Aid granted, anno 4, Henry VII. from Newburrugh.

Page 83. Yoxall Rental, 4th Henry VI. with Tutbury Rental.

Page 98. An ancient Pedigree of the family of Welles.

Page 102. Account of the Manor of Boyston.

Page 106. Whorecross Rental, 14th Henry VII. with rents of Yoxall.

Page 123. Longdon Manor and Heywood Rentals, &c.

Page 136. Account of Needwood Chase, in 1654, by Zachary Babington, with the Petition of the inhabitants to Oliver Cromwell, 15 pages.

Page 151. Notices concerning the Extent of Needwood Chase.

Page 152. An account of all or most of the Grants in Fee, and other things, from 1st Ed. IV. to the end of Queen Mary. Also, a like account from the time of John Duke of Lancaster, to the end of Henry VI. of matters relating to Needwood within the County of Stafford.

Page 179. The number and value of trees in Needwood in 1658.

Page 181. The Commoners' Assessments de foresta.

Page 183. Original Letter from Ayliffe Jones, touching the Survey of Needwood, 27 Maii, 1650.

Page 186. Copies of Saxon Charters of King Edward the Confessor, from the originals in Westminster Abbey.

Page 188. Ditto of King Henry III's Charter to the Abbot of Burton, An.D. 1227, for the fair of Bromley.

The best Commentary on the "Carta de Foresta," is J. Manwood's Treatise on the Forest Laws, with Sir Ed. Coke's Institutes, c. 4.

The Forest Laws enacted by King Cnute have been published by Spelman, under the word Foresta, in his Glossary, where the Royal Forests are stated to be sixty-eight, the Chaces thirteen, the Parks 781. The Carta de Foresta, 25th Edw. I. or A.D. 1297, has been published in the new edition of the Statutes, folio, vol. 1, 1810, page 120, ex magno Rot. Stat. in Turre. Lond. M. 39.

} all these are in one hand.

No. XLI.

“ TEASDALE FOREST.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 38: the writing and map annexed are of the reign of James I. and the subject is an account of the extent, divisions, boundaries, and privileges of Teasdale Forest, and of other contiguous Crown lands in the County of Durham.

No. XLII.

“ ARCHIVAT. RICHMONDI.”—*folio, paper.*

This is the original account of Roger Asheton, Receiver General, and Keeper of the Royal Manor of Richmond, in the reigns of James and Charles I. including the expences for the years 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, and the first of Charles I. The written pages are 60. On the first is the title “ Archivat. Richmond,” in large Gothic Law Characters of the first year of Charles I. It is of the Astle Collection.

No. XLIII.

“ TOWER OF LONDON.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 118: the writing is chiefly of the reign of Charles I.—In a memorandum on the inside cover, Mr. Astle states that he bought it at the sale of the MSS. of Paul Field, Esq. 24th April, 1783.—It consists of two parts; the first, of sixty-four pages, describes the offices and salaries of the tower, as established in the reign of James I. beginning 15th August, 1621, and ending with a Survey of the Tower by Commissioners, Dec. 31, 1623. The second part contains an account of the Deeds and Lands of the Manor and Prebend of Nesdon, or Neasdon, in the Parish of Willesdin in Middlesex, from the second of Henry VIII. to 1707, transcribed in a more recent hand than the first, “ from an old paper book, called “ Warham.”

The first fifty-three pages describe minutely the duties, salaries, precedence, privileges, &c. of all the officers of the tower, civil and military, giving several of James Ist's Letters and orders on this subject.—It does not appear that this work has been printed, but “ An Inquiry relating to the right of His Majesty's Royal Chapel, and the privilege of his servants within the Tower, “ in a Memorial addressed to the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, Constable of the Tower of London,” has been printed for J. Noon, at the White-Hart, in the Poultry, near Cheapside, 1728.

Amongst other Articles, too numerous to be mentioned, is a List of Fees of the Clergy and

Officers of St. Catharine's Church, near the tower, with a statement of the clear yearly value of the lands and possessions of that Church, in the reign of Elizabeth, taken from a Record in the State Paper Office, as also the yearly charges of the Tower, &c. It concludes with an Extract from the original Survey of the Tower, taken by His Majesty's commission to Sir Allan Apsley, &c. 31st December, 1623.

No. XLIV.

" S. CATHARINE'S CHURCH."—*folio, paper.*

This volume contains several original drawings of that church, and descriptions by Dr. And. Ducarel, whose Dedication to the Queen is signed by his autograph. A memorandum in his hand, on the first leaf, states, that " March 10, 1763, a copy of this book was presented to " and graciously received by her Majesty. It contained, besides the prints in this book, first a " drawing of the Church of S. Catharine. 2. A very fine drawing of the famous pulpit. 3. " Thirty-two Arms of the Queens of England, who have been patronesses, properly blazoned and " coloured. And. Coltee Ducarel, 11th July, 1763."

The engraved Prints are twelve, the first of which is a first impression of Ducarel's portrait, engraved by Perry. There are in addition four original drawings, and three loose quarter sheets of paper at the end, containing references to the history of S. Catharine's.

As this work has been published, we abstain from a detailed account of its contents.

No. XLV.

" ACCOUNT OF S. CATHARINE'S CHURCH."—*folio, paper.*

This is a second volume of Ducarel's collections. Of the written pages, thirty are in his own hand. The remaining twenty are collections of Charters, &c. in different hands, transcribed from the originals. These are followed by eight original Drawings and proof engravings, which have been published in 1779, and are well known.

No. XLVI.

**" EXTRACTS FROM COURT ROLLS CONCERNING THE ESTATES OF JOHN
" DE VERE EARL OF OXFORD."—*folio, paper.***

The numbered leaves of this MS. are 138: the writing is of the reign of Henry VIII: the contents are the denominations, limits, rents, &c. of the various Manors belonging to the Earls of Oxford,

in the reign of Henry IV. It appears from Domesday, that down from the Conquest, Alberic de Vere held divers Lordships in several Counties of England, and particularly fourteen in Essex, and that Castle Hedingham was the chief seat of his Barony.⁽¹⁾

The successions of the De Veres, from Albericus III. in the reign of Henry II. may be seen in Bank's Extinct Peerage, vol. 3, 4to. Lond. 1809, and in Collins's House of Vere. John, the thirteenth Earl, contributed much to the victory at Bosworth, which put a final end to the wars of York and Lancaster. Henry de Vere, the 18th Earl, served against the Spaniards in Holland, in the reign of James I. and died there in 1725, without issue. Robert de Vere, his second cousin, who succeeded as 19th Earl, was slain at the siege of Maestricht, in 1632.

After his death a controversy ensued, touching the title.

This MS. describes the extensive possessions of the Earls of Oxford, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward IV. The title on the first written page is "Extractæ Rotulorum "Curiarum Maneriorum Comitum Oxoniæ, in Comitatibus Essex, Hertf. Hunt. Bucks, Middles. Cantabr. Norf. et Suff. incipient: tempore Henrici 3ⁱⁱ, finient: tempore Edw. IV."⁽²⁾ Several Charters of the De Veres are quoted in this work.

No. XLVII.

"NORTHBORNE MANOR."—*folio, paper.*

This is a survey and description of Northborne Manor in Kent, made in the 6th of James I. The sheets are doubled in the shape of an Indenture, and are in number sixty-eight, written only on one side. The writing is in one hand of the year 1681: it is all in Latin. The title is "Superuisio Manerii de Northborne ibidem facta 30 die Augusti, anno regni Dⁿⁱ nrⁱ Jacobi, &c. "Sexto, &c. per Thomam Palmer, Militem, et Johannem Herege Armiger: virtute commissionis, &c."

(1) Morant's Essex, vol. 2, p. 291. This Alberic, styled senior, took the habit of a Monk, and was buried in Coln Priory, founded by himself, as in Collins's Noble Families, p. 220.—Albericus his son, called Junior, was appointed great Chamberlaine by Henry I. Geffery his son, by Adeliza, daughter of Roger de Ivery, certified his Knight's Fees to be nine de veteri feoffamento, and three de novo, in the 13th of Henry II.

(2) Under this title are the words "Liber Petri le Neve, 1694. Rouge Croix," in Le Neve's hand. The names of Mr. Martin and of Mr. Astle on the inside cover, indicate its descent from their Collection to this of Stowe.

No. XLVIII.

"HISTORY OF CHESTER."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 198, on the first of which are these words:—"E. A. O. Mr. Orme of Chester, Fr. Bassano," and then, in the hand-writing of George Marquess of Buckingham, "Francis Bassano married daughter of Randall Holmes of Chester, Pursuivant at Arms." The contents are—

1. Of the ancient and first name of Chester, p. 1.
2. Of the Earls of ditto before the Conquest, and since, p. 4.
3. Of all the Charters from the Earls of Chester, and from all the Kings and Queens of England, with all material writings, &c.
4. Of the Bishops of Chester, p. 15.
5. Of the succession of the Deanes, p. 18.
6. Of the first Church in Chester—the names of all old Churches destroyed and now being, p. 19.
7. Of the first building of the City, p. 22.
8. Of the ancient Witson Plays, p. 24.
9. Of the names of streets in old times, &c. p. 26.
10. Of the Wardes and particular names of lanes, &c. to page 28.
11. Oath of Officers and Magistrates and succession of Recorders, &c. p. 29, to 32.
12. Remarkable occurrences in Chester, and how the City was governed before there was a Mayor, p. 33 to 43.
13. Ruins of Chester, p. 43.
14. Fees of the Pentice in all Courts, p. 44.
15. Fees of the Common Hall, p. 45 to 47.
16. Of the Gabell Rent, p. 53.
17. A collection of the Mayors who governed the city, and the time when, with the antiquities of the said city, &c. by William Aldersey, a citizen thereof, anno D. 1594.—This last Article consists of 59 pages, and is continued down to 1771, in thirty-two additional pages, by a more recent hand, with the Capitulation of Chester in 1645. An Alphabetical table of all the Mayors from 1242, with chronological notices relating to the Earls of Chester, and their privileges, follows down to the end, where this MS. concludes with nine pages of a Rental, intitled, "Anno Dⁿⁱ 1502—Purp. s cujusdam subsidii trium mill. Mercar. Domino Arthuro nuper "Principi concess. in Com. Cestr. viz. pro termino S^{ci}. Martini anno 18 Regis Henr. VII."

No. XLIX.

"MS. ACCOUNT OF CHESTER."—*quarto.*

This MS. contains 112 written pages of a larger collection, of which 319 pages are missing. It begins page 320, and ends p. 432. Prefixed is a Portrait of Sir R. Crew, by Hollar. The

The whole is of paper, and written by different hands, and at different periods, since the reign of James I. The following is a list of the contents :—

1. City Customs by Charters for toll, with things tollable, p. 321, 322, 425, 426.
 3. The Toll of East gate in several Inquisitions and Deeds, p. 323.
 4. Toll of the Corve Market, and Bridgate, p. 324.
 5. Sir R. Crew's Letters concerning East gate toll, p. 325-327.
 6. His Letter to Lord Savage to mediate for him with the City, p. 329.
 7. The City, in answer to Sir R. Crew's claim, p. 331, 332, 333.
 8. From whence Sir R. claims his right to the toll, p. 335.
 9. That he would gather it by his own Bailiffs, p. 337.
 10. The Toll of the East gate, by whom possessed, and what given for it, p. 34.
 11. The City to Sir R. Crew, and how his servants disturbed the fair, though the City was willing to hold it as anciently for 10s. per annum, p. 343-346.
 12. The Toll to be deposited till the difference ended, p. 345.
 13. The City to Lord Savage about the toll of East gate, p. 348.
 14. The passages at the Council table about the East gate toll, p. 349, 350, 387, 389.
 15. The City to the Judges, p. 355, and to other persons about it, p. 358, 360, 361, 363, 365, 378.
 16. Lord Savage to advise the City to a lease of twenty years, p. 371, 373.
 17. The whole state of the case about the Toll of East gate, at Council table, p. 375, 399, 423.
 18. Lord Savage's Letter to Sir R. Crew, for a mediation, p. 377.
 19. Several letters about it, p. 383, 385, 393, 394.
 20. Lord's Letter to the City, for Sir R. Crew, to receive the toll of East gate, p. 403, 407, 417.
 21. East gate Toll Lease, with the Sergeancy, p. 405.
 22. City Petition to the Board to stop the Lord's order, p. 409, and have course at law, p. 419.
 23. The Judge's Certificate about the right of toll of East gate, p. 411.
 24. A Petition for an officer to be in the place, p. 413.
 25. Sir R. Crew's petition to the board, laying down his right to the said toll, p. 315, and how the City withstood him for all the Judge's opinions, *ibid*.
 26. The Mayor's Letter the Lord's Council about the toll of East gate and Corve Market, p. 421.
 27. Exposition of old Terms in Charters concerning toll, p. 427.
 28. Toll of East gate, anciently received by the City, p. 428.
 29. Sir. R. Crew's Letter to the City for a serjeant's or officer's place, with the profits, p. 431.
- Sir. R. Crew's Letters are originals, with the Seals annexed, and were written in 1626—1629, and 1630.

No. L.

"CHARTULARY OF THE CORPORATIONS OF DERBY AND COVENTRY."—
folio, paper.

The written pages of this MS. are 272, containing transcripts of old Deeds and Charters, from the reign of King John to Charles II. Inside the title runs in Latin thus—"Transcripta Cartarum concessarum per Reges Angliæ, Burgensibus de Derby. Exemplificatio ex libro vocato Domesday, fol. 1.—Carta Regis Joannis, fol. 3.—Cartæ Henrici 3ⁱⁱ, fol. 5 et 6. "Carta Elizabethæ Reginae, in qua recitantur, per Inspeximus, Carta, fol. 6, Philippi et Mariæ, anno 1 et 2, Edwardi VI. primo, Henrici VIII. tertio, Edwardi IV. primo, Henrici VI. 25^{to}, et 38^o. Ricardi 2^{di} primo, Edwardi 3^{di} primo, et undecimo, Henrici 3^{di} 13 et 48, Henrici 2^{di} sine data, Mariæ Reginae, fol. 41. Carta Regis Jacobi I. fol. 63. Caroli primi, fol. 99. "Caroli II. fol. 149."

The first Article is an "Exemplification out of Domesday Book concerning the Privileges and Tolls then taken and had in the Borough of Derby," extracted by J. Bradshaw from Domesday book in the Exchequer.

2. A Letter from the Mayor of Derby to the Lord Macclesfield, original, Derby, March 2, 1716-17, signed also by six others of that Corporation, proving that the river Derwent was navigable in King John's time.

3. King John's Charter to the Burgesses of Derby, copied "ex Rotulo Chartarum de anno 6, "Regis Johannis," No. 89, examined and collated with the original in the tower, and certified to be a true copy by James Heathcott, and John Wragg, 20th Jan. 1702. The certificate is original.—The subsequent Documents follow in the order mentioned above, down to fol. 164. But then several others occur, as—1. A Catalogue of Almshouses founded at Derby by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, given in a Letter from Geo. Fletcher to Sir Thomas Parker, original, Derby, 4th February, 1708.—2. Derwent Navigation described, with a printed Map thereof.—3. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield's notes concerning rivers, navigations, &c. in his own hand.—4. Original Petition of the Church-Wardens of several Parishes in the Borough of Derby, in behalf of the poor of that Borough.—5. Petition from Derby against Duty on houses, original.—6. Papers relating to Coventry Privileges, from page 180, to the end.—Some of these are transcripts from Parliament Rolls of the reign of Henry V. but from page 182 to 204, are in the hand of Lord Macclesfield.

Page 185. Agreement between the City of Coventry, and the Merchant Taylors, 6th July, 5th Edward VI. with original affidavits relating to that cause in 1705 and 1708, partly in Lord Macclesfield's hand.

No. LI.

"CORPORATIONS."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. of 193 written pages, contains many articles in different hands, in the following order:—

1. The first is a Report from a Committee appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of

Aldermen of the City of London, to state the Rights, Privileges, and Legislative Power of the Court concerning the Common Council. This Report is founded on the records, and public books of the City, and contains an historical deduction of the power and authority of the Mayor and Aldermen from the earliest times, in thirty-seven pages, in a fair modern hand. (1)

2. Next follows an account, in twenty-seven pages, of S. Catharine's Hospital near the Tower, part of which is in Mr. Ducarel's hand, with an original Letter from him to P. Morant, and a very neat transcript of the Rules and Orders made for that Hospital, by the Lord Chancellor Somers, in 1698.

Page 68. The state of the Charter House, and its Revenues at Christmass, 1728.

Page 73. The printed Representation of the Church-Wardens of the Parish of Christ Church, London, on behalf of that Parish, to the President, &c. of Christ's Hospital, with their Answer, 1759.

Page 70. Notes on a representation from the Clockmakers relative to their interests, addressed to Lord Macclesfield, in his own hand.

Page 83. The Corporation of Plate-workers to Lord Macclesfield.

Page 85. A copy of the Charter granted by King James I. to the Borough of Congleton, in the County of Chester.

Page 111. Mr. Emes's Answer to the Proposal of the Company of Plumbers in 1564, original.

Page 113. A Memorandum extracted from the Signet Office, 30th August, 1771, relative to the Privileges of Dover.

Page 114. Copy of the Charter of Henley upon Thames, 10th Eliz.

Page 121. Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General Sir R. Raymond, and Sir P. York, on an application of the town of Henley for a New Charter, 38th Aug. 1721, together with a transcript of the said application.

157. The Letters Patent of James I. King of England, for the foundation of a Free Grammar School in the town of Henley in 1604, with the Statutes ordained in 1612.

Page 185. The Charter granted by James I. to Lynn Regis.

Page 186. King James II's Letters Patent for the Incorporation of New Romney, 1685.

Page 189. King James II's Charter or Regrant to the Gilder's Company of all their Privileges, 1685.

Page 194. Papers relating to the Corporation of Kingston upon Hull.

To these Documents relating to different corporate bodies, the following papers have been added from loose and scattered fragments which were the property of Mr. Astle.

No. 1. A copy of Shrewsbury Charter, dated 11th Henry III. anno xi. translated into English.

No. 2. Copy of ditto, in the original Latin.

No. 3. An Abstract of King Charles 1st's Grant to the City of London, 25th September, 4th Caroli. I. The pages are twenty-four.

(1) Collected by Lord Macclesfield, as appears from some pages in his hand.

No. LII.

“ MISCELLANIES.”—*folio, paper.*

This MS. of 283 pages, in various hands, is of Ducarel's Collection, from Lord Macclesfield's papers, and contains the following Articles:—

1. “ Origo Feodorum,” nine pages, in a hand of the reign of Charles II.
2. An explication of the obsolete words in the Charters of the Cinque Ports, fifteen pages, in a modern hand, at the end of which is this note:—“ Examined 12th March, 1765, by me “ Th. Astle.” This Article ends at page 27.
3. Index to the Escheatry, or Inquisit. post mortem for Cheshire, “ temporibus Henr. III. “ Edwardi I. II. III. Ric. II. et Henr. IV.” to page 56. The writing of this Article is of the reign of James I. and it is of Lord Macclesfield's Collection.
4. Depositions concerning Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. of whom Nicholas Fox declared that he was a bastard; three pages, in the barbarous writing of that time, decyphered by the writer of this Catalogue, in three pages more.
5. “ The Aparyll of Garrad Shelbureye and of his servant,” two pages, in the same hand.
6. An Historical Description of Kingston upon Hull, by J. W. Somerset Herald, 1737, from p. 57, to p. 79.—Original.

Page 79. Petition of Claimants under Robert, late Earl of Lindsey, as Participants of Lindsey Levell, in Lincolnshire. Not dated, but of Lord Macclesfield's Collection.

Page 83. A Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Commissioners of Sewers, concerning the draining of Lindsey Levell. Of Lord Macclesfield's Collection.

Page 93. Deed of Surrender of Bradenstoke Priory, 18th Jan. 30th Henry VIII.

Page 97. Leases of Teesdale Forest, and Memoranda by Lord Macclesfield.

Page 98. Papers relating to derelict lands in Lincolnshire. Lord Macclesfield's Collection.

Page 100. Notes extracted from ancient Records concerning the Pedigree of Earls of Chester.

Page 104. Terrier of Glebe Lands of Milwich Vicarage in Staffordshire, modern hand.

Page 105. Lands of Ferrers of Chertley.

Page 106. Samuel Buck's engraved proposals for publishing his Views of Ruins, &c.

Page 107. Customs of the Manor of Brokenborow, A.D. 1750. A copy of Lord Macclesfield's.

Page 109. Customs of Charleton Abbey. Ditto of Lord Macclesfield's Collection.

Page 113. Account of the Manors of Clayton and Cumberfort, in the Honor of Pontefract in Yorkshire, from Lord Macclefield's papers.

Page 120. King Charles II'd's Grant of Tettenhall, 1st Aug. 1679.

Page 121. Letters and Papers relating to Blurton School in Staffordshire, 1622, to p. 130. Several of these are originals.

Page 131. A List of Forests and Chaces in England, A.D. 1647.

Page 137. Collection of Parks, Chaces, and Forests, belonging to the Crown, and of the Custodies granted of the same.

Page 145. Account of Needwood Forest or Chace in Staffordshire, with Sir Isaac Hawkins's Letter on that subject, 21st Jan. 1688, from Lord Macclesfield's papers.

Page 150. Bowland Forest, Seawood Park, Wyresdale Forest, and Masco Park Rentals.

Page 151. The possessions of Shirborn Monastery in the County of Dorset, in 1539.

Page 155. Account of thirty ships built by Stat. 29. Caroli 2^d, for which 584,978*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* were granted by Parliament, with many curious particulars, from Lord Macclesfield's papers.

Page 157. Political and Ecclesiastical papers, tempore Caroli 2^d, from ditto.

Page 176. Fitz-Harris's Confession, &c. dated Whitehall, 2d July, 1681, from ditto.

Page 206. Proclamation for apprehending the adherents to Earl Gowrie, in 1603.

Page 208. Account of G. Browne, first Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, with Lord Lucas's Speech in Parliament, 1670-1, from Lord Macclesfield's papers.

Page 218. Act of Uniformity, from ditto.

Page 224. A Chronological and Historical Cathéchism, fifty-nine pages, in a fair modern hand, very learnedly digested in 1693, the author unknown.

No. LIII.

“MARHAM ABBEY.”—*folio, parchment.*

This MS. contains, in sixty-seven written pages, an original Rental of Marham Abbey in Norfolk, written in the 39th of Edward III. with a complete enumeration of the lands of that Abbey, the names of the tenants, and the rents they paid. The ink is very much decayed. It begins with the words “Istud est Registrum Rentale factum per Stephanum filium Walteri, “..... anno Regni Regis Edwardi, tertii a Conquestu, xxxix,” and ends with a torn leaf, containing Wills in a more recent hand, the last of which is of 1416.

For the foundation and History of Marham Abbey, we refer to Dugdale's Monasticon, and to Blomefield's Norfolk.

No. LIV.

“HADHAM PARVA.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 117: the writing is of the reign of George I. containing accounts of the Manors and Manerial Courts of Hadham Parva, and of other Manors in Herts, Middlesex, and Essex, from 1701 to 1709. The names of the Jurors impanelled are prefixed to the causes for which Inquisitions are instituted, and the decisions of the Courts follow in detail. That these Courts were unknown to the Saxons, and that the word Manor, used in any Deed claiming Anglo-Saxon antiquity, would render that Deed of no authority, may be considered as a Canon

of criticism from which we are not free to dissent. But that Manors and Manerial Courts are of very early Anglo-Norman antiquity, appears from Bracton, as quoted by Mr. Tate in the MS. No. CXXVIII. of this Collection, already described, Press III. The ancient Manors were held by various rents and services, chiefly military, and these being abolished in the reign of Charles II. the civil tenures only remained, when the MS. now before us was compiled. But the Lords of Manors continued to hold Courts Leet, and Courts Baron, in which they held pleas of various kinds, and exercised jurisdiction. Their mansions, or manor houses, commanding the country round, were generally surrounded by moats, or high walls; and the Villani, or copy-hold tenants, were bound by their tenure to plough their Land, to reap their corn, mow their grass, fence their woods, and cut faggots and underwood for their fire.

Many particulars concerning these services and Manerial Courts and privileges may be collected from this and the following MS.

No. LV.

“MANORS IN HERTS, ESSEX, &c.”—*folio, paper.*

This volume of 763 written pages, is in the same hand with the preceding, and bound to match it. The title on the first page is—“Sursum redditiones Conditionales ab 18. April. 1693.” That is, Conditional Manerial Surrenders, from the 18th of April, 1693.

It begins with the Manor of Baas in Herts, A.D. 1689, and ends with that of Southmims in Middlesex.

No. LVI.

“THORNBURY, KENELWORTH, STONELY.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 491: the writing is of the reign of George I. The first Article is intitled “Appropriation of the Church of Thornbury in Gloucestershire, to the Abbey of Tewkesbury.” The succeeding Articles are—

2. The Institution and Endowment of Thornbury Vicarage in 1315.
3. Rental of Thornbury Manor, “anno 6to Edwardi IV.”
4. Survey of the Manor and Castle, by a Jury on oath, in 1582, with a description of the Castle.
5. Pleas relating to the Priory of Coventry, taken from Madox’s Collections in the British Museum, vol. 68, anno 14, Ric. 2^d.

(1) Knight’s service, homage, fealty, suit of Court, a reasonable aid to marry the Lord’s daughter, and a small half-yearly rent were the usual tenures of the free tenants.

It appears from Blount’s Tenures, ed. 1784, p. 247, that, by the custom of the Manor of Brayes in Warwickshire, a tenant could neither marry his daughter, nor make his son a priest, without licence from the Lord of the manor.

6. Terrier of the said Priory in 1356, with the Rental, and the Rental of Folkeshall and Henley, 12th Henry IV.
7. Queen Elizabeth's Grant to Thomas and John Mildway, of Greyhound Farm, in the Parish of Chelmsford, &c.
8. Abstract of the Will of Thomas Rouse, dated 1326, respecting his benefaction to S. Margaret's, London, with abstracts of other Wills of 1535.
9. Tythes of Stonely Abbey, 1368, with a description of the boundaries of that Manor.
10. Agreement of William, Abbot of Stonely, and Henry, Prior of Kenelworth, concerning Tythes, 1368, with fair transcripts of Deeds relating thereto.
11. Perambulation of Stonely Manor, with three grants of Lands to Kenelworth Priory, and other instruments concerning the lands of Stonely.
12. Confirmation of the Vestry or Assistants in S. Andrew's, Holbourne, in 1576,—The first confirmation having been granted in 1492, the second in 1570.
13. Copy of the last Constitution of S. Martin's Vestry, made 18th Octob. 1673, with a copy of the former of 1662, and copies of the several usages of the said Church given in 1723.
14. Copy of the original Constitution of the Vestry of S. George the Martyr, made by the Commissioners of Churches, 29th November, 1723, with an Inventory of the moveable goods of S. George's Chapel, in the Parish of S. Andrew's, Holbourne, 1712, and several Leases and other articles relating thereto.
15. "Rentale Hospitalis S. Johannis Bapt." in Bedford.
16. Papers relating to the Parsonage of Braybroke, in Northampton, from the Register of Petersborough.
17. J. Willesmay's opinion on the Petition of James, Duke of Athol, 1736.
18. Law cases of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. with the case of Dr. Atterbury.
19. Perfect Terrier of all the possessions of Braybrook Parsonage, in Northamptonshire, with several law papers concerning them.

No. LVII.

"DERBYSHIRE DOMESDAY."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are sixty-four: the hand-writing modern. We are informed at the end, in Mr. Astle's hand, that this transcript has been collated with the original. The diligence of the collator, appears from his marginal and interlined corrections in red ink.

No. LVIII.

“ DERBYSHIRE.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are forty-two. The title, in Mr. Astle's hand, is “ The Rev. Dr. Vernon's “ Collections for Derbyshire, presented to me by his niece and Executrix, Mrs. Mary Yates, “ 1762—Th. Astle.” The whole is in Dr. Vernon's hand, and consists of Miscellaneous extracts from different authors, concerning the History and Antiquities of Derbyshire, in print and MS. .

No. LIX.

“ EXETER.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are fifty-eight. The title page, in Mr. Astle's hand, shews that it was of his Collection. The title inserted by him is “ The College of Vicars in Exeter.”—It is a fair transcript of the Statutes and Ordinances of that College, made 5th April, 1591, with the additional Statutes and Confirmations of different years, from 1613 to 1730, when it appears to have been transcribed.

No. LX.

“ SCARBOROUGH LIBERTIES.”—*Imperial folio.*

The written pages are thirty-eight. The first page begins by referring to the original, from which it was transcribed in the reign of Elizabeth:—“ In Sarcina de Quo Warranto Ass. et Placitis “ Coronæ, et in Ligula indorsata Ebor. Inquis. Quo Warranto, &c.” The whole is in Latin, and of the Astle Collection.

No. LXI.

“ LANGLEY'S DESBOROUGH HUNDRED.”—*quarto.*

This is a large paper copy of the printed edition, with many MS. additions and improvements by the author. Several original letters to and from him, drawings of Buckinghamshire Seals, armorial bearings of different families, and original letters from several of the principal Nobility of Bucks, add considerably to the value of this Collection.

No. LXII.

“ DEVONSHIRE.”—*folio, paper.*

This is Risdon's Description of Devonshire, 1659. The written pages are 130. The work has been published, and as this MS. contains no additional matter, we abstain from further details. See “ Risdon's Chronological Description or Survey of the County of Devon,” 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1714.

No. LXIII.

“ KENT DOMESDAY.”—*folio, paper.*

The title on the first page of this MS. gives the name of the transcriber, in these words:—
 “ Copy of Domesday for the County of Kent, by Abraham Mac Farley, Chief Clerk in the
 “ Chapter House.”—The following Memorandum, in Mr. Astle’s hand, gives other particulars
 which ought to be preserved:—“ N. B. This copy is in the hand-writing of Mr. Abraham
 “ Farley, who transcribed the whole book of Domesday, (written in the 15th of William the
 “ Conqueror, 1080,) and from which transcript that Record was printed, at the public expense.
 “ Mr. Farley received sixteen guineas for making this transcript of Domesday for the County of
 “ Kent, to which Indexes of the ancient and modern names of places are added.”

The whole of this volume is beautifully written: the first leaf is a complete fac-simile of the
 first leaf of the original, giving the contractions, and writing, letter for letter, line for line.—
 Prefixed is an estimate (by Mr. Bailey,) of 12,681*l.* 4*s.* for engraving all Domesday book in
 six years. The written pages of this volume are 113. At the end are valuable Indexes of the
 ancient and modern names of places in Kent, and to these have been added fac-similes of five
 ancient Saxon MSS. in one sheet, which were found amongst some loose papers of Mr. Astle’s.

No. LXIV.

“ PEDES FINIUM TEMPORE JOHANNIS REGIS SELECTÆ COM. NORFOLC.”
folio, paper.

The written pages of this Survey are 197, exclusive of an Alphabetical Index of twenty-three
 pages at the end. The contents are the “ Pedes finium,” or Survey of boundaries for the
 County of Norfolk, in the reigns of King John, Henry III, Edward I. II. and III. Richard II.
 Henry IV. V. and VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. It is a transcript from ancient
 Surveys, and was transcribed in the Reign of James I. Every principal estate in the County of
 Norfolk appears to be described, the names of the proprietors are entered, and the whole seems
 to have been severely collated by Peter Le Neve, whose autograph may be seen on the inside cover,
 and whose notes are frequently interlined. The ancient Rules for surveying Manors are prescribed
 in the “ Extenta Manerii,” inserted in the printed copies as a Statute of 4th Edward I. and {they
 have been reprinted in the splendid edition of the Statutes, Lond. 1810, fol. vol. 1, p. 242, where
 the different readings are given from MS. Harl. 395, and MS. Cotton Claudius, D. 11. The
 copy in Cay’s edition is from the Cotton MS.

No. LXV.

“ NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK TESTA DE NEVIL.”—*folio, paper.*

The “ Testa de Nevil,” or “ Liber Feodorum,” which is preserved in the Exchequer, has
 been published by order in a folio volume, Lond. 1807.—Two ancient books, bearing that

title, and preserved in the King's Remembrancer's Office, in the Exchequer, are described in the Report made by Abel Moysey, to the House of Commons, page 138, as containing the "nomina Villarum, Serjeanties, Knight's Fees, in several Counties, taken by Inquisition, temporibus Henrici 3ⁱⁱ et Edw. I. being the compilations known by the name of Testa de Nevil."

Mr. Moysey adds, that "these books appear to have been compiled near the close of Edward II's reign." The MS. now before us, contains a fair transcript of those parts which relate to Norfolk and Suffolk, in sixty-six pages. On the parchment cover are these words, in the handwriting of Peter Le Neve:—"Posted all Norfolk, and some of Suffolk in 1719," and at the top margin of the first written page—"those things marked with P, I have posted."—The following title at the head of the first page is also in Le Neve's hand:—"Iste liber compositus fuit, et compilatus de diversis Inquisitionibus, ex officio captis, tempore Regis Edw. filii Regis H: et sic contenta in eodem libro pro evidentiis habentur hic in Scaccario, non pro Recordo—Exemplar Libri, sub custodia Rememorationis Regis in Scaccario, vocati.—Liber Feodorum militum quoad Comitatus Norfolk et Suffolk tantum."—The work begins immediately after, thus:—"Norf. Feoda Militum in Com. Norfolk de quibus D^{ns} Rex percipit Scutagia, contra transfretacionem suam in Basconia."

No. LXVI.

"NORFOLK ACCOUNTS."—*folio, parchment.*

These are the accounts of Sir Richard Southwell, Knight, on the return of all his possessions in Norfolk, for one year, being the third of Elizabeth.—The written pages are ninety-eight: the writing original. A memorandum on the inside cover states that it belonged to the Library of George Brander, Esq. and after to Mr. Astle's. The writing of the whole is in one hand, of the third of Elizabeth, as stated by Sir Richard himself on the title page.

No. LXVII, LXVIII.

"CANTERBURY."—2 vols. *folio, paper.*

These two MSS. of twenty-two written pages the one, and of twenty the other, contain the accounts of John Hill, Clerk, Receiver of the rents of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; the first volume, for one year, ending at Michaelmass 1588; the second, for another year, ending at Michaelmass, 1594, both originals.

No. LXIX.

"BEACONS IN KENT."—*folio, paper.*

Of this MS. the written pages are thirty-eight: the writing is of Charles II'd's time. It begins with "Allegations and Proofes that the seven hundreds ought to finde twelve men to watch at "Denge Marsh."—The period to which it relates is from 1587 to 1592; the first words are, "Item there is found, touching watches to be kept at the sea coast, in tyme of warre, &c." the last paragraph is—"It is fitt they should watch with musquets, or harquebuses, now to give "notice, &c."—Some marginal references, in Mr. Anstis's hand, indicate that this MS. was of his collection.

A brief account of the Beacons in Kent will be found in Lambard's *Perambulations*, black letter, 4to. ed. 1596, page 68, where he states that, before the reign of Edward III. Beacons were made of great stacks of wood, but that about the 12th of that reign, it was ordained that they should be made of high standards, with their pitch pots; that until then, great ignorance prevailed with respect to the practical management of them; not only the common sort, but even men of place and honour, not knowing how to direct their course, and thereby "through "amasedness, they were as likely to run from the place affected, as to make to the succour of it."

The tumultuary running of the people from place to place, when the Beacons were lighted, caused Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, to mark the true situations of Beacons on Cards, with directions by which any man might easily be assured where the source of the danger or point of invasion was situated: for example, suppose the first Beacon on Shooter's Hill in Kent to be lighted, those who applied to the watchmen there, learned from him whence he received his light, which was either from the West near London or Hamstede, or from the East, by warrant of the fired Beacon at Stowe near Dartford, or from that near Gravesend, and so of the rest.

In the MS. now before us, all the Beacons of Kent are described, and the Orders and Regulations concerning them, are quoted from the Records of the Kingdom.

No. LXX.

"STAFFORDSHIRE DOMESDAY."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are thirty-six, exclusive of eleven pages of Indexes topographical at the end. The title inside is "Liber Censualis Gulielmi I. pro Staffordshire." The names "F. Vernon, 1754," and "T. Astle, 1764," on the first written page, indicate in the autographs of both, that it passed from the former's collection to the latter's. It is in fact all in Mr. Vernon's hand, and a note at the end of the first page, in the same hand, states that "the copy from which this was taken, was callated with the original by Mr. Smart, a Clerk in the Office in 1754."

The following loose papers, collected from different heaps, are placed at the end.

1. Fac-similes of Abbreviations in the original Domesday Book, from which this MS. was transcribed. One leaf.

2. An Alphabetical List of the modern names of the Hundreds and Constablewicks belonging to the County of Stafford, two pages, neatly written in red ink.

3. A list of Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, in Staffordshire, which are mentioned in Domesday book, in the time of the Conqueror.—Two loose leaves, in a modern hand.

No. LXXI.

“ERDESWICKE’S STAFFORDSHIRE.”—*quarto, paper.*

This work has been published in 1717, and again in 1723, 8vo. as quoted in Prince’s Worthies, page 248, but Gough observes in his additions to Camden, that “Erdeswicke’s History of Staffordshire has never yet been correctly printed,” (p. 387 of first edition,) and yet it appears from Nicholson, who styles him “the great Antiquary of Staffordshire,” fol. ed. p. 11, that his laborious collections for that County deserve a better fate.

He began this Collection, A.D. 1593, and continued it to the time of his death, 1603. His MS. papers fell happily into the hands of Walter Chetivind, of Ingestry, whom Camden describes as “*venerandæ antiquitatis cultor maximus.*” (1)

That the MS. part of the thick volume now before us, passed from his Collection to that of Mr. Vernon, may be inferred from the following memorandum in the hand-writing of the latter, on the second leaf: “17th April, 1750, I do desire, when I am dead, that this book and all MSS. and papers relating to Staffordshire may be delivered to Sir Edward Littleton, of Pileton, as my gift and bequest to him.—F. Vernon.”

The contents it would be difficult to describe in detail, as they are multifarious and desultory, the author’s object being to illustrate Erdeswicke’s Staffordshire by collections of his own, which are interleaved with the printed edition of 1723. Very frequently the additions consist of genealogical fragments written on scattered scraps of paper, which are occasionally stuck in between the printed leaves. Some of them are taken from “MS. Collections relating to the Antiquities of Litchfield,” by Mr. Ashmole, which are preserved in the Ashmole Museum at Oxford, No. 7470, 7471, and 7484; some from the *Chronicon Lichfieldensis Ecclesiæ* MS. in *Bibliotheca Arundel*, No. 865, and in the *Cotton Vesp. E. xvi*: some from Erdeswicke’s Collections in *Bibliotheca D’Ewesiana*; some from the Chetwin Collections for Staffordshire; some from the Register of Stone Priory, already described in this volume, Press III; some from the Staffordshire Domesday book in the Ashmole Museum, and many from Lapidary Inscriptions, &c.

By way of illustration, Congreve’s Map of Staffordshire, and his printed proposal for a navigable communication between the Trent and the Severn, 8vo. Lond. 1717, are introduced into this MS. Some of Erdeswicke’s errors are learnedly corrected, and several of his Historical facts are elaborately explained by more ample details. These MS. additions are entirely in

(1) See in his Staffordshire.

Mr. Vernon's hand, and relate chiefly to the ancient family descents and properties in Staffordshire, and they are so numerous, as to make a work as large again as Mr. Erdeswicke's.

No. LXXII.

"STAFFORDSHIRE."—*quarto, paper.*

The title page of this MS. describes it thus:—"The Parochial Antiquities of Staffordshire from ancient Records, MSS. and Authors, in print, by the Rev. Mr. Locksdale."—The written pages are eighty-nine, exclusive of an Index Locorum, which is prefixed to the contents. Mr. Astle's autograph on the inside cover, with the date 1762, shews that it formed a part of his collection at that time.

This work appears to have been written with great diligence and judgment, and collected from ancient and genuine authorities. A Staffordshire reader will have to regret that the author did not finish it, that it has never been published, and that it is imperfect at the end.

No. LXXIII.

"BUCKS, STOWE, AND BURTON-DASSET REGISTERS, &c."—*folio, paper.*

The first Article in this collection contains "Extracts from the Registers of Stowe and Burton Dasset," made by Sir Peter Temple, who states, at page 10, that Stowe Register begins in Anno Dom. 1568. The general introduction of Parochial Registers into England is to be ascribed to Thomas Lord Cromwell in the reign of Henry VIII. (1) The Stowe Register is therefore nearly coeval with the oldest.

These extracts are confined to the births, marriages, and obituaries of the Temple family. The following entry ascertains the year when they were written:—"The Lady Hester Temple, late wife of Sir Thomas Temple, is aged, this present year 1654, fourscore and four yeres."—The written pages are twenty-two.

The other Documents in this Collection are original family papers of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, Charles I. and II. James II. and William and Mary, with a Descriptive Catalogue of each article annexed. To many of these the Seals are appendant, and they relate chiefly to the possessions of the Temple and Grenville families in Bucks, Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire, down to the year 1710.

(1) Burnet Hist. Reform. vol. 1. fol. ed. col. 107, from Hollinshead, ann. 1538.

No. LXXIV.

“BUCKINGHAM.”—*folio, parchment and paper.*

This parcel contains—1. Queen Mary's first Charter, dated 27th Jan. Anno regni 1, A.D. 1553, erecting Buckingham into a Borough, for reasons recited therein. It is in Latin, and is certified authentic by the signatures of Nicholas Merwin and John Hill. Mary, though a Catholic, styles herself in it, “Supreme head of the Church.”—The cover of this transcript is a skin of parchment, containing an account of the issues and profits of the King's Leet, holden at Winslow 23d April, 1701, in the matter of William Lowndes's Trustees.

2. A Lease from Barn. Brocas to Feoffees, of the Borough, Royalties, Privileges, &c. of Buckingham, for 2000 years, six Seals pendant, original, dated 26th April, 16th Elizabeth.

3. Original Deed of Sale by Barn. Brocas to Thomas and N. Neale, of the Borough, Privileges, &c. of Buckingham, 10th Feb. 18th Elizabeth. Two Seals pendant.

4. Original Lease to Sir Peter Temple, son and heir of Sir Thomas Temple of Stowe, of the Borough and Royalties of Buckingham, dated “1 Aug. 2 Jacobi I.”

5, 6. Bargain and Sale of the Burrough of Buckingham, &c. to Sir Thomas Temple and his heirs, from Fr. Dayrell of Lamport, and Th. and R. Neale, dated “1. September, 2 Jacobi I.” together with a Duplicate. Both are originals on parchment, Seals pendant.

7. Original Indenture of the Bailiff and Burgesses of Buckingham, dated 20th March, 1655, “alienating and setting—as alienated and set by Barn. Brocas, the Duties, Customs, Privileges, &c. of the Borough of Buckingham.”—Original, parchment, ten wax seals pendant and perfect, eight worn off.

8. Original surrender of Buckingham Charter to King James II. in 1688. Seal pendant.

9. Original Duplicate of ditto.

10. Original Commission of the Peace for the Borough and Parish of Buckingham, to Sir Richard Temple, by King William and Queen Mary, 27th April, anno primo. Broad seal, pendant.

11, 12, 13, 14. Original Conveyances of Tenements in the town of Buckingham, with the Seals pendant. These are of the reigns of Elizabeth and of James I.

No. LXXV.

“BUCKINGHAM CHARTER.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are thirty: containing a translation into English, from the original Latin of Queen Mary's Charter in our last-mentioned Article, and written in a fair modern hand.

No. LXXVI.

A BUNDLE OF PAPERS NUMBERED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER.

1. "Reasons against passing a Bill for fixing the Summer Assizes, for the County of Bucks, at the Town of Buckingham," a printed sheet, with some MS. notes by Mr. George Grenville of Wotton.
2. Mr. Justice Dennison to Mr. G. Grenville, relative to ditto, original, 22d June, 1747.
3. Lord Chief Justice Willes to ditto, original, 20th June, 1747, same subject.
4. Copy of Mr. Grenville's Letter to the Lord Chancellor, in his own hand, 22d June, same subject.
5. Mr. Baron Clives to Mr. Grenville, 20th June, 1747, original, ditto.
6. Lord Chief Baron Parker to ditto, original, 19th June, 1747, same subject.
7. The Lord Chancellor Hardwick to ditto, original, 2d July, 1747, same subject.
8. Mr. Brown Willis to ditto, Whaddon, July 20, 1747, original, same subject.
9. Copy of Mr. Grenville's Letter to all the Judges, 20th June, 1747, in his own hand, same subject.
10. Ditto to the Lord Chancellor, 3d July, 1747, same subject.
11. The Lord High Chancellor Hardwick to Mr. Grenville, 22d November, 1747, on ditto.
12. Mr. Grenville to the Lord Chancellor, 3d February, 1747, draught in his own hand, same subject.
13. The Lord Chancellor to Mr. Grenville, 2d February, 1747-8, original, same subject.
14. Act of 6th Ricard II. Cap. 5, relative to County Sessions.
15. Petition of the town of Buckingham, on the same subject, original.—This paper is signed and sealed by all the Burgesses, and is endorsed by Mr. Grenville thus:—July 22, 1747, delivered "to me by the Duke of Newcastle, by the King's order.—February 3, 1747-8, delivered to me "by the Lord Chancellor."
16. Address of the town of Buckingham to the Queen, on the same subject, in 1692, original.
17. Address of said town on the same subject, in 1747, a copy.
18. Mr. R. Grenville on the same subject, to Mr. George Grenville, 2d July, 1747.
19. Ditto to ditto, same subject, 19th July.
20. Brown Willis on ditto, 30th July, 1747, to Mr. George Grenville.
21. Ditto to ditto, same subject, 10th Feb. 1747.
22. Ditto to ditto, same subject, 17th July, 1747.
23. Ditto to ditto, 11th July, 1747, same subject.
24. Ditto to ditto, 8th Aug. 1747, same subject.
25. Ditto to the Rev. Mr. Price on the same subject, St. Peter's day, 1747.

No. LXXVII.

“ A NOTE WHAT HUNDREDS, PARISHES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES THERE
“ ARE IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS, and how the generall and publique
“ Taxes charged and imposed on that County in my time, have bene
“ divided, distributed, and apportioned upon the severall and particulare
“ Hundreds, Townes, Parishes, Villages, and Hamlets.—Richard
“ Grenville.”

This is an oblong octavo, of forty-four written pages, interspersed with a great many blanks, and is all in the hand-writing of Mr. Grenville of Wotton. (1)

No. LXXVIII.

“ BUCKS MUSTER ROLL.”—*folio, paper.*

Of this MS, the written pages are forty-eight, remainder blank. It contains a Muster Roll of the trained bands of Buckinghamshire, and of the number, state, and quality of their arms, taken officially in 1624; and gives a particular detail of all the towns in the County that were charged for the maintenance of that force, and of the arms furnished or to be furnished at their expence; also of the arms belonging to the three Hundreds of Buckingham in 1615; of the Magazine at Stony Stratford; of Captain Tirrell's band out of the three Hundreds of Ashendon; of horses taken at Aylesbury for the use of these forces in 1615, with the charge of the Clergy for armour in the three Hundreds of Buckingham; a Muster at Aylesbury on the 8th of April, 1619; the Muster of the whole County sent to the Marquess of Buckingham in 1620, with Letters from the Deputy Lieutenants on that subject in 1620, 1621–1624.—It is all in one hand, and was written by Michael Mitchell, in March 1624. The cover is a parchment Indenture of 20th Octob. 2. Jacobi I. which was perfected by the Right Honourable Richard Fines, Knight, Lord Sey, to Richard and to George Greenwood of the Inner Temple.

(1) Not to be confounded with his son Richard, who died in 1719, or with his grandson Richard, who was member for Wendover, and after for Buckingham, and who married Hester Temple, sister to Lord Cobham. This last Richard died in Feb. 1726–7. Penelope Grenville, whose accomplishments are so elegantly described by Lord Lyttleton, in his Poetical works, vol. 1, p. 40, was his sister.

Mr. Richard Grenville, the writer of the above work, distinguished himself as Captain of a troop of horse in the time of the long Parliament. He was the friend and relative of the two Members of that Parliament for the County of Bucks, Hamden and Goodwin, and was Treasurer for that County.

No. LXXIX.

“ THE CHARGE OF THE SEVERALL INHABITANTS OF THE SEVERALL
 “ HUNDREDS WITHIN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS, UPPON RICHARD
 “ GRENVILLE, ESQ. EXTRACTED AND TAKEN OUT THIS 16th MARCH,
 “ 1647.”—*folio, paper.*

These sixteen sheets, in form of an Indenture, contain an authenticated Document signed by Henry Davy, Accomptant to the Committee of Accounts for the County of Buckingham, and revised and certified in the hand-writing of Mr. Grenville himself.

No. LXXX.

“ BUCKS TRAINED BANDS, 1660—1661.”—*folio, paper.*

These are Returns of the Trained Bands of Buckingham, when Lord Bridgewater was Lord Lieutenant at the time of the Restoration, and when Sir Richard Temple, Sir Toby Tyrrell, William Tiringham, Sir Ralph Verney, Mr. Cheney, Sir Thomas Lee, Colonel Ingoldsby, Sir J. Borlase, and Sir William Bowyer, were Deputy Lieutenants.—The written pages are above 200. They have been collected from Sir Richard Temple's papers, and his autograph and Lord Bridgewater's at pages 10, 12, 42, 43, prove that they are the originals. An original Letter from Lord Bridgewater to Sir Richard Temple may be seen at p. 123. It is dated 14th December, 1661.

No. LXXXI, LXXXII.

“ BUCKS, 1792.—RETURNS OF THE POSSE COMITATUS.”—2 vols.
folio, in Russia.

The first of these volumes consists of 1100 pages, the second of 512. The inside title sufficiently describes the work:—“ A Register of the names and occupations of all persons residing
 “ within the County of Buckingham, and engaged in any military capacity between the ages of
 “ fifteen and sixty years, and also of the number of draught horses, waggons, carts of burthen,
 “ wind and water corn mills, within the said County, returned to John Penn, Esq. High Sheriff,
 “ and carefully examined and returned by Acton Chaplin, Under Sheriff.”

No. LXXXIII.

“ WOTTON UNDERWOOD, BUCKS.”—*folio, paper.*

This is a Terrier, first taken in May, 1608, and may be proposed as a model for works of this description. To the Survey of every denomination of land is annexed a statement whether it is Manor, Freehold, Parsonage, or Copyhold. The names of the tenants are inserted. The written pages are 133. Fair copies are given of original Leases of the reign James I. and Charles I. and of different Deeds and Indentures, perfected by these Kings, and by the Archbishops of Canterbury, Abbot, and Laud. The whole is in the hand-writing of Mr. Richard Grenville of Wotton, about 1660, and many Deeds and Indentures of preceding reigns, carefully transcribed by him from the originals, are added to this Terrier, from page 65 to the end.

No. LXXXIV.

“ WOTTON UNDERWOOD.”—*folio, paper, Imperial size.*

The written pages of this huge volume are 752, beginning with the page numbered 108. The preceding pages are missing. In this volume fair transcripts are given of the Deeds, Grants, Charters, &c. of the Grenvilles of Wotton of the reign of Henry II. to that of Elizabeth. Of these Deeds, 146 are of the period during which Deeds were not dated, and are therefore called technically Deeds “ Sans Date.”⁽¹⁾ These end at the folio numbered 147, or page 82 of the MS. in its present mutilated state. The writing of this part is of the reign of Charles I.

The next part, beginning at the folio numbered 148, contains four Deeds of the reigns of Henry III. These are followed by forty-three Deeds of the reign of Edward I. sixty-two of Edward II. 163 of Edward III. forty-two of Richard II. forty-one of Henry IV. sixteen of Henry V. thirty-nine of Henry VI. seventy of Edward IV. and V. three of Richard III. twenty-six of Henry VII. twenty-four of Henry VIII. three of Edward VI. one of Philip and Mary.

Fourteen Law Documents of the reign of Elizabeth follow to folio 381, b, where a Terrier begins, which is thus described in the hand-writing of the above-mentioned Mr. Richard Grenville.

“ A true copy of an ancient Terrier in my custody, of an uncertain date, but supposed of “ Henry VIIth his tyme, of lands belonging to the Abbey of Notly in Com: Bucks, which lands “ came to King Henry VIII. by dissolution of Abbies. King Henry V. by Patent dated 21 Junii, “ anno regni sui 32, did, among other thinges, passe the land in Wotton belonging to the said “ Abbey, to Will. Risly of Chitwood, and Mr. Chitwood, in the 4th yeare of Queen Elizabeth,

(1) On the period during which the custom of not dating prevailed, see Madox's *Formulare*, and our account of the Stowe genealogical Documents, in the Heraldic Collection in this Library.

"graunted and sold the sayd land in Wotton to Edward Grenville, the Deeds of sale thereof are transcribed into this booke."

The remainder of this MS. contains many legal proceedings, Leases, Grants, family Settlements, &c. down to folio 483, where it ends with a Deed of 14th Feb. anno 15 Caroli I.—The greatest part of this ponderous MS. is in the hand-writing of Mr. Richard Grenville, who, notwithstanding his active employment in the field during the civil wars, found time to effect what would now a days be deemed by many, one of the greatest efforts of the most laborious Antiquary. Sometimes men indulge in a presumptuous confidence in their own powers, which promises success without labour, and victory without a contest; at other times they shrink back in pusillanimous despondence from every task that demands exertion; and, considering that to be impossible which is only difficult, they sink under that mental disease, which forbids every trial of strength, or depresses the alacrity of enterprize.—Mr. Grenville's collections shew that he avoided both these extremes. He undertook what he thought that perseverance would accomplish, and he accomplished what he undertook. Under the load of labour which the folio volumes now before us imposed, he seems to have been supported by that pride of family which the Anglo-Normans never lost sight of, even during the worst days of the Usurpation.

Mr. Grenville's industry was usefully employed in collecting these original evidences. Such evidences are of the first importance to Chronology, and that his transcripts are accurate cannot be questioned, for almost all the originals are preserved. (1)

No. LXXXV.

"WOTTON."—*octavo, paper, elegantly bound in red Morocco.*

The written pages of this MS. are 165: the writing is Mr. Richard Grenville's: its contents may be collected from its being "A Description of Wotton Parish, situated in the depth of the vale of Aylesbury, and of the Manor of Wotton," written soon after the year 1660. It begins with a description of the limits and boundaries of the Parish, and the distances from principal towns, and ends with an account of glebe lands purchased of Sir Robert Honywood after the Abolition of Episcopacy, by Mr. Grenville, and restored by him to the Church of England at the Restoration. The minuteness of this description, and the accuracy and diligence with which it is executed, render it well worthy of being held up as a model for such compilations.

(1) They are preserved in a mahogany box in the Heraldic department of this Collection with a MS. Catalogue describing briefly the date and the subject of each.

No. LXXXVI.

“BUCKS MILITIA.”—*quarto*.

This volume contains eleven Drawings, representing the costume of the regiment of Bucks Militia, drawn in 1793, with one page, containing the names of the officers of the regiment at that time, and the dates of their commissions.

No. LXXXVII.

“ASHENDON.”—*folio*.

This is a Terrier of the Parish of Ashendon, in thirty-seven written pages, remainder blank.—It is in Latin, dated 18th Henry VIII. and was written at that time. It contains a minute Survey of all the lands of that Parish, with the names of the proprietors, &c.

No. LXXXVIII.

“ASHENDON, SIVE NOMINA VILLARUM IN TRIBUS HUNDREDIS DE
“ASHENDON.”—*paper and parchment*.

This parcel contains a sheet of parchment, No. 1, intitled “In quodam libro de nomine Villarum de anno ix Regis Edwardi filii Johannis lxxviii. ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaur.” &c. The first words are “In tribus Hundredis de Ashendone sunt ville subscriptæ; primo videlicet Villata de Wottone unde Ricardus de Grenville est Dñs,” &c.—This Article is certified to be correctly copied from the original, by J. Osborne, 7 Julii, 1599, and the writing is of that year.

No. 2. is another parchment sheet, intitled thus:—“In quodam libro de nominibus Villarum foliis 73, 78, et 79, in Scaccario, ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaur.”—This Article contains Edward 1st’s order, issued in the 9th of his reign, for a Census or enumeration of town-lands and Lords in the Three Hundreds of Ashendon in the course of that year, which was made accordingly. This copy is taken from the original in the Exchequer, and certified to be correct, 26th Maii, anno 1609, by Galfridus Cooke and Thomas Nicolls.

No. 3. is an Inquisition of the Liberties of the Three Hundreds of Ashendon, dated 10th Edward II. transcribed from the original, and certified correct by Thomas Nicolls, 1617.

No. 4. is an Original Rental of Wotton, dated 8th Henry VII.

No. LXXXIX.

" KENSINGTON."—*octavo, paper.*

This MS. contains a Catalogue of the Royal Pictures at Kensington, Hampton Court, Windsor, and St. James's, in 153 written pages. The language is French: the writer was a French Artist of the present reign: he describes the place of each picture, and gives the names of the painters and the subjects as they occur, without venturing to advance any opinion on the merits or demerits of colouring or composition.

No. XC, XCI.

" BERKSHIRE AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE."—*2 vols, 12mo. paper.*

These two small volumes contain a few pages in print and MS. of references to Documents for the Topography of the above Counties, and are desultory and imperfect.

No. XCII.

" BENEFICIORUM IN ANGLIA TAXATIO."—*folio, paper.*

We close this Catalogue of MSS. relating to domestic Topography, with a List of Churches and Benefices in England, as they were registered and taxed in the reign of Edward I.

The written leaves of this MS. are 397, exclusive of thirty-three leaves of an " Index Locorum."—The title on the first leaf is " Liber taxationum omnium beneficiorum in Anglia, anno xx. Regis Edwardi I. facta Nicholao Papa IV. jubente."

This interesting work has been published by order of Parliament, from a MS. on vellum in the Bodleian, No. 3595, which belonged to Sir H. Spelman, and was transcribed for the press by Mr. Harman. The copy now before us was very carefully transcribed by the industrious Mr. Ecton, from Harman's transcript, and is therefore a copy of a copy. But Mr. Ecton collated it afterwards with the original, and also with another ancient copy in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, as appears from a memorandum in his hand at the end.

There is another valuable copy on vellum in the Cathedral of Lichfield, coeval with Sir H. Spelman's, and another is preserved in the Library of the Cathedral of Lincoln.

Dr. Kennet says, in his *Parochial Antiquities*, page 315, anno 19, et 20 Edwardi I. (i. e. 1224.) " The general taxation of Church dignities and benefices was this year completed and registered. The Abbott of Osney, and Prior of S. Catharine's, appointed Collectors for this Diocese of Lincoln, deputed Ralph, Rector of Wotton, and Richard, Rector of Gilling to be

"Taxors in the Archdeacons of Oxford, Bedford, and Bucks, excepting the Deanery of Rotland. Of this Register there is one copy in parchment MS. fol. in the Bodleian Library, that formerly belonged to Sir Hen. Spelman. It has only this general title:—"Liber taxationum omnium Beneficiorum in Anglia." There is one more ancient Record of it MS. in the Bodleian, wherein the account of this Diocese of Lincoln bears this inscription:—"Taxatio Spiritualis in Dioc. Licoln. per Radulphum et Ricardum de Wotton et de Gilling, Ecclesiarum Rectores, sub Reverendis. Patribus O. . . Dei gratia Lincoln et R. Winton. Episcopis, Taxatoribus Principalibus a Dom. Nicholao deputatis, una cum incremento per retaxationem a supradictis Patribus Sanctis, anno D. 1291." There is endorsed on the same, "This MS. was written ann. 1291, Nicholas IV. being Pope, 10th Edward I."

Thomas Walsingham refers this work to the same year, in Camden's edition of the *Scriptores Angliæ*, page 44. "Circa idem tempus, jubente Papa Nicolao, taxatæ sunt Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ secundum verum valorem, et extunc cessavit taxatio Norwicensis per Innocentium IV prius facta."—Most of our Historians complain of this new taxation as most grievous. Another MS. copy of a great part of it has been preserved by the industrious R. Dodsworth.⁽¹⁾ Ranulfus Cestriensis ad ann. 1289, 17th Edward I. says—"Circa hunc annum, jubente Papa Nicholao, taxatæ sunt Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, secundum verum valorem, et vacavit ex tunc Taxatio Norwicensis, facta prius per Innocentium IV." Nicholson's Historical Library announces other imperfect copies at page 207.

In addition to the advantages of marginal collations already mentioned, the Stowe MS. has this:—that in several places, where the sums are omitted in Sir Hen. Spelman's, they are supplied by Mr. Ecton in 1722, from the Hattonian Book, and marked with this mark (").—Mr. Astle says in a note, page 7 of the MS. now before us, that "Mr. Ecton intended this Record for publication, but did not live to fulfil his intention," a circumstance to be regretted, as Ecton's *Thesaurus* shews that he was well qualified for such a task. The following MSS. bearing upon the subject, will be found in the Bodleian; they are inserted here according to their numbers in the printed Catalogue.

No. 6457-45, (Catalogue, page 290.) A copy of an Act of Parliament, 27th Henry VIII. exempting the two Universities from First Fruits and Tenths, exemplified 29th Jan. 8th Elizabeth.

Ibid. page 296, No. 6520-30—"Verus valor omnium beneficiorum per totam Angliam et Walliam, secundum eorundem taxationem factam anno 26, Hen. VIII. anno 1534." *ibid.* p. 218. No. 5033, (vol. 92,) 10—Certificate of Robert Archbishop of York, and other Commissioners, in 37th Henry VIII. of Chantries, Colleges, Hospitals, Fraternities, Gilds, &c. with their founders, and the value of them. &c. fol. 143.

Ibid. page 290. No. 64, 54, 42. A Catalogue of all the Monasteries, Priories, Abbies, &c. from the dissolution, by Sir William Dugdale, and written with his own hand.

Tom. 1. part 2. p. 88. "Valor beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum in Anglia. In principio

(1) Dodsworth's Collections, vol. 86. There are two copies in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The Hatton MS. in the Bodleian, is No. 62.

"habetur hæc nota. Hic liber jussu præclarissimi et Reverendissimi in Christo Patris, D.D. Gilberti, Providentia Divina Cant. Archiepiscopi, totius Angliæ Primatis, collatus fuit, et examinatus per Guil: Wheeloc Mil. et Baronettum." (1)

At the end of this MS. is preserved an original Patent on parchment, granted to Richard Grenville of Wotton, and others, to levy and collect the first 15th, and 10th of the two 15th's and 10th's granted to King Henry VII. by the Parliament holden at Westminster, 16th January, 12th Henry VII. and this is followed by an original Receipt in the hand of the above Mr. Ecton, dated 19th July, 1722.

FOREIGN TOPOGRAPHY.—No. 93—123.

These thirty-one MSS. in 4to. uniformly bound in parchment, and written in the reign of Lewis XIV, contain statistical accounts of the different Provinces of France, which appear to have been composed by Engineers, Surveyors, and learned Men employed for that purpose by Colbert.

93. The first contains the description of French Flanders, its dimensions, boundaries, towns, rivers, fortified places, &c. &c. by Monsieur d' Agnole 1698, in 220 pages in a French hand of that time, very fairly transcribed.

94. The second gives Flemish Flanders, by Monsieurs Desmadris and De Arentin, Intendants, 1688. The written pages are 196 in the same hand.

95. The third gives Picardy and Artois—by Begnon, Intendant, 1698, in two parts, first part of 262 pages, the second of 244—all in the same fair hand with the preceding volumes.

96 and 97. The fourth gives Dauphine, by Monsieur Bouchu, Intendant, 1698. The written pages are 149.—The fifth gives Haynault by Bernierere, Intendant, 1698. The written pages are 148, same hand.

98. The sixth gives Soissons by Sanson, Intendant in 1698. The written pages are 120.

99. The seventh gives Rouen and its territoire in 84 pages, same hand.

100. The eighth Caen and Lower Normandy, in the same hand, and in 720 pages.

101. The ninth Paris and the Isle de France, by Phelypeaux; a thick 4to. of 1186 written pages, same hand.

(1) The other documents on this subject, may be seen in the Cotton Library: as in Smith's Catal. p. 25. Tiberius, c. x. Vitellius, xvi. Ibid. p. 101.—"Registrum Domini Papæ de taxatione Spiritualium et Temporalium Angliæ et Walliæ." Cleopatra E. iv, 12. "Declaratio sive Index omnium Promotionum Ecclesiasticarum in Anglia, et Taxatio Primitiarum et Decimarum, Liber quantivis pretii." This is noticed in Smith's Catalogue, p. 144. A Survey of the glebe lands of England is quoted in Collier's Ecclesiastical History, v. 1, p. 534, and in Fuller's Church History, p. 113.

PRESS IV. TOPOGRAPHICAL MSS. No. 102-123. 245

102. The tenth gives Champagne by Larcher and Pommeren, Intendants, 1698, in 368 written pages, same hand.

103. The eleventh Lorraine and Bar, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, in 616 pages, same hand.

104. The twelfth gives Alsace described by La Grange, Intendant, 1697, in 550 pages, same hand.

105. The thirteenth gives Touraine, Anjou, and Maine, by Monsieur Mizomenil, Intendant, 1698, in 438 pages, same hand.

106. The fourteenth contains Allencon and Perche, by Monsieur de Pommereu, Intendant, in 1698, same hand, 256 pages.

107. The fifteenth contains Bretagne in 252 pages, same hand.

108. The sixteenth Orleanois in 242 ditto,

109. The seventeenth Poiteau by Maupeoux, Intendant, 1698, in 106 pages, same hand.

110. The eighteenth volume contains Rochelle and its dependancies by Monsieur Begow, Intendant, 1698, the written pages are 226, same hand.

111. The nineteenth gives Bourges, by Mr. ——— The written pages are 130, same hand.

112. The twentieth gives Mouline and its Dependancies by Bargouge, Intendant, 1698. The written pages are 220 ditto.

113. Limoges by De la Bourdonnaye, Intendant, 1698, the written pages are 180 ditto.

114. The twenty-second volume contains Auvergne by D'Ormesson, Intendant, 1698, the written pages are 278.

115. The twenty-third Bourgogne, by Lafonds and D'Harroui, Intendants, 1698, pages 170.

116. The twenty-fourth contains Lyonnois, Forest, and Beaujolos, by Monsieur Trudaine, Intendant, 1698, pages 444.

117. The twenty-fifth gives Montauban, &c. by Le Gendre, Intendant, 1699, in 354 pages, same hand.

118. The twenty-sixth gives Bourdeaux and its Dependancies, by Monsieur D'Aezon, Intendant 1697, the written pages are 266, ditto.

119. The twenty-seventh gives Dijon by Ferrand, Intendant 1700, the written pages are 1004.

120. The twenty-eighth gives Languedoc, by Basville, Intendant, 1698; in 575 pages, same hand.

121. The twenty-ninth gives Bearne, and Basse-Navarre, by Guyet, Intendant, 1698; the written pages are 60, same hand.

122. The 30th gives Rousillon, by Monsieur Rouselloi, and the grand Vicaire of the Diocese of Elme, at Perpignan, 1707, in 206 written pages, same hand.

123. This last volume of this Collection contains the description of Provence, by Monsieur Le Aret, Intendant, 1705, the written pages are 906.

The whole collection seems to have been compiled for the purpose of ascertaining the Military resources of France during the Reign of Lewis XIV.

No. CXXIV.

“ROME.”—*octavo, paper.*

This MS. contains an account of ancient marbles discovered by Gavin Hamilton, in various places in the vicinity of Rome, between the years 1769 and 1799. The written pages are 31: the writing is partly Mr. Astle's, to whose Collection this MS. belonged. Some of the busts, statues, and vases described in it, were purchased by Lord Temple, and by the late Marquess of Buckingham, for Stowe, others by Lords Clive, Shelburn, Mr. Townley, Cardinal Albani, the Duke of Dorset, and others; most of them are preserved in the Repositories of our Nobility. At the end of this MS. is a Letter from Mr. Hamilton to a person unknown, probably to Mr. Townley, dated Rome, 18th June, 1792, describing his most recent discoveries at the City of Gabio.

No. CXXV.

“POSSIDONIUM.”—*octavo, paper.*

This is an Essay on the Ruins of Possidonium in Italy, with Views of the Temples there, drawn in 1771, by Sir William Young. The descriptive part is also in his own hand. The pages are thirty-three: the drawings are coloured, and very accurate.

No. CXXVI.

“MAGNA GRÆCIA, SICILIA, MALTA.”—*quarto.*

This is Sir William Young's original Tour through the Countries here mentioned, intermixed with the leaves of his printed account, and illustrated by additional drawings of the ruins which he describes. The original drawings are twenty-six: the additional MS. makes fourteen pages.

No. CXXVII.

“BREVIS DISCURSUS ANTIQUITATIS PUTEOLORUM, &c.”

This is a short description of Puzzuolo and Baia, for the use of travellers, in twenty-eight pages, octavo, in Latin. Averno, Baia, and Puzzuolo, are described by Strabo, p. 245, where the oldest towns along the Neapolitan coast are referred to the Greeks.

No. CXXVIII.

" MACKENZIE'S JOURNAL TO THE N.W. COASTS OF AMERICA."—
quarto, paper.

The written pages of this MS. are 158, all in Mackenzie's own hand. This voyage was performed by order of the North West Company, in search of a passage by water through the North West Continent of America, from the Athabasca to the Pacific ocean. Mackenzie's Journal has been printed, and is well known. This MS. was presented by him to George Marquess of Buckingham. •

No. CXXIX.

" TOUR TO PARIS, FLANDERS, HOLLAND, &c. 1720."—*quarto.*

The written pages are 320: the author anonymous. His journey begins from London, 7th May, 1720, old style, and ends Aug. 1721. The title describes it thus:—"Relation of a Journey from London to Paris, and thence home through Flanders and Holland, begun May 7, 1720, old style, and ending August, 1721."

No. CXXX.

" A TOUR IN HOLLAND."—*quarto.*

The written pages are forty: the writing is of the time of Queen Anne; a printed Map of the United provinces is prefixed. The descriptions of towns are partly in French and partly in English. The author is unknown.

No. CXXXI.

" AN ACCOUNT OF THE CATHEDRAL OF S. SALVADOR IN SPAIN, WITH
" THE CHAPELS, RELICKS, CHURCH PLATE, &c.; ALSO, AN ACCOUNT
" OF THE CHURCH OF THE LADY DEL PILA."—*quarto.*

The written pages are seven. On the back of the first written leaf is this memorandum:—
" All the marked pages, are my mother Lady Parker Long's writing. Those without, are Mr.
" Burch's."

No. CXXXII.

"ABREGE DE LA GEOGRAPHIE DE L' EUROPE."—*quarto*.

This MS. is well bound in calf, and neatly written in a modern French hand. The written pages are 364, and they are followed by an Abridgment, and a French Grammar of twenty-seven pages, in the same hand. The margins are neatly ruled off in red ink.

No. CXXXIII.

"RABY'S GEOGRAPHY."—2 vols. in one, octavo, *black morocco, gilt edges*.

This is the original Presentation copy dedicated to Arthur Capell, by Richard Raby, and written by his own hand. The Ptolemaic system, which places the earth in the centre of the Universe, is the hypothesis which is adopted in this work. (1)

No. CXXXIV.

"A DESCRIPTION OF FLANDERS, &c."—*quarto*.

The written pages of this MS. are 179. To the description of Flanders is added that of Brabant, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Picardy, and the Isle of France. The author gives only the initials of his name S. D. and the year 1675 when he wrote. This MS. appears to be his original. The writing is of that time.

No. CXXXV.

"MAXIMS AND OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE STATE OF THE
SEVENTEEN PROVINCES, ANNO 1619."—*quarto*.

The written pages are eighty-two: the writing of the period to which it refers. In addition to the above article of twenty-seven pages, this MS. contains—2. The state of the Archduke's Country, 1619, from p. 27 to 46.—3. France under Henry IV. anno 1609, in the same hand.

Mr. Astle writes on the first page, that "There are many judicious and interesting observations in this MS. relative to France, Flanders, and Holland."

(1) We owe our knowledge of Ptolemy to the Saracens of Spain. They translated his works from Greek into Arabic. But it was not until the reign of Frederic II. about 1230, that they were first translated into Latin, nor were they much known before the invention of printing. We have already described an Irish Version of the Ptolemaic System, in Press III. of this Collection. There is a fine MS. copy in the public Library at Lyons, which the transcriber, J. Angelo, dedicated in 1409 to Pope Alexander V. as in Delandine's Catal. Paris, 1812, v. 1, page 175. Lord Spencer has the printed edition of 1478. The first edition is that of Bologna, 1462. The best edition is that of Bertius, fol. Elzevir, 1618.

No. CXXXVI.

"GEOGRAPHIE."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 291: the writing is of the reign of Lewis XV. The language is French. It belonged to the Bridges Collection.

No. CXXXVII.

"MISCELLANEA TOPOGRAPHICA," &c.—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages of this Volume are 77, containing desultory extracts from different authors on the antiquities of various counties of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The *Liber vetus de Temporibus*, c. 70, is quoted to shew that the Pagan Irish called Wednesday, "Dia Tath;" Thursday, "Dia Ethamon;" and Friday, "Dia Triach." The first of these was the God Thaout of the Egyptians; (1) the second ought to have been written "Ceth Amon," or the first Ammon; and the third is the "Tri-each," the god of three horses, or perhaps the Trinity.

Among a great variety of quotations from ancient authors, the following, from Malmesbury *De gestis Pontif.* deserves particular notice, inasmuch as it shews that vines were cultivated to a considerable extent in England in the 12th century, and that the wine made in Gloucestershire was deemed the best:—"Regio Glocestrensis plus quam aliæ Angliæ Provinciæ vinearum frequentia densior, proventu uberior, sapore jucundior. Vina ipsa libentium ora tristi non torquent acredine, quippe quæ parum debeant Gallicis dulcedine."

The Collector of these quotations adds, that there was anciently a vineyard in Smithfield, another in Hatton Garden, which is now called Vine Street, a third in St. Giles's in the Fields. Bede mentions vines in some parts of England "Vincas etiam quibusdam in locis germinans;" and of Ireland he says, "Dives lactis ac mellis Insula, nec Vinearum experts, piscium volucrumque, sed cervorum caprearumque venatu insignis." l. 1, c. 1.

"At Raganeia, now Ralegh, in Essex, says Domesday book, is a park and six Arpenni of Vineyard, yielding in a good season 20 modii of wine." Camden mentions vineyards in Herefordshire, Lincoln, and Cambridgeshire. Vopiscus says in his *Life of Probus*, that that Emperor allowed the Britons to plant vines: and Suetonius says that Domitian issued an order to reduce the quantity of vineyards in Britain, as in his *Domitian*, c. 7. See Pegge on *British Vines*, in the *Archæologia*, v. 1, p. 319.—Tacitus says in his *Agricola*, that Britain had no vines or olives, so that the vine must have been introduced after the days of Agricola.

(1) Mentioned by Julius Cæsar as the God of the Celts.

No. CXXXVIII.

“JOURNAL OF THE SHIP CHESTERFIELD.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 139, containing the Journal of the Chesterfield, M. Alt commander, from Norfolk Island towards Timor, through the Straits, called Bampton and Alt's Passage, in the year 1793.

Bampton and Alt published their Discoveries in 1796 and 1799, and from them, and from the MS. Journal now before us, Captain Flinders laid down the Sea Coast of Guinea, and most of the reefs, soundings, and Islands near it, in the 13th Plate of his Voyage to Terra Australis, Lond. 4to. 1814. Bampton's Journal was entrusted to him by Mr. Arrowsmith, and “it is so interesting in many points, says Flinders, that I judged an abridgment would be acceptable, as well to the general as the nautical reader.”

From Arrowsmith's Chart, it appears that the Islands of the Pacific are innumerable. Even the ingenious and accurate Pennant is bewildered in describing them; nor can much precision be introduced into the Geography of those regions, until such Journals and Log books as this now before us, are collated, and their soundings and distances compared. Many discoveries remaining yet to be made, all information on this subject must be important, as tending to enlarge the bounds of Geography and Navigation.

No. CXXXIX.

“TOBAGO.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 297; and it is Sir William Young's original: the drawings are thirty-six. The whole was executed in 1807, when Sir William was Captain-General and Governor of Tobago. To the interesting, historical, and statistical description of the Island contained in it, is added an Essay on the Commercial and Political importance of the Possession. The Drawings are exquisitely finished and coloured.

No. CXL.

“TOBAGO KALENDAR, FOR 1810.”—*octavo.*

Several MS. additions and neat drawings by Sir William Young, render this little volume worthy of its place here. The MS. additions are in Sir William's hand, and were sent by him to the Marquess of Buckingham in 1810. This is the first Tobago Almanack and Kalendar that ever was printed. The drawings are descriptive of Manowar Bay in Tobago, and are neatly executed.

END OF PART III.

PART IV.

PARLIAMENT RECORDS, &c.—PRESS IV.

No. CXLI—CXLIX.

“EXCERPTA EX ROTULIS PATENT. ET CLAUS.”—9 vols. *folio, paper*.

Lord Coke observes in his Institutes, that our printed Laws do not afford to Historians sufficient satisfaction on many particulars, to which they occasionally refer: that their deficiencies compel us to consult the original Records, of which they often give us faulty copies: that down to the reign of Henry VII. the Statutes were all engrossed on parchment, and by virtue of the King's writ proclaimed in every County; and that this custom was attended with so many advantages as made our greatest lawyers deem it worthy of being restored: that then we had had near three hundred sessions of Parliament, since the Conquest, many acts of which had never been printed, though they were of considerable importance: (1) and that a grand collection of the whole series, was one of the most desirable undertakings that could be encouraged by the English nation.

Pursuant to this scheme, Sir Robert Cotton compiled an Abridgment of as many Parliamentary Records as he found in the Tower of London, published by Mr. Prynne, fol. Lond. 1657. (2)—In the Preface to this work, Mr. Prynne, endeavouring to account for the loss of Records, which preceded the reign of Edward III. informs us that in the Clause, Patent, Charter, and Fine Rolls of Kings John, Henry III. Edward I. and Edward II. he found some writs of summons, and short memorials of Acts, Ordinances, Aids, and Subsidies of those reigns, but that the Rolls from which they were taken are lost.

The object of the volumes now before us is to collect the most valuable fragments of our

(1) Coke's Instit. part 2, p. 526, and part 1, l. 2, c. 10.

(2) This work contains the Records from the reign of Edward II. to Richard III. Prynne adds a few of an older date than Edward III. which he says escaped Cotton, as “Rolls of 5, 8, 9, and 19 of Edward II. the Statute Roll of Henry III. of Edward I. and II. a parchment book of some Pleas in Parliament during the reigns of Edward I. and II. and some bundles of Petitions of 6th Edward I. and of the four last years of Edward III.”—There is a fair transcript of Parliamentary Records from 1st Edward III. to 43d Elizabeth, in the Cotton Library, Titus E. F. vol. 16, with two volumes of Indexes to the Tower Records, from the 3d of King John, to 23d Edward IV. Prynne adds that, “the loss of all Charter, Clause, Patent, and Fine Rolls of King John, to ann. 14 of his reign, has deprived us of sundry occurrences during these years.” t. 3. p. 13.

Parliamentary Records from the most authentic MS. sources, in the form of Excerpta. The first is intitled "Extracts out of the Charter, Patent, and Clause Rolls, from the first yeare of King John to the 18th: with some Pleas of the Crown in severall yeares of the same King's reign."

The written pages of this first volume are 640: the writing is all in one hand of the reign of Charles II. and was the property of Mr. Anstis, whose Arms may be seen on the backs of each of the nine volumes, of which this collection is composed.

The first Article is a Grant from King John to Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, anno 1, regni.—The last is King Edward's 1st's Order on the Treasury for 5000 Marks to be paid to Giffredus de Vezano, the Pope's Agent. The date is "anno 17 Regni, apud Ledes, 18 Aug." The intermediate articles amount to several hundreds.—The fifth relates to Grants made by King John in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney. (1)—The nineteenth is King John's Confirmation of the Grant of Lambeth to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury.

No. 25 is King John's Patent appointing M. the Son of Henry, Chief Justiciary of Ireland. (2) The other Patents, Acts, and Ordinances, are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. At page 22 is King John's Order, recalling Miler his Justiciary in Ireland, anno 3tio.

Page 37. King John's order to the Suffragan Bishops of the See of Ardmagh, not to receive Eugenius, the pretended Bishop Elect of Ardmagh, on his return from Rome, he having been appointed without the King's consent. Also his Letter to the Laity of Ardmagh to the same effect, anno 5. These Documents are in Prynne's Collections, vol. 2. p. 240.

Most of the articles in this Collection relate to the domestic concerns of England and Ireland, the Castle built by King John's order in Dublin, anno 6, as at page 81; the Exchequer, the Crusades, the Hospital of the Knights of S. John, the Jews, Disputes with the Pope, Grants to Bishops and Abbots, defence of English Settlements in Ireland, Grants of lands there and in England, &c. Grants to the Berkeleys, to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, &c. &c. orders respecting Coinage, Merchants, raising an army, shipping, &c.

At p. 147 is a list of books borrowed from the Monastery of Reading, amongst which are "Vetus Testamentum, Librum Ariarii ad Marium, Librum Valeriani de moribus," &c.

Page 185. King John's Orders for the Fortifications of Portsmouth, anno 14.

Page 199. Orders for the sequestration of the Temporalities of such Bishops, &c. as joined the Pope against King John, with his orders for raising an army, the numbers of soldiers to be raised, and the rates of each District, the arms and provisions to be supplied, and the discipline to be observed in the fleets and armies of England.

Page 246. A list of the names of those who passed with the King into Poictou, anno 15, Johannis, is followed by Orders for fortifying the Castles of Oxford, Winchester, Scarborough, &c.—In these MSS. Juries of "12m legales milites," for deciding disputes, frequently occur.

Page 260. The Acts which followed the King's Deposition by the Pope may be seen from page 260. During this most disgraceful scene of English History, the Pope's Legate was, to all

(1) These Grants may be seen at page 3, and are confirmed at p. 9.

(2) This was Miler. Fitz. Henry, son of the base son of Henry I.

intents and purposes, Sovereign of England. The King's submission is given at full length, page 305, where he resigns his kingdoms to Pope Innocent III. binding himself and his successor to pay 1000 Marcs yearly, with Peter's Pence, in consideration of his being allowed to hold those kingdoms as the Pope's Vassal.

Page 354. John's reconciliation with the Pope is followed by the latter's anathemas against all those, the King's subjects of England and Ireland, who dared to resist his taxations, &c.

"Cum igitur debeamus pacem regni procurare, ipsius turbationes propellere, ac dicti Regis (Johannis) qui Vassallus noster existit, conservare justitias, et injurias propulsare, maxime, cum idem, propter characterem crucis assumptum, sub nostra protectione specialiter consistat, prefatis Archiepiscopis et suffraganeis, in obedientiæ virtute, directe dedimus in præceptis, quatenus, nisi præfati Barones, infra octo dies post susceptionem literarum nostrarum, &c. omni cavillatione postposita, &c. Episcopi eos et fautores ipsorum, sublato cujuslibet contradictionis et appellationis obstaculo, excommunicationis mucrone percellent, et terras eorum Ecclesiastico subjiçant interdicto, facientes utramque sententiam, per totam Angliam, singulis diebus Dominicis et festivis, sollempniter publicari."

If the Barons or Landlords disobeyed the Pope's orders, their tenants were absolved from the obligation of paying them their rents, &c. "Item si Barones, vel quicumque alii, per 40 dies, vel eo amplius, excommunicationem in eos latam sustinuerint, eorum subditi ab eorum fidelitate absolvantur, et eorum terræ interdicto supponantur." *ib.* p. 271.

Amongst the innumerable documents in this volume, which are extracted from originals, it would be difficult to ascertain how many are printed, how many not, especially of those which relate to forfeitures, and grants of lands in England and Ireland, during the reign of King John, the building of bridges and castles in both countries, grants of privileges to towns and manors, in both, disafforesting orders, &c.

Placita of Assizes in County towns begin from the first year of King John, p. 553, and are continued to the end of his reign, and followed by some of the reign of Henry III. The Placita of the Assizes of Lincoln, Northampton, Lichfield, Westminster, &c. occupy the pages from p. 553 to 616, where those of King Henry follow. Of the latter, the greater part have been published by Prynne. The former do not appear to have been published.

The second volume is intitled on the back "Excerpta ex Rotulis Patent. Cart. Claus, &c. ab anno 1. Henrici III. usque an annum 20," and is all in the same hand. with the first. The written pages are 544. It begins with the "Charta Libertatum Hiberniæ concessa, Rot. Pat. 1^o Henr. III. m. 12. The words of this Charter are remarkable: "Insignibus libertatibus regno nrō Angliæ, a Patre nrō et nobis concessis, (here the great Charter is referred to) de gratia nostra et dono, in regno nostro Hiberniæ gaudeatis, vos et vestri hæredes in perpetuum, quas distincte in scriptam redactas, de Communi consilio omnium fidelium nostrorum vobis mittimus, signatas sigillis Dñi G. Apostolicæ sedis Legati, et fidelis nostri Comitum W. Mareschalli, Rectoris nostri et regni nostri, quia sigillum nondum habuimus, easdem processu temporis, de majori consilio, proprio sigillo signaturi. Teste meipso, apud Glocest. vi die Febr."

Several articles in this volume relate to the defence of the English Pale in Ireland, several to Henry III's Charters of liberties, and de foresta, to the Coinage, the building and repairing of Castles, the forms of legal proceedings in the Courts, Aids, Subsidies, Crusades, &c.; and it is observable that all these enactments are said to have been passed into laws, not by the Commons assembled in Parliament, but by the King and his Council, composed of the "Barones, Magnates, Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, et Comites, de communi omnium voluntate," nor does the name of Commons in Parliament assembled, appear in English History before the 48th of Henry III. (1)

Page 42. The subsequent pages to 50 are intitled "Rotulus de Carvagio in Honore de Wal-lingford—Rotulus de Carvagio, Assiso, et Collecto in Balliva de Windlesor, per Assisores electos secundum formam mandati Dñi Regis, videlicet Ric. de . . . et Hug. de Sotebrec."

Many of the letters in this volume, from King Henry III. to the Popes and Bishops of his reign, have been published by Prynne. The originals of most of them are preserved in the Tower, and afford the clearest evidence of the encroachments of the Ecclesiastical on the Civil Jurisdiction in this, as well as in the preceding reign.

Page 112. A Patent Roll of the 10th of Henry III. directed to G. de Marisco, his Justiciary in Ireland, orders as follows:—"Mandamus vobis quod ex quo terram Connac. quam Aethus filius R. quondam Regis Connaciæ tenuit, in manum nostram ceperitis, pro forisfacto ipsius Regis, Patris sui, vel suo attincto coram vobis, in Curia nostra, sicut alias preceperimus, sine dilatione plenam seisinam habere facias, Ricardo de Burgo, de tota terra predicta, &c. salvis nobis, et retentis in manu nostra quinque Cantredis in eadem terra Connaciæ, melioribus videlicet ejusdem terræ, &c. et propinquioribus Castro nostro de Aulon (Athlone,) &c. teste meipso apud Windlesore, xxx die Junii anno Regni nri nono."

Page 113. Pat. 10. H. III. M. 4. King Henry III's Patent, ordering the English Laws to be enforced in Ireland, "sicut dictus Johannes Rex, Pater noster, præcepit eas teneri, quando ultimo fuit in terra illa, &c. apud Windlesore, 29 die Junii."

Ibid. King Henry III's Patent to G. de Marisco, Justiciary of Ireland, ordering him to summon Aeth, the son of Roderic, formerly King of Connacht, to surrender his lands in Connacht, "propter forisfactum prædicti R. Patris sui." Dated Windsor, 30th Jun. anno 10. The names of the King's Council then present are annexed.

Page 114. Pope Honorius II. to the Archbishop of Dublin, ordering that the money collected for the Irish Churches be appropriated to the use of King Henry III. Pat. 10, Hen. III. M. 3.

Page 115. Ditto to all the Clergy of Ireland to the same effect.

Page 127. Ditto to the Archbishop of Dublin, ordering, on pain of Excommunication, that Castles detained by powerful men in Ireland, be restored to King Henry III. Dated S. John Lateran's, ii. Id. Maii Pontif. an. x.

(1) Brady refers the first return of Representatives of Counties, in Parliament, to Ann. 1264, when the Barons compelled Henry III. to order the Conservators of Counties, to send up four Knights to Parliament, as representatives of their respective Shires; and Rapin is inclined to agree with him: Hume, however, refers the origin of the Commons to the 23d of Edward I. See Madox's History of the Exchequer.

Page 128, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, and Apostolical Legate's Letter to King Henry III. stating that the See of Killalla, situated in the remotest parts of Connacht, being vacant, the Clergy had elected a successor, without asking Royal licence, as was the custom in other countries, but that now both the Bishop elect, and several of the electors deemed this proceeding irregular, and had applied to the Justiciary for confirmation :—" Ignorans et inconsultus hucusque, modum " et formam in electione facienda, secundum aliarum terrarum statuta conservare, ad celebrandam " electionem, Regia licentia non petita, juxta priorem ejus consuetudinem, processit ; qua tamen " celebrata, Electus ipse cum quibusdam Electoribus ad Justiciarium Vestrum Hiberniæ accessit, " Regium expostulans assensum, supplere cupiens post electionem, quod contra Regiæ dignitatis " privilegium ante eam videbatur omisum. Licet in partibus illis, in celebrandis electionibus " minime consueverint hucusque Regiam postulare licentiam. Unde ad instituendam et obser- " vandam debitæ solempnitatis formam, tam in Regia dignitate quam in electionis celebratione, " examinata postmodum coram nobis eadem electione, ab adversariis Electi plura fuerunt " objecta et prolata, tam in personam Electi, quam in formam eligendi, propter quæ videbatur " ipsa Electio minus valida, si universa deberent judicari, et conservari, secundum aliorum con- " suetudinem regnorum, et Regiæ dignitatis conservationem, de quibus gentis illius ruditas usque " ad tempus præsens notitiam non habuit, nec eas observare consuevit. Cumque videbatur ex " his quæ omissa sunt, tam in modo electionis quam in observatione Regiæ dignitatis, ipsius " Ecclesiæ ordinatio ad nos tanquam superiorem devolvi, quia volumus et affectamus Regiam " dignitatem in illis partibus firmari, et induci, et consolidari, ubi quondam non valuit, nec " obtinuit, cum in partibus eisdem nullus Anglicus fructificare possit adhuc aut morari, maxime " propter loci paupertatem et gentis contrariæ hostilitatem. Super ordinatione ejusdem Ecclesiæ " consilium et voluntatem vestram nobis significetis, fideli nostro præsentium latori credentes, qui " de hiis et aliis vobis plenius exponet. Vale." (1)

Page 131. Ditto to King Henry III. asserting the liberties of the See of Dublin, by Charters, exempting its possessions from the forest laws, with the Forester's remonstrance against the Bishop, accusing him of protecting deer stealers, excommunicating the king's servants arbitrarily, and claiming immunities, forests, and lands, to which he had no title.

Page 168. King Henry III's Letters to the four Archbishops of Ireland, forbidding institution to Ecclesiastical dignities, without the Royal Licence. These letters are published in Prynne's Collection. t. 2, p. 407, and t. 3, p. 74.

Page 208. King Henry III's Rotula Clausa 12th Henry III, m. 8, ordering a convention of all the Nobility and Clergy of the Pale in Ireland, to assemble in Council, and proclaim English Law in Ireland, according to the Charter granted by his father King John, which had his seal appendant. This order is addressed to Richard de Burgo, Justiciary.

Page 238. A Patent Roll, 13th Henry III. confirming the election of R. Bishop of Leighlin, in Ireland :—" Rex Capitulo Lethlini et Clero ejusdem Diec. salutem. Licet electiones quæ

(1) This Letter is preserved in the Tower, and is published in Prynne's third volume, page 63 :—" ex " *Bundella literar.*" an. 9, Henry III.

“ assensu nostro irrequisito celebratæ fuerint in Ecclesiis Cathedralibus, quæ de nostra sunt advocacione, nullius esse debeant momenti,” &c. This Document is printed in Prynne's second volume, p. 424.

Page 260. Regulations relating to the possessions of the Knight's Templars in Waterford, 15th Henry III.

Page 273. An Order of 15th Henry III. to the Bailiffs of Dover, and of other parts, to forbid the landing of William de Eynesham, elected Archbishop of Canterbury, on his return from Rome.

Page 301. Rotula Clausa, Hen. III. an. 15. A Letter to the Justiciary of Ireland to raise an Irish army against Lewellyn, Prince of Aberfraw, and to prevent his deriving succours or provisions from Ireland.

Page 307. Orders relative to the Schools of Canterbury and Oxford. Rotula Claus. ann. 16. Henry III.

A great many of the Documents in this volume have been published by Prynne, those especially which relate to the intrigues of the Roman Court, and the exactions of the Italian Clergy established in England. But there are many ordinances relating to the principal families of different Counties of England, the building, fortifying, or repairing of castles, the wars with the Welch, the raising, arming, and provisioning of armies, perambulations of forests, &c. which probably have never been printed.—At p. 377 is a copy of the original Grant of lands in Connacht, to Richard de Burgo, Rot. Claus. 18th Henry III. M. 3.—Several of these Documents relate also to the affairs of the Continent, and of Scotland, the state of the Exchequer in England and Ireland, forfeitures and grants of lands in both countries, duties on wines and other commodities, usury of the Jews, Charters of Liberties, Assizes, treaties with France.

At p. 486, is Henry III's order that no Roman Legate be admitted into Ireland, dated Westminster, 27th Feb. anno 19. This document is published in Prynne's second volume, p. 458.

The third volume of this Collection, which is the 143d of Press IV. is intitled “ Excerpta ex “ Rotul. Patent. Cart. Claus. &c. ab anno 20 Henrici 3tii, usque ad ann. 31.”—The written pages are 505, and it ends with Excerpta from the Clause Rolls of the 30th of the same reign. At page 20 is Henry III's order, anno regni 20, that the Constitutions of Merton be observed in Ireland. Rot Claus. anno 20, Henry III. It is addressed “ Mauricio filio Geraldii Justiciario.”

Page 40. Henry's order to ditto, to satisfy the King of Man, and of the Islands, by paying him what remains to be paid of his annual rent,—“ de annuo reddito centum cronmatorum, et “ quinque dolia vini, et 40 marcarum, quem percipere debet de dono nostro, per manum “ nostram in Hibernia.”

Page 55. Laws and Regulations for the Government of Ireland, from Rotul. Claus. et m. anno 19, Henrici III.; also respecting the Port of Waterford.

Page 62. Laws of 20th Henry III. concerning bastardy. These are printed in Prynne's second volume, p. 472. The Canon Law considered bastards who were born before wedlock, as legitimate, and when disputes arose concerning their inheritance, the law courts of Rome, and the English Bishops, in compliance with those Courts and Canons, supported the bastards in defiance

of the principal laws of the kingdom. They even preferred a complaint against those laws, to Henry's Parliament assembled at Merton, anno regni 20. The reply of the English Nobility will never be forgotten—"Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare," as in this MS. p. 63 and 67.

Page 78. Orders for a talliage in Ireland as in England, also for five castles for the defence of the English settlers in Connacht, and for levying other aids in Ireland, anno 21 Henry III.

Page 81. Laws touching the sale of wines, anno 21, Henry III. Also forest laws, and concerning Itinerant Justices, &c.

Page 102. A Parliament is described thus:—"anno 21 Henrici 3ⁱⁱ. Ad mandatum nostrum "convenerunt apud Westmonasterium Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones "totius regni nostri, tractatum habere nobiscum de statu nostro et regni nostri, iidem Archiepiscopi "Episcopi, Abbates, Priores, et Clerici terras habentes quæ ad Ecclesias suas non pertinent, "Comites, Barones, milites, et liberi homines, pro se et Villanis suis, nobis concesserunt [in "auxilium 30^m. partem omnium mobilium suorum," &c. This is repeated p. 118.

120. "Brevia directa Vicecomitibus de libertatibus Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Abbatum, &c. anno 21 Hen. 3ⁱⁱ. de tricesima colligenda in libertatibus suis." In this Article the Assessments of the Churches and Monasteries are inserted, with the names of the Collectors in the different Counties.

Page 129. Henry's Letter to his Justiciary of Ireland, stating his intention of going over thither, and inquiring into the state of Ireland, and demanding aid towards the marriage of his sister with the Emperor: also, his letter on the same subject to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and Clergy of Ireland, with his letter to the Earls, Barons, Knights, and other faithful subjects of Ireland, anno Regni 21.

The subsequent documents relate to the disputes between the Pope and the King and are printed in Prynne's second volume, p. 477, &c. and t. 3, p. 94, &c. Henry's Charter of Liberties with the confirmation of it by another Charter of his, anno Regni 21, may be seen at p. 156 of this MS. These are followed by regulations and orders concerning subsidies, exactions by Papal Legates and Nuncios, the Jews, the interference of the Roman Court in Ecclesiastical mixed causes, laws of bastardy in England and Ireland, the property of the Knights of S. John, the state of the King's Exchequer, the Mint, repairs and improvements in Westminster Abbey, painting and glazing in S. Stephen's Chapel, agreements with the Welch and the Scots, Forests of England, aids for the defence of Palestine, building of castles, &c.

Page 202. Pope Gregory IXth's Mandate to Henry III. to revoke some Acts of Parliament which were prejudicial to the Court of Rome. Dated S. John Lateran, x Kal. Martii, anno Pontificatus xi.—This is followed by the Pope's Decree declaring the English Act against aliens null and void, as in Prynne's edition, t. 2, p. 505.

Page 214. King Henry III^d's orders to Michael le Butiller, respecting his cellars and wines.

Page 350. King Henry's orders concerning the painted chamber, and other chambers at Westminster, from his Rotula Claus. 27th Henry III. m. 3.(1)

(1) Close Rolls are so called, because the originals are Grants issued under Seals of wax, inclosing the said Grants to particular persons. Letters Patents are so called from being delivered open, ut pateant.

Page 355. Orders relative to the crown jewels and paintings, with additional orders, p. 389, 391.

Page 411. King Henry III's Letter to Felim O'Connor, King of Connacht, and the Chiefs of the Irish to come to his aid against the Scots, anno Regni 28, Rotula Clausa, m. 7, in Turre.

All the printed collections, translations, and abridgments of the Statutes, which have been hitherto discovered, are specified in three catalogues, which are prefixed to the first volume of the Statutes, edition of 1810. We run no hazard in referring to the Introduction to that work, for the most accurate statement of the printed law authorities still remaining, and having thus indicated the shortest and best course, we shall confine ourselves to a brief account of the MS. authorities which fall in our way, deeming it no part of our task to state the various readings of the printed editions, or the errors which have confessedly crept into them, as stated by Prynne, in his Preface to Cotton's Abridgment.

In the Introduction above mentioned, we are informed that "Many palpable errors and omissions have been allowed to remain without notice in all the translations;" and that "upon the whole, it is ascertained, that no complete collection has ever been printed, containing all the matters, which at different times, and by different editors, have been published as Statutes: that the earliest editions of entire Statutes were printed at the latter end of the 15th century, beginning with those of Edward III. in their original language: that the Statutes of Henry III. Edward I. and II. were not printed entire until the beginning of the 16th century, and then in small collections by themselves, in their original language: that none of these printed copies quote any Record or MS. as an authority for the text: that the several printed editions differ materially from each other in the text: that the printed copies of the Statute of Gloucester, 6th Edward I. differ most materially from each other: that many instances occur of such variations, even in cases where the necessity of correctness was most peculiarly requisite, as in the ancient Statutes relating to the assize of bread, the composition of weights and measures, and the measuring of land, in all of which, the several printed copies vary from each other, and are all incorrect, some in one particular, some in another: that many errors and inconsistencies occur in the translations, resulting either from misrepresentation, or from improper omissions or insertions: and that there are many ancient Statutes, of which no translation has ever been printed." (1)

The value of the documents which are now before us, may be inferred from this statement, deliberately made by the persons the best qualified by their peculiar habits, profession, and in-

(1) Statutes, fol. 1810, vol. 1. Introd. p. xxv.—We are informed by the same authority, that "the earliest Statutes contained in the several collections, are those of Henry III. but no Parliamentary Record of Statutes is now known to be extant, prior to the Statute Roll, 6th Edward I. To this interval, nevertheless, belong the Statutes of Merton, Marlborough, Westminster the first, and several others, always included in the printed editions. With respect to entries of Record in these periods, that has been judged to be the most authentic evidence, which has been preserved as a Record or authentic copy from ancient times, in the custody of the highest courts authorized for that purpose. Such also are the red books of the Exchequer of Westminster and Dublin. On failure of these Records, recourse has of necessity been had to Manuscripts not of Record, preserved in the custody of Courts of Justice, public Libraries, or other public Repositories." Ib. p. xxxiii. We shall have occasion to mention several MSS. in this Collection that belong to this latter class.

formation to be thoroughly acquainted with the facts. We are informed by the same authority, that for this early period of Anglo-Norman Law, recourse must be had to inferior sources for the text of our statute law; and that, even in subsequent times, there is not only an interruption in the series of Statute Rolls, namely, after 8th Henry VI. until 23d Henry VI. inclusive, during which the like recourse must be had to sources of an inferior degree of authority; but the Statute Rolls themselves do not, within their own period, contain all the instruments which have been acknowledged as Statutes.—“The materials for the several periods, during which no Statute Rolls or Parliamentary Records exist, can only be collected from Records, on which copies or extracts of Statutes have been entered, or from other MSS. not of Record; or, in default of other authority, from the oldest printed editions.” (1)

With respect to Ordinances and Statutes relating to Ireland, the best printed collection is that of 1765, in seven volumes, folio, comprehending the Statutes from 3d Edward II. But in many instances, sufficient care has not been taken to quote the authorities for the accuracy of the text. We have seen in the MS. now before us, a copy of Henry III's Mandate to his Irish subjects to proclaim the common law of England in that Country, according to the Charter of his father King John, to which his seal was appendant. This we take to be the oldest Document on the subject.—The “*Modus tenendi Parliamentum*,” which Dr. Dopping, Bishop of Meath, published as the oldest Law Record of Ireland, after the Invasion of Henry II. is now known to be subsequent to the reign of Henry III. (2)

The following rules are laid down in the Introduction to the new edition of the Statutes for preference among MSS. not of record:—

1. “Their professing to be authentic copies from any Records, Exemplications, or transcripts.” The MSS. of Mr. Anstis's Collection now before us, are of this description.
2. Their age; the oldest being, on the whole, the most worthy of credit.
3. “The uniformity and regularity of the series of Statutes and instruments in each collection.” This rule also applies to the collection now before us, which consists of a regular series of documents from the first year of the reign of King John.
4. “Their having been already printed and received in use, as evidence of the text of Statutes, or, if not so printed, their according with the printed copies, and with each other, so that when the MSS. differ, the majority should prevail.
5. “Certain MSS. have been holden to be of superior authority upon some subjects, having

(1) Ibid. p. xxxiii. and again, p. xxxix.

(2) Prynne's *Animadversions* on the 4th Inst from p. 1 to 12. Hicke's *Dissert. Epist.* p. 152. Selden shews in his *Tit. Hon.* p. 610–615, that it cannot be older than Edward III. for that the English “*Modus*” is not older. Molyneux pretends that the Irish *Modus* is as old as Henry II. See his “*Case of Ireland, being bound by Acts of Parliament in England*,” 8vo. Dublin, 1698 and 1719. Much matter relating to the Statute Law of Ireland will be found in Sir H. Spelman's original, growth, propagation, and condition of feuds and tenures by Knight's Service in England, published in the *Reliquiæ Spelman.* fol. Lond. 1698, from p. 1, to p. 46. This valuable work was occasioned by the “*Case of defective Titles in Ireland*,” published by command of the Lord Deputy Wentworth in 1639.

"special connection with the places in which they are preserved, such as the books in the Exchequer for Statutes relating to that Court, or to accounts; books at the Town-Clerk's Office, London, relating to the Assizes of bread, and all weights and measures," &c.

6. "In all MSS. some articles are found much more correct than others. A judgment has therefore frequently been formed from internal evidence, in favour of a particular Statute or reading, although the MS. in which it were found, might not, in other instances, be entitled to preference."

By these Rules we are to decide on the value of the Collection in nine folio volumes now before us. Some of them have been printed from the grand Collection in the Tower, in four folio volumes, by the indefatigable Prynne, who sorted them nearly as they are sorted in these MSS. according to the order of each King's reign, beginning from the first of King John.

The fourth of these nine MSS. which is the 144th of this Press, contains "Excerpta" from the Patent and Close Rolls of Henry III's reign, from his 31st to his 39th year, and is in the same hand with the three preceding volumes, forming with them a regular series in Chronological order.

The written pages are 436.—The first Instrument is a caution, copied from a Close Roll, 31st Henry III. M. 11, in dorso, forbidding the Bishop and Dignitaries of Lincoln to meet for the purpose of issuing recognizances, or any attestations, save in cases of wills and marriages: the last is from a Patent Roll, 39th Henry III. M. 16, and is the King's requisition to the Earl of Warwick's free tenants to lend him their aid towards the payment of his debts. The intermediate Documents relate chiefly to grants and privileges of Monasteries, wills, grants of lands in England, Ireland, and Wales, privileges of Manors by Patent, forest laws, coinage, regulations for the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, pretensions of the Clergy to independance on the Civil Courts, inquisitions into titles, first fruits of Churches, subsidies, the Pope's claim of a yearly tribute of a thousand Marcs, affairs of the Cinque Ports, orders to the City and Diocese of Cork never to proceed to the election of a Bishop without Royal licence, and their submission and agreement, grants of free Warren, Mints of Monasteries, liberties of Oxford, clipt money, the Treasury, the Exchequer, quarrels between the scholars and the inhabitants of Oxford, raising and paying soldiers, affairs of the Fitzgeralds in Ireland, arbitrary excommunications, persecutions of Jews, Crusades, Bulls of Popes, Crusaders from Ireland, Cathedrals of Ireland, the Kingdom of Sicily, the confirmation of the great Charter, affairs of Wales, Knights Templars, forced levies, liberties and Charters of several towns of England, summonses to the Irish to attend the King in his foreign expedition against the King of Castile, also to the King of Scots; disputes of the Anglo-Norman Nobles of Ireland, grievances of the Clergy of Ireland.

The fifth is intituled "Excerpta ex Rotulis Patent. Cart. Claus. ab anno 40 Henry III. usque ad annum 48."—The hand-writing agrees with that of the preceding volumes: the written pages are 439, ending with the words "finis Claus. 47th Henry III."

This is the 145th MS. of this Press. It begins with the Rotula Clausa, 40 Henry III. M. 14, dorso, which is published in Prynne's Collection, t. 2, p. 922, and ends with Henry III's

Letter to William Bishop of Exeter, anno regni 47, M. 10.—The intermediate letters relate chiefly to the same subjects with the preceding.

Page 7. An order from a Close Roll of the 40th of Henry III. relative to a painting to be executed by Master William, a Monk of Westminster, for the Wardrobe of Westminster, the subject of which was a King who was apprised by his dogs of the seditious designs of his enemies.

Page 8. From the same Roll,—the same King's order respecting the building of S. Mary's new Chapel, begun at S. Martin's in London.

Page 12. A Mandate from the same Roll that Magnus, King of Mann, "who is now at the "approaching Easter to receive a third time the military Cincture from the King, be honourably "provided with suitable robes from the Wardrobe."

Page 13. King Henry III's Order, Rot. Claus. 40th Henry III. M. 12, for 30*l*. and four Marks to be paid to William of Gloucester, Goldsmith, to purchase gold for the King.

Ibid. M. 13. The King's Mandate to the Abbot of Westminster, to have two silver images made for his daughter Catharine, as large as one of the images on the ancient bier of S. Edward, and also to make "quodam casulam bremeratam, et tunicam et dalmaticam de diaspera cum "quodam aurifrigio," &c.

The principal subjects of this volume resemble those of the preceding, relating chiefly to the internal policy of the country, the arresting of Lombardic Merchants, payments, subsidies, grants of lands and privileges, affairs of the Cinque Ports, Rules for itinerant Justices, Castles claimed by the Barons, disputes with the King of Castile, Crusades, collections of money in Ireland by the Pope's order, grievances of the Irish Clergy, tithes, forest laws, services by tenure in Capite, letters to the King of France and Count of Thoulouse, Royal marriages, letters to and from the Pope, most of which have been published by Prynne, the Pope's insidious grant of the Kingdom of Sicily to Prince Edmund, the rights of patronage and presentation to English Churches vested in the Crown, (these last are published by Prynne,) Assize of wines, affairs of Scotland and Wales, the Wardrobe and Royal jewels, grants to Monasteries and Cities, and to various Barons, war excited in the North of Ireland by Brian O'Nial, styling himself King of Ireland, provisions and statutes of the 44th of Henry III. summonses to Parliament, with the names of the persons summoned, custody of the Tower of London, Chancellorship of Oxford, summonses to various persons of note to wait on the King personally, with horses and arms, Mandates relating to the gold and silver mines of Cornwall, anno Regis Henry III, 47. Rotulis Claus. M. 15, in Turri, &c.

The sixth of these volumes is intitled "Excerpta ex Rotulis Patent. Cart. Claus. &c. de annis "48 et 49 Henrici 3ⁱⁱ, vol. vi."—This is the 146th MS. of this Press: the hand-writing continues uniform: the written pages are 346: the first Document is of 48th Henry III. M. 24, and is published in Prynne, t. 2, p. 999: the last is the Statute "Ne clerici exeant Regnum," which is also published in Prynne, t. 2, p. 865. The intermediate Documents relate chiefly to the disputes of the Popes for the Temporalities of Bishopricks, tithes, provisions against the incroachments of foreign Clergy, most of which may be seen in Prynne, summonses to Parliament,

subsidies, a fleet to be kept prepared in the Port of Sandwich, Knights Templars, grants to several persons and Monasteries, affairs of the Exchequer, of Wales, with the names of persons summoned to invade Wales, letters to and from the Kings of France and Scotland, expulsion of aliens, proceedings against Jews, levying an army by pressing men forcibly, Laws relating to Merchants, Articles of peace between the King and the Barons, Reformation of the Church, the revolt of the Duke of Gloucester and of Prince Edward, Indemnification of losses sustained by the Clergy, affairs of Sicily, grants to Cities of England, reformation of the affairs of Ireland, Castles of Dover, Scarborough, Banbury, Nottingham, and Corf, delivered to the Barons, dissensions between Simon de Montefort, and Gilbert de Clare, forfeitures, Inhibition against establishing an University at Northampton, expences of persons coming to attend Parliament, peace with Scotland, provisions of Worcester, orders concerning the fleet and Cinque Ports, provisions of Windsor, Crusades.—Amongst others are the enquiries concerning a child said to have been crucified by Jews.—Matthew Paris states, that eighteen Jews were hanged at once for this crime, p. 613. We may judge probably of the falsehood of the charge, from the hatred then borne to the Jews, and the enormous extortions practised against them on account of their usury.

Abundance of Documents in this volume relate to talliages and taxes levied at pleasure, by King Henry III.—Some of the orders issued for talliages, enjoin the Sheriffs to send to Parliament two Deputies from each Borough, provided with sufficient power from their community to state what the Boroughs were able to afford towards the exigencies of the State; but it does not appear that their consent was required to whatever talliage the King and his Council might think proper to exact. (1)

The seventh volume is intitled “*Excerpta ex Rotulis Patent. Cart. Claus. &c. ab anno 50 Henrici 3ⁱⁱ usque ad ann. 55, vol. vii.*”—The hand-writing continues uniform with that of the preceding volumes: the written pages are 453, beginning with the Acts of the Parliament of Kenelworth, in French. Patent, 50th Henry III. published by Prynne, t. 2, p. 1019, and ending with the 56th of Henry III. that is, with the end of his reign.—Many of the intermediate Instruments are dated from Kenelworth.—Several of those relating to the affairs of the Church of England, and to the Court of Rome, have been published by Prynne. A great many, however, both of this and of the preceding volumes of this Collection, do not appear to have been published either by Rymer or Prynne, such as Acts of grace to Rebels, forfeitures and grants of lands during the rebellions of Henry’s reign, various documents relating to the Exchequer, fortifications of castles, subsidies, talliages assessed on the Counties beyond the Trent, anno 52, Henry III. with the names of the assessed towns, and the rates set down opposite to each. In the great Charter granted by King John, that king submitted to the obligation of obtaining the consent of the great Council of England before he levied aids or talliages. In the

(1) Talliages were called “Cuttings” in Ireland. Henry’s order relating to Irish talliages may be seen in vol. 3 of this Collection, p. 78, where they are issued without any reference to Parliament: “*Sciatis quod dedimus in mandatis dilecto &c. Mauricio filio Geraldii, ut tallagium super vos assideri faciat ad opus nostrum,*” &c.

new Charter of Liberties granted by Henry, this obligation was entirely omitted; and it does not appear from the documents now before us that the consent of a Council or Parliament was required: the money was assessed in virtue of the Royal prerogative, and the only condescension manifested by the King is that of sometimes, but not always, summoning different Boroughs to send up two Assessors, who had authority to certify what assessments they might be able to pay. (1) But it appears also, that the forests which were inclosed since the reign of Henry II. were by Henry III's new Charter disforested, and perhaps it was deemed an equivalent for the omission above mentioned; that the proprietors of lands recovered the power of cutting their own woods as they pleased. (1)

The Documents relating to the affairs of Scotland and Wales in this Collection, are for the most part published in Rymer; those relating to Ireland are for the most part omitted in Rymer, but published by Prynne, of whose honesty, as a publisher of Records, the learned are now sufficiently convinced.—Many of the instruments relating to the extorsions and the expulsion of foreigners, whom the King encouraged to come into England, are yet unpublished, but in revenge we have the history of Matthew Paris.

It appears from many of the Documents in this Collection, that when any of the neighbouring powers insulted England, Henry wrote a whining letter to the Pope, complaining of the affront, and begging his protection as the Pope's Vassal; and when Pope Innocent IV. wrote to him to publish the Excommunication against the Emperor Frederic II. his brother-in-law, Henry obeyed, observing that he "was obliged by his allegiance as the Pope's Vassal, to obey all his commands."

Amongst the papers in this Collection is Pope Innocent III's Bull, absolving Henry from the oath he had sworn to the Barons to maintain all past grants, enjoining him to resume them when the other sources of his bounty to foreigners had failed, and representing those grants as invalid, inasmuch as they were prejudicial to the interests of the sovereign Pontiff, and made by his Vassal, the King of England, without his consent.

The papers relating to Pope Innocent IV's grant of the kingdom of Naples to Henry's second son, are for the most part in Rymer. That Pope finding that his own forces alone were insufficient to deprive the Emperor Frederic II. or his successors, of their Italian dominions, made a tender of Sicily, *citra Farum*, to Prince Edmund, Henry's second son. Allured by the addition of so splendid a gem to his crown, Henry accepted of the insidious donation, which the Pope made as Vicar of J. C. and Lord Paramount of all the kingdoms of the earth; and without

(1) The aids called tenths and fifteenths were always granted by the great Council or Parliament; but talliages were an inferior description of supplies which were resorted to, independantly of Parliament, and particularly when supplies were denied, and they were often extorted from individuals by mandates from the King.

(1) M. Paris says, that Hubert de Burgh, the ablest and most virtuous of all Henry's Ministers, advised him to annul this Charter of Forests, which Henry granted by the procurement of the Earl of Pembroke, the Protector; but this fact, if it be a fact, is not mentioned by any other historian, otherwise than as an advice, which Matthew of Westminster ascribes to Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, who was a Poictevin by birth.

consulting his Parliament, he gave Innocent unlimited credit for any sum he might expend on the conquest. Alexander IV. who succeeded Innocent, availed himself of the toils in which he found Henry involved, and before that Prince was aware of his folly, his debt amounted to 1,355,541 Marks, beside interest. In vain did he apply to Parliament. The warlike Barons refused to hear him. With the Clergy, who were ill qualified to resist the united forces of spiritual and temporal despotism, he had better success. A Crusade was published against Mainfroy, the Viceroy of Naples, who was designated in the Bull as a more damnable enemy to Christianity, than any Saracen; a tenth of all Ecclesiastical benefices in England was levied for three years: orders were issued for the excommunication of all Bishops and Clergy who were not punctual in payment; the Bishop of Hereford, who resided at Rome as Agent for the English Church, drew bills on that Church to the amount of 150,540 Marks, and granted these bills to Italian Merchants, who, it was alledged, had advanced money for the war. The Documents now before us are evidences of the weakness of Henry, the craft of Pope Alexander, and the enormous abuse of Spiritual power, by which his Legate Rostand enforced these demands. (1)

The eighth volume of this Collection, which is the 148th of Press IV. is intitled "Excerpta ex variis Recordis, a tempore Regis Johannis ad tempus Richardi 2^{di}."—It contains transcripts from the Patent and Close Rolls, and from various other ancient Records of the reigns of King John, Henry III, the three Edwards, and Richard II. The writing corresponds with that of the seven preceding MSS: the written pages are 464. The first Document is from a Patent Roll, 6th Johannis, M. 2, ordering that all nine Knights shall name a tenth, who shall be ready at a call with horses and arms, and provide him with two shillings per day, ad defensionem regni; that on the first intelligence of invasion, all shall march to the rendezvous, and that all who disobey shall be Serfs. The last Article is a Patent Roll of 14th Henry VI. directed to John Earl of Huntingdon, appointing him High Admiral of England.—The title therefore of this MS. given above, does not correspond accurately with its contents.—The intermediate articles relate chiefly to the coinage, subsidies, and defence of the kingdom, Provisions of Oxford, 8th and 9th Johannis.

Page 21. King John's Inhibition, anno 8 et 9, against a Council intended to be held by the Pope's Order, without his consent; and his order, anno regni 14, for an army to be levied to pass into Poitou, with the names of the different towns and quotas of men, and arms to be furnished by each. Also his letters to William Marischal and other Barons, giving an account of his expedition to Rochel and Poitou, anno regni 15, with his requisition of a subsidy for the

(1) It would require a large volume to enter into details. The accounts of manners alone, which might be extracted from these volumes, would make an entertaining work. At p. 323 of vol. 1, is a Close Roll, 16th Johan ordering the Archbishop of Dublin to buy scarlet robes for the Kings of Ireland; and at p. 478 is the following order of 17th Johannis membran 18:—*Rex Willielmo Scissori salutem. Mandamus vobis quod "habere faciatis nepoti Regis Norwegie unam Robam de Scarletto, Scil. Pallium cum basis, et tunicam "et capellam, unam Robam de Burnett, cum penula de minic . . . his, et duobus Wallettis suis de viridi, unam "cupam argenteam deauratam, et aliam cupam albam, D^{no} suo Regi deferendas."*

relaxation of the Pope's Interdict. Being now reduced to the lowest ebb, he issued Mandates for inquiries into abuses, especially of the forest laws, and directed various conciliatory letters to the Barons, many of which are preserved in this MS. anno regni 17, 18.

We omit many particulars which may be collected from this and the preceding volumes, and, avoiding prolixity, we proceed to that part of this MS. which relates to the reign of Henry III.

Page 69. A Close Roll of 7th Henry III. ordering subsidies for the King of Jerusalem.

Page 73. A Patent Roll of 9th Henry III. prescribing the form of assessing and levying fifteenths, and mentioning the exemptions from that assessment.

Page 77. Henry's Charter to the City of London, anno 11.

Page 85. Various Grants of lands and privileges, anno 18.

Page 95. Proclamations against malefactors in Cornwall.

Page 97. Close Rolls, 19th Henry III. relating to the Charters of Liberties.

Page 106. Ditto of 21st Henry III. concerning the forest Laws.

Page 108. Summonses to Parliament, 27th Henry III.

Page 111. Ditto of the 29th ditto, Henry III. against the encroachments of the Court of Rome.

Page 116. "*Articuli Gravaminum (Angliæ) temporibus Henrici filii Regis Johannis per Curiam Romanam, ex MS. Veteri in Bibliotheca Cotton—Cleopatra—Characterẽ contemporaneo de "anno xxx Henrici 3tii."*—These grievances are mentioned by Matthew Paris, ad ann. 1246, the 30th of Henry III.

Page 120. Proclamation concerning the coinage.

Page 123. Scutages for the marriage of the King's daughter, anno 31, Henry III.

Page 127. Outlawries reversed the 32d Henry III.

Page 131. Various Grants to the Clergy and Barons, 36th Henry III.

Page 135. Provisions respecting the Jews, 37th Henry III.

Page 137. Patent Roll of 37th Henry III. by which he and the Barons agree in the sentence of Excommunication denounced at Westminster against the violators of his Charter of Liberties.

Page 147. Grants to the Bishops of Bath and Wells, and to others, anno 37th Henry III.

Page 153. Laws relating to wrecks and ejectments of the sea.

Page 160. Henry III. to the Irish, cautioning them against joining in the Rebellion of his son Edward, ann. 49.

Page 164. Ditto to the County of Lancaster, 49th Henry III.

Page 167. The King's summons to the Chapter of York to send two of their Canons to attend Parliament, anno Hen. 49.

Page 169. Henry's Proclamation of Peace with his son Edward, anno 49.

Page 176. Henry's Proclamation, anno 54, relative to his son Edward's assuming the cross, and calling on his subjects to grant him a 20th.

Page 177. Extracts from a Chronicle, ab anno 1272, ad ann. 1317, relative to the reign of Edward I. and particularly the affairs of Wales.

Page 192. A Close Roll of the 22d Edward I. relative to foreign merchants.

Page 194. Ditto, 5th Edward II. being a Summons to the Representatives of the Clergy to attend Parliament.

Page 200. Ditto, 12th Edward III. membr. 18, concerning the payment of Tithes.

Page 205. Ditto, 12th Edward II. m. 23. ordering a Convocation of the Clergy for a Subsidy.

Page 209. Grants of lands of the 4th of Edward III. to English Nobles of that period, with the services to which they were liable.

Page 217. Rolls of Parliament, 17th Edward III. in old French.

Page 240. Attachment against the Prior of Coventry for not fulfilling his engagements with King Edward III.

Page 249. The Oath of the Itinerant Justiciaries, 18th Edward III. in old French.

Page 255. "Ordinacio Justiciarum apud Westmonasterium, anno 30 Ed. III." in old French.

Page 262. "Subsidium Lanarum ex Rot. Pat. 29 Ed. 3tii." in old French, with other Rolls of 38th, 45th, 47th, and 50th of the same reign, in the same language.

Page 279. Patent Rolls of 2d Richard II. in Latin.

Page 285. "Annulatio Processus per quem Edmundus nuper Comes Arundell morti adjudicatus fuit. Rot. Parl. 28th Ed. III." in old French.

The remaining Documents of this volume are Rolls of Parliament of the reign of Richard II. all in old French, and in the same hand.

At the end of the volume are some of the late Mr. Astle's papers, numbered in the following order from 1 to 7:—

1. Salvus Conductus pro Baronibus, anno 16 Johan.

2. De fidelitate Leulini recipienda Claus. 1, Ed. I. m. 11. This is printed in Rymer.

3. Secunda pars patentium de anno regni Regis Ricardi II. septimo, m. 14.—This is a Patent Grant to the Bishop of Landaff, of the tithe of iron mines in Newland Parish, dated 7th Richard II.

4. A translation of ditto into English.

5. The manner of the appointment of King's officers in the reign of Edward II. from a MS. in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

6. A Patent Roll, 38th Henry III. concerning Edward I's contract of marriage with Eleanor, daughter of the king of Castile, four pages.

7. Mr. Heardson's notes concerning the Liberties of Folkstone, from originals of the reigns of Henry III. and the Edwards his successors.

The ninth volume is intitled "*Excerpta ex variis Recordis, vol. ix.*" It is written in a fine clear hand of the present reign, beginning with a Patent Roll of 2. Henry III. and ending with a Close Roll of 39th Henry VI. The written pages are 97: the reverse pages are all blanks. The first Atricle is the King's Mandate to certain Attorneys employed by him to raise the talliage in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Southampton, and to institute Inquisitions of Escheats, &c.

then follows a copy of the "Forma assidendi et Colligendi 15^{ma}, per totum regnum;" after which we have a copy of "De rotunda tabula prohibenda." (1)

Page 15. A Document of the 43d year of Henry III. in the vulgar idiom of that time, beginning "*Henr. bury Godes fulcume, king on Engleneloande lhoaverd oa Yrloand Duk on Neron oa Aquitain and Eoarle on Anjon,*" &c.

Page 16. Laws against coiners ann. 45 Henry III. —These Documents are partly in old French, and partly in Latin, and are followed by others relating to the disputes with the Barons in the reigns of King John and Henry III.

Page 37. "De tallagio assidendo, anno 53 Henr. III.—The address shews that the assessment was, in those times, a part of the King's prerogative: "Rex dilecto et fideli suo Johanni de Mayne, Escaetori suo citra Trent, salutem—Cum nuper assignaverimus dilectum nobis in Christo Priorem de Wymundeham ad assidendum tallagium nostrum in omnibus civitatibus, Burgis, et Dominicis nostris citra Trentham," &c.

Page 39. "De statu Scaccarii anno 54 Henr. 3^{tii}." from a Document of that year.

Page 42. At p. 42 is a copy of a Close Roll of 1st Henry III. ordering, that in pursuance of the Statute lately enacted at Gloucester, the hue and cry be raised against malefactors who cannot outhewise be brought to condign punishment:—"levari clamorem et uthesm. super ipsam Gentem armatam et sequi de Villa in villam, &c."—The other Documents of the reign of Henry III. that follow in this MS. are summonses to Parliament, orders to attend at the Assizes of the Itinerant Justices, Inquisitions into illegal actions in different Counties, appointments of four Justices, who are named for each, affairs of Wales, tumults in Ireland in consequence of Prince Edward's Rebellion, Confirmation of Henry's Charter of Liberties, Assessments for the Crusade, Provisions of Westminster, anno 44, Hen. III.

At page 70 is an Extract from a Roll of the 48th of Henry III. beginning "Ad reformationem status regni Angliæ," in which the Commons of England appear to be first mentioned in Parliament thus:—"Hæc autem ordinatio facta fuit London, de consensu voluntate et precepto Domini Regis, nec non Prelatorum, Baronum, ac etiam Communitatis tunc ibidem præsentis, &c. Mense Junio anno Dom. 1264."

Page 75. A Patent, 49th Henry III. appointing Justices of the Peace for different Counties, and ordering four Knights of the Shires to be sent up from each County, to attend Parliament. The names of the Justices appointed are annexed.

Page 86. The Form and Articles of agreement between Henry and Prince Edward, same year. The Commons are again mentioned as above.

Page 90. Patent Rolls of the reign of Edward I. follow to the end. At page 92 is a Close

(1) "Festum tabulæ Rotundæ ab Edw. I. solennius Warwici celebratur anno Regni 9, Domini 1281, sed prius instituitur a Rogero Mortimer, heroe bellicoso, an. 1279, ad Castrum Killingworthiæ, conscriptis huic ludo militari 100 Equitibus auratis et totidem dominabus," Stow's Chronicle, pag. 309. Walsingham, Camden's edition, p. 164 and 515. Also Spelman's Glossary.

Roll of 23d Edward I. ordering his Lieutenant of Lincolnshire to send two Knights from each City of that County, and two Burgesses from each Borough, to attend at Westminster, with full power from their communities to agree to such resolves as may be deemed proper in Common Council, touching the interests of the kingdom, with similar letters to all the other Lieutenants.

Page 95. Extracts from Close Rolls of the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VI. follow to the end of this MS. in the hand-writing of the late Mr. Astle. They are part in Latin, part in French, and relate chiefly to the coinage of the kingdom in those times.

Thus have we given a general account of these nine volumes, certainly not as detailed as they deserve, but probably with more prolixity than seems to be consistent with the nature of our undertaking.

No. CL.

" PLACITA IN CURIA REGIS RICARDI I.—ET MAGNA CHARTA."— *folio, paper.*

Spelman refers the origin of Assizes to the reign of Henry II. "as appeareth by the Charter of Beverley, Pat. 5, Ric. II. part 2, m. 12, Glanvil, and Radulphus niger." (1) If so, the volume now before us gives us specimens of the most ancient Documents of Assize extant. But Matthew Paris mentions Placita or Pleadings of Assize, ad ann. 1224:—"Justitiiarii Regis, quos Itinerantes appellamus . . . tenebant Placita Regis de nova disseisina." He also mentions the "Placita lethifera," or deadly assizes held for criminal prosecutions near the river Tyne, by the Bishop in 1075: "Juxta flumen Tyne ubi Placita lethifera ab Episcopo tenebantur." The Placita, or Pleadings of Assize, are mentioned also in the laws of Henry I. published by Lambard, *Archaionomia*, pag. 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, &c.; and Wilkes has published the "Concilium, sive Placitum Londinense," of 32d of Henry I. (or 1132,) in his *Councils*, vol. 1, p. 412. The Placita of Assize are therefore of an older date than Spelman assigns. (2)

(1) *Reliquiæ Spelman*, Lond. fol. 1721, pag. 90. In a Charter of Henry II's, in *Monast. Angl.* t. 1, p. 387, amongst the privileges granted to S. Mary, of York, are these:—"concedo *Soch* et *Sach* et *tol*, et *theam*, et *infangentheaf*, et ne eant homines S. Mariæ ad *shiras*, vel *tridingas*, vel *Wappentac*, vel *hundred*, si etiam Vice-comites vel ministri eorum habeant querelam contra homines S. Mariæ, dicant Abbati, et statuto die veniant in Curia S. Mariæ, et ibi habeant rectum de Capitali Placito suo." See also Henry III's Grant in the *Monast.* t. 2, p. 660, where the Placita of Assize are mentioned in like manner.

(2) In the *Annales Francorum Bertiniani*, ann. 763, we find "Pipinus Rex habuit Placitum suum Nivernis," that is, Pepin held his Assizes at Nivernois. Hincmar says, in his book *De ordine Palatii*, c. 29, "Consuetudo autem tunc temporis talis erat, ut non sæpius, sed bis anno, Placita duo tenerentur."—In the *libri Carolini*, or *Capitularia*, published by Baluz from the originals, these Placita are frequently mentioned, as in Charles the Bald's *Capitula*, tit 39, c. 8. "Per Capitula Avi et Patris nostri, quæ Franci pro lege tenenda judicaverunt, et fideles nostri in generali Placito nostro conservanda decreverunt." By these *Capitularia* Monks were not to plead or even to be present at Assizes "Placita exercere, vel in iis disputare." *ib.* ann. 794, c. 9. Addit

The first that occurs in the "Placitorum Abbreviatio," published by order in 1811, is of "6 Richard I." whereas those now before us begin from the first of that reign. The written pages are 201: the title on the first is in Mr. Astle's hand, and he states that this MS. was transcribed from the originals in "domo Capitulari Ecclesiæ S. Petri, Westmonasteriensis."—The transcriber's diligence may be inferred from the fact that, wherever a word in the original seemed to be wrong, or of dubious spelling, or written in various ways, he has in his copy marked it as such; and when a word appeared to be missing or obliterated, he has left a vacant space for its restoration. The cases are stated briefly, and sometimes the leading arguments or pleadings follow the statement, and then the decision follows invariably. Several of the old law terms require the aid of a Glossary. From one pleading, at page 87, it appears that a slave could not bring his superior to justice, even in a case of murder, in the reign of Richard I.; from another, at page 98, that Deodands were not then paid in cases of accidental death. Other instances of the same rule occur at pages 20 and 22.—After page 115, a new paging begins with the "Placita de termino Paschæ anno regni Regis Ricardi nono," being decisions of cases tried at the Assizes of Lincoln, Hertford, Norfolk, Bedford, Cambridge, and other Counties. In this second part of the MS. which is in the same hand with the first, four Knights are summoned by the King, A.D. 1198, to elect and appoint twelve Knights Jurors, who shall attend the Justices Itinerant at Bedford: "ad faciendam magnam assissam de una Carrucata terræ, (1) cum pertinentiis in Titinges quam H. Episcopus Exon clamat versus Robertum Burnard."

A third part of this MS. begins with the new paging after page 27 of the second part, and with Edward Ist's confirmation of the great Charter of King John, in nineteen pages, copied from "Rotul. Statutorum temporibus Ed. I. Ed. II. et Ed. III. Membran. 40, 39," and ending thus "Teste Edwardo filio nostro apud Westmon. 12 die Octobr. anno regni nostri 25."

Many cases occur in this and in the ten preceding MSS. relating to petitions of right, attainders, forfeitures, obsolete usages, compacts, fines, amerciements, assessments of damages, tenure by Gavelkind, rights of inheritance by proofs of age and pedigree; liberties, privileges, &c. and many facts occur of considerable importance to history.

4, cap. 46. A Capitulary of 789 says, "Nullus Monachus foris Monasterio Judiciaria teneat, nec per mallos et publica placita pergat." The Mallum was the public assembly in which the greater civil causes were tried in the open air, and hence our word Mall.—From the Conquest to the reign of Edward III. all pleadings were in French, as stated by William of Worcester, in libro nigro Scaccarii, pag. 433. *Annal. Rer. Angl. ann. 1363*: "Hoc anno statutum est in Parlamento quod homines juris Regni placitarent in lingua materna."

(1) Carucata. Carvagium, and Carucagium, are all derived from the low age Latin *Carua* a plough. Carucata is plough land. The Anglo-Norman invaders of Connacht divided it into Counties, the Counties into Baronies, the Baronies into Carucatæ of 120 acres each, more or less, according as the soil was light or heavy. An old Malmesbury MS. quoted by Spelman, says that a Carucata was as much land as one plough could work during the proper season for ploughing. The Register of Dunstable says, that when peace was concluded A.D. 1200 between England and France, King John lent the King of France 30,000 Marks, "for which a Carvagium was levied, that is, three shillings on each plough." MS. Cotton.

No. CLI.

“ ROTULI PATENTES EDW. II.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 244, exclusive of an Index of 18 pages at the end. The transcriber gives us his name at folio 122, and says that he transcribed these Documents in the Treasury of the Exchequer, A.D. 1660. They relate to criminal and civil cases tried and decided at the various County Assizes of the above reign.

The title at the head of the first written page of this MS. is in the transcriber's hand thus:—
“ Extract. cujusdam Rotuli Patentis de tempore Regis Edwardi 2^{di}. remanentis in Thesaurō
“ Receptoris Scaccarii 1660, p. E. Ff. p. cam. ar.” These last abbreviations may perhaps be decyphered thus: “ per Edwardum Ffauconberg. Pro-camerarium.”

Be this as it may, very numerous and important documents are collected into this volume from originals in the Exchequer, in 248 written pages, which it would be impossible to condense into any abridgment suitable to the character of this work, and to the importance of the MS.

No. CLII.

“ PLACITA TEMPORE REGIS JOHANNIS.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 62: the writing is of the reign of Charles II. The words “ adjudicata tempore Regis Johannis” at the beginning, and at the end, are in the hand-writing of Peter Le Neve, to whom this MS. belonged before it became the property of Mr. Astle. The title at the head of the first page is “ Placita apud Westmonasterium in crastino S. Trinitatis anno Regis “ Johannis V.” The subjects are pleadings and decisions of the Courts on cases of property, appeals and law suits in different parts of the kingdom, tried and adjudged at Westminster in different years of the reign of King John, and they are the more valuable because several ancient Charters and other Instruments are occasionally quoted in these trials, some of which are extant to this day. For instance, we observe in the very first page that the Charter granted by King Edgar, the original of which is now in this Library, is quoted in a trial of the 5th of King John, by the then Bishop of Ely. From these Documents, which are all in Latin, many of the ancient obsolete customs, usages, and laws of the kingdom, many genuine dates and historical facts may be collected, and many obituaries ascertained, which, because they are introduced incidentally, and without design, or because they are canvassed with eagerness by contending parties, are finally established on the firm basis of immoveable truth.

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No. CLIII.

“ PLACITA ADJUDICATA A TEMPORE REGIS JOHANNIS AD REGEM
HENR. V.”—*folio, paper.*

The hand-writing of this MS. is of the reign of James I. the written pages are 215. An alphabetical Index which is prefixed, gives the contents, which are too numerous to be inserted here. They are pleadings at bar and decisions of the Courts, similar to those of the preceding MSS. and the more valuable as comprehending a greater period, and a vast number of decrees on all subjects, relating to tenures, inheritance, and property of all kinds. They are all in Latin, with the exception of some few pages in English, containing an alphabetical Glossary of the old Law terms that were in use in those times.

No. CLIV.

“ ROTULI CLAUSI HENR. III.”—*folio, paper.*

This volume, bound in morocco, and having the royal arms stamped in gold on both sides, consists of sixty-six written pages, containing transcripts from Close Rolls, of 44th Henry III. (i. e. 1259,) 47th ditto, (or 1262,) 22d Edward I. (or 1294,) and 3d and 5th of Edward II. (or 1310 and 1312.—The writing is modern, about the reign of George I. or Queen Anne.

The first Document is from Rot. Claus. 44th Henry III. intitled “ De provisionibus factis per Regem et Concilium suum anno 1259.” The provisions enacted that year follow in Latin to page 8, and we are informed at the head of them, that they are enacted “ per Regem et “ Magnates,” at Westminster, in 15ma. S. Michaelis.

Page 8. Statutes of 47th Henry III. from a Patent, 47th ditto, m. 14. We are informed at the end of this Roll that these laws are enacted “ de mera et libera voluntate ipsius, interveniente “ concilio fidelium suorum, editæ sunt per ipsum Dom. Regem Constitutiones subscriptæ.” These end at page 19. They relate chiefly to the Itinerant Justices of Assize, Sheriffs, County affairs, Baronial Courts, vacant churches, attachments, distraining, Minors, Bailiffs, Escheators, the law of “ Essonium,” or excuses for demurring, Placita (or Pleadings) in Baronial or inferior Courts, alienations, exemptions, &c.

Page 20. A continuation of those provisions in old French.

Page 22. “ De ordinatione facta per Regem (Ed. I.) quantum Camerarius suus capiet pro feodo “ suo, ratione Homagii Regis Scotiæ,” ex Clauso, 22d Ed. I. m. 8.

Page 24. “ Ordinatio facta per Dom. Regem (Ed. I.) super stabilitate terræ Scotiæ.”—We have mentioned another copy of this Document in Press III. No. CI. This copy is in old French, and taken from “ Claus. 33, Ed. I. M. 13.”

Page 35. "Quidam Articuli liberati Regi per Communitatem," ex Rot. Claus. 3, Ed. 2, m. 22. These articles relate to aids and subsidies, by the Commons in Parliament, passed in the second year of Ed. II's reign, and are in old French, together with their complaints of grievances, &c.

Page 43. Summonses to Parliament, 5th Edward II. m. 3, with a list of the persons summoned, in Latin.

Page 51. Statutes of 15th Edward II. from a Close Roll of that year, m. 2, in old French.

Page 56. Other Enactments of the same year, in French, from the Close Roll, m. 15.—These relate to petitions presented to the King by the Commons, concerning the Charters of Forests, Attachments without Indictments, Forfeited lands, Franchises of London, &c.

Page 62. Petitions granted in the Parliament of the 19th Edward II. from the Close Roll 19. Edward II. m. 15.—These also are in old French.

No. CLV.

"PLACITA PARLIAMENTARIA TEMPORE REGIS ED. I."—*folio, paper.*

The writing of this MS. is in one hand, of the reign of James I. The written pages are 1075. On the inside cover are the following memoranda:—"I. Bought at the Auction of the books of "Peter Le Neve, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, 10th March, 1739; pretio 2*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*—II. The "gift of Edward Coke Wilmot, Esq. to me Thomas Bryan Richards, on Monday, 15th January, "1798.—III. Presented to me by Mr. T. B. Richards, 21st December, 1800, Tho. Astle."

Only some of these Placita are printed in Ryley's *Placita Parliamentaria*. The original Records from which they have been transcribed, appear from a memorandum prefixed to this MS. in Mr. Astle's hand:—"to be deposited in the Tally Court, at Westminster, in the Press "marked C. in the little treasury next the Court, in a long bag, intitled *Placita Parliamentaria*." This Memorandum is signed P. Le Neve, Mr. Astle having copied it from the original in his hand.

The first of the Placita in this MS. is of 18th Edward I. the last is of 18th ditto. Many emendations on the margins derive considerable value from being "in the hand-writing of Sir "William Dugdale," as stated on the first written page in the hand-writing of Peter Le Neve.

Page 1. The first article is intitled "*Placita coram ipso Dño Rege et ejus Consilio ad "Parliamenta sua, anno Ed. I. xviii.*"—These are all in Latin, and occupy 363 pages, relating chiefly to questions of property, both Lay and Ecclesiastical, and the settlement thereof in the reign of Edward I. from his first year to his 21st.

Page 364. "*Petitio Regis Norwegiæ apud Berewicum super Twedam.*" This is printed in Ryley's Collection, p. 143. (1) In addition to his usual titles, Edward assumes in this Document

(1) Ryley's Records of Parliament, intitled, "*Placita Parliamentaria una cum Judiciis forensibus, sive "sententiis definitivis desuper latis,*" &c. was printed in folio. Lond. 1661, from MSS. in the Tower. These begin from 19th Edward I. so that all those of the MS. now before us, which precede that year, are omitted. Almost all those printed by Ryley, are preserved in the Collections now before us, but not viceversa.

that of "Superior Dñs Regni Scotiæ," which is repeated in the body of the Deed, dated "apud Berewicum super Twedam, ad Parliamentum præfati Dñi Regis in Crastino S. Trinitatis, anno gratiæ 1292."—It relates to the difference between Alexander King of Scotland, and the King of Norway, respecting the marriage portion of Margaret, Alexander's daughter, which was referred to Edward I.

Page 370. The next Article is intitled "Placita coram ipso Dño Rege Angliæ, Superiore Dño Regni Scotiæ, et Consilio suo apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die Lunæ xx. ante Natale Domini, anno Regni Regis Edwardi 21." Printed by Ryley, p. 145.

Page 371. "Placita apud Edinburgh coram custodibus Regni Scotiæ, die Iovis in festo S. Lucæ Evangelistæ, anno Dom. 1291."—Printed *ibid*.

Page 388. "In Parlamento Dñi Edwardi Regis de Termino Paschæ, anno 21, ordinatio processus faciendi versus Regem Scotiæ de querela versus ipsum facta in curia Angliæ." Printed by Ryley, *ib.* p. 152.

Page 396. "Recordum missum coram Dño Rege, et ejus consilio, per Johannem de Berewick et socios Justiciarios Itinerantes in Com. Lancastriæ, de contentionibus inter Archiepiscopum Dublyn et Ep̄m Elien." Printed by Ryley, p. 156.

Page 400. "Placita coram ipso Dño Rege et consilio suo, ad Parliamentum suum, post festum S. Michaelis anno 21."—These and the subsequent Placita to page 422, relate to the affairs of Scotland, and are followed by judgments and decrees of the Itinerant Justices in Civil and criminal causes, at Newcastle upon Tyne, same year 21, to page 456.

Page 456. "Placita Coronæ apud Novum Castrum anno Ed. I. xiii." &c.

Page 470. "Placita coram ipso Dño Rege et ejus concilio apud Cantuar. anno Ed. I. xxi."

Page 482. "De Parlamento, anno Ed. I. xxii."—This Parliament was held at Canterbury, and adjourned to Westminster the same year. The Acts of Westminster begin at p. 492.

Page 501. "Placita coram ipso Rege apud Westm. in Parlamento suo in Octavis Nativitatis B. Mariæ," anno Ed. I. 33.

Page 508. "Placita, &c. coram Dño Rege (Ed. I.) ad Parliam. apud Westm. anno 23."—The dispute between John Fitz Thomas and the Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, are stated and decided in this session, as are several others. See Ryley, p. 203.

Page 583. "Parliamentum apud Westmon. Ed. filii Regis Ed. anno xiv."—Edward II's Placita begin here, (A.D. 1320.) and relate to various law suits, complaints, petitions of the Commons, and of Boroughs, and scholars of Oxford, partly in French, and partly in Latin. Even those of the Bishops, Monks, and other Clergy are frequently in old French.

Page 691. Petition of William de Wellesley, from Ireland.

Page 693. "Petitio Thomæ filii et Heredis Monesior Richard de Clare de Hibernia."—These are followed by other petitions of Anglo-Irish Nobles, written all in old French.

Page 697. "De Parlamento apud London ad Pascha, anno regni regis E. filii R. H. 26."—Several Acts of this Parliament are abridged here, to p. 699, where these Extracts are followed by Acts of the 28th of Ed. I. or an. Dom. 1300.

Page 704. "De Parlamento apud Lincoln, anno 29 Ed. I." (or 1301.)

Page 707. "De Parliam. apud Westm. anno Ed. filii R. Henrici 30."

Page 729. "Memoranda de Parliam. Regis Ed. fil. Regis H. apud Westm. anno Regni sui 33." The Petitions to this Parliament from towns, Bishops, Monasteries, and individuals, are very numerous.

Page 795. "Placita in eodem Parlamento."

Page 856. "Memoranda Parlamenti Regis apud Westm. anno regni Regis Edw. xxx finiente." One of the cases decided in this Session is intitled thus at p. 870 of this MS. "Prior et Conventus S. Trinitatis Dublin, et Decanus et Capitulum S. Patricii ad Sartam Regis."—This is a summons charging them with violation and contempt of the Royal Prerogative, in electing to Ecclesiastical benefices without the Royal licence.

Page 877. "Memoranda de Parlamento Regis apud Karliol anno Edw. filii Henr. 35." (1)

Page 888. "Placita coram D^{no} Rege apud Westm. anno Edw. filii Henr. 33 finiente, incipiente 34."

Page 893. "Placita Coronæ in Com. Wilts coram Salomone de Roff et Sociis suis Justiciariis justiciantibus apud Wilton, anno Regis Ed. filii R. Henr. nono." (2)

Page 906. "Statutum Karliolæ."—The subsequent pages are part in French, part in Latin.

Page 917. "Nomina illorum qui summoniti fuerunt ad Parliamentum Regis Ed. apud Karliolum anno xxx ad tractandum super ordinatione terræ Scotiæ," &c. (3)

Page 924. "Parliament. Regis Ed. summonitum apud Karliol, anno regni sui 35."—A list of the names of many who attended, and numerous petitions follow, with inquisitions on their contents, part in French, and part in Latin, as in Ryley, p. 343.

Page 1038. "Forma pacis Scotiæ in adventu Johannis Le Comyn et alior." Printed in Ryley, p. 366, and 369.

Several of these Documents are referred to in the Acta Regia, and in Rymer, as well as in Ryley, but several appear not to have been printed in their original languages, and the Introduction to the new edition of the Statutes repeatedly informs us that the translations into English are incorrect.

NO. CLVI.

"PIPE ROLLS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are ninety-five. The writing is Peter Le Neve's, and he states, on the first page, that "This Pipe Roll lyes in the Talley Court, in the Exchequer, in the custody of the Deputy Chamberlain there, 1702. Peter Le Neve."—He adds "this is only abbreviated, for

(1) These Carlisle Statutes are printed in Ryley, p. 300, 306, 320, &c.; but whether entirely or correctly, is a question which can be decided only by a patient collation.

(2) Printed in Ryley, p. 306, &c.

(3) Printed ib. p. 318, &c.

“ the things most remarkable I found therein, relating to antiquity of a few names of ancient families, and so much as relates to Norfolk and Suffolk, is transcribed at length in another place.”

This account relates only to the first part, consisting of twenty-four pages. The second part, consisting of fifty-two pages, in the same hand, is intitled “ *Excerpta quædam e magno Rotulo Pipæ ad dignoscendum verum tempus scriptionis ejusdem, et ad indagandam antiquitatem ejusdem, per me Petrum Le Neve, Norroy, anno D. 1718.*”

A third part follows, intitled “ *Omissa in Rotulo Pipæ anni quinquagesimi sexti Regis Henrici 3tii.*” At the end are five loose pages also in Le Neve’s hand, respecting the great Pipe Roll of the 5th of King Stephen.

The autograph of the learned Antiquarian Thomas Martin, to whom this MS. passed from Le Neve, may be seen on the inside cover.—From his Collection it passed to Mr. Astle’s, and from the latter to that of Stowe. Spelman says that the Pipe Office derives that name from a great Pipe, made of wicket, in which the Clerks originally preserved the Records of the Exchequer. Just so the Imperial treasures were anciently placed in a *fiscus*, i. e. a hamper, which was light and convenient for carriage; and so the Hanaper Office derives its name from the hamper, in which the fees for sealing the Royal Grants and Charters were placed in Chancery.

Madox says that amongst the Repositories of Exchequer Records, the Pipe Office justly challenges the pre-eminence, for there the great Rolls of Exchequer are preserved, that is, one bundle for every year from the reign of Henry II. inclusive, to the present time. In these Rolls the accounts of the Royal Revenue are accurately entered. The most ancient Record in it is the above-mentioned of King Stephen. Mr. Prynne rather thinks that that Record belongs to the 18th of Henry I. and Madox inclines to the same opinion in his “ *Formulare*,” p. 3.

This profound Antiquary divides his History of the Exchequer, (Loud. fol. 1711,) into two periods, the first of which embraces the period from the Conquest to the end of King John, the second extends from thence to the unhappy death of Edward II.—The Documents from the Pipe Office now before us, begin from the third of King John, and the contents of eighteen Rolls follow down to page 24, where the first part ends. The second part is intitled “ *Excerpta quædam e magno Rotulo Pipæ, ad dignoscendum verum tempus scriptionis ejusdem per me Petrum le Neve, Norroy, Anno Dom. 1718.*”—These Excerpta are not methodized, but they present us with fifty-seven pages of extracts relating to the different Counties of England in the reign of King Stephen, all tending to establish the fact that the above great Roll is of the 5th of his reign.

The third part begins with this title:—“ *Omissa in Rotulo Pipæ anni 56. Regis Henrici 3tii.*” This part consists of twenty-eight pages, all in the same hand with the preceding. In general, the subjects relate to scutages, talliages, assessments, civil and criminal causes of all sorts, affairs of the Clergy, privileges of Boroughs, of London, forest laws, limits and boundaries of Manors, fines and forfeitures, Royal Grants, Escheats, Amerciaments, Grants to Anglo-Irish Lords in Munster, and to individuals in different Counties of England, Debts, Acquittances, Wills, Transfers of property, Talliages, Prices of provisions.

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The pages of this MS. are very closely written, so that they contain much more matter than its size would, at first sight, induce us to imagine; and it has the additional disadvantage of being written in the indistinct hand of Le Neve. It is, however, highly valuable, as the Placita of the different Counties in the reign of Stephen, extend to every County in England, and to the principal families of that age, as well as to Monasteries and Church livings in every part of the kingdom.

No. CLVII—CLXIV.

“ROTULI PARLIAMENTI.”—8 vols. *folio, paper.*

The title at the head of the first of these volumes is “Rotulus Parliamenti tenti apud Westmonasterium in quindena S. Michaelis, anno Richardi 2di. post Conquestum Angliæ primo.” The written pages are 590, beginning with the Parliament of the first, and ending with that of the 9th of Richard II. The Acts of these Parliaments are in old French. The marginal annotations in Sir R. Twysden’s hand, shew that they were his property. The hand-writing of the text is uniform throughout the whole work, and is of the reign of Elizabeth, or of James I. A considerable blank at folio 146 is filled from the original Record of the Parliament of the 4th of Richard II. in Mr. Anstis’s hand.

The second volume begins with the Parliament of the 9th of Richard II. But, prefixed to it, are sixty-four written pages in Sir R. Twysden’s hand. The title prefixed to the first of these sixty-four pages is—1. “The abbreviation of 8th Edward III. by Mr. Bowyer, the Roll itself “being now missing.” (1) But this title belongs only to the four first pages, which are followed

(1) There was a Mr. Robert Bowyer, Clerk of the Parliament in 1609, whose Journal of Parliament from 1st Henry VIII. to 7th Edward VI. is preserved in the Cotton Library, MS. Tib. D. 1. See Nicholson’s English Histor. Libr. p. 192. fol.—A note in Sir R. Twysden’s hand, at the end of the article now before us, states that “Mr. William Bowyer (above mentioned) was Keeper of the Records in the Tower, before my uncle “Michael Heneage, who died . . . Decemb. 1600, and did abridge most of the Parliament Rolls there, “(excepting 21. 46. Ed. III. and 8. H. V.) from 4th Edward III. to the last of Edward IV. But the said “William dying about 1560, Mr. Robert Bowyer his sonne succeeded him in the same office the 3d Jan. 1604–5, “2 Jacobi, some 37 years after his father’s death. The originall of these collections are yet remayning, (Mr. “Rob. Bowyer having abbreviated what his father left undone,) and in Sir Simondz d’Ewes his Library a “copy examyned by it, out of which I transcribed this. The Record itself being now wanting, as it was in my “uncle Heneage’s tyme, who in his transcriptions of the Parlyament Rolls, hath left this note behind him, “after the summons of the said Parliament:—Memorandum quod Rotulus Parliamenti prædicti, tenti apud “Ebor. die lunæ prox. ante festum 8. Petri in Cathedra, anno 8 Regis Ed. III. desideratur.—This is now “printed in the Abbreviation of the Parliament Rolls set out by Mr. William Prynne of Lincoln’s Inn, 1657, “page 15.”

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by—2. “An Extract from the Liber Rubens Scaccarii,” fol. xlvii, a, relating to the Parliamentary transactions of 1230. These consist of six pages in Sir R. Twysden’s hand, in like manner.

3. Extracts “ex quodam antiquo Codice MS. olim Ecclesie Christi Cant. e cujus Archivis videtur magna ex parte consarcinato, jam vero in Bibliotheca D. Simonidis d’ Ewes, continente historiam hujus gentis a Bruto, usque ad ann. 1313, et circa idem istud tempus e Latino in Gallicum Sermonem translato, fol. 118, col. 3, circa initium. Anno 1159.”

4. The extracts that follow in Sir R. Twysden’s hand, are “Ex libro antiquo MS. de feodis Militum tempore Henr. II. in Scaccario penes Rememoratorem Regium.”—These Extracts give the names of the Earls, Barons, and Bishops, who furnished quotas for Henry II’s armies.

5. Extracts “e Registro principali Simonis Iship, Cantuar. Archiep. &c. per me Rog Twysden.” These relate to the case of Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, who after a solemn vow of celibacy, and taking the veil at Winchester, married Eustace de Abridgecourts. The case is stated in eight pages, with her submission to the Penance imposed on her.

6. The next article is intitled “Ordo novum Regem in regno constituendi, ex libro MS. in Scaccario continente plurima munimenta Monasterii S. Augustini in Cantia, penes Rememoratorem Regium.”—This Article is followed by a valuable account of the antiquity of the MS. in which it is contained.

7. “The Coronation of the Kings of Scotland.” Sir Roger Twysden states that he copied this Article from “the very booke K. Charles himself had in his hand when he was crowned at Edinburgh, 1633, which was a booke in 8vo. gilded all over, and curiously writ in a round Roman hand, and was sent me by Mr. William Hodges, belonging to the Duke of Richmond, when we were both prisoners in Lambeth, who kept it for the sayd Duke.”—This Article consists of eleven pages, folio, closely written in Sir Roger’s small hand-writing.

8. “Ordo novum Regem in Regno constituendi,—or the manner of crowning the King of England in old tyme.”—These are additional extracts, in the same hand, from the book in the Exchequer, already mentioned, above, No. 6.

9. “Carta Regis Henrici I. filii W^m: Conquest. facta Willelmo Corboyl Archiepiscopo fundatori Prioratus, Ex libro MS. S. Martini de Dover, cum confirmatione Innocentii Papæ,” &c.

10. “Inquisitio Justitiariorum Regis, quo Warranto Prior et Conventus Dover occupant medietatem Exituum et proventuum in portu Dover,” &c.

Sir Roger states in a marginal note that he copied this article “out of the Leiger booke of Dover, being a collection of all the evidences of that Monastery, gathered anno 1372, by Robert de Welle, and John Hwitfield, Monks of that Priory, with the consent and at the expence of the Prior John Newenham, as stated in the original.”—This article is very curious, consisting of twenty pages, in which the original Charters relating to the tolls, duties, and customs of the Port of Dover, are copied with the greatest accuracy, from the original, by one of the most learned and industrious men of his age. It concludes with extracts from Edward I’s Charter granted to the Cinque Ports.

After these extracts, the Rolls of Parliament in this second volume, are continued in the same hand with those of the first, from 9th Richard II. to the 11th, and from page 1 to page 299,

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where they end with this quere, in Twysden's hand, "Quere where is the Roll of Parlyament
" held at Canterbury (Cambridge) the morrow after the nativity of our lady, that is, the 9th of
" September, 12. Ric. II. 5 e Rot. 13. Ric. II. n. 27, 14. Ric. II. n. 17, See Knighton. Hist.
an. 1388, col. 2729, 20, &c.

The third volume of this Collection, which is the 159th MS. of Press IV. begins with the title
" Rotulus Parliamenti tenti apud Westmon. die Lunæ prox. post festum S. Hilarii anno r. Regis
" Ricardi 2di tertio decimo."—This is evidently a continuation of the preceding volume, and is
paged accordingly from page 300, where the preceding ends, the first of this being paged 301,
and the last 1016, ending with the 21st, or last of Richard II.

At the end are three pages of extracts from ancient Records, of the reign of Edward III. in
the hand-writing of Sir Roger Twysden, relating to laws against usury, and one loose sheet on
the same subject, containing Acts of 38th Edward III.

The fourth volume, which is the 160th of the fourth Press, begins with the Rolls of 1st
Henry IV. thus:—"Rotulus Parliamenti summoniti et tenti apud Westmon. die lunæ in festo
" Sanctæ Fidis Virginis anno r. Regis Henrici 4ti. post Conqu. primo."

The pages are 580, counted from page 1, all in the same hand with the preceding; all, (like
them,) in old French, and ending with the 5th of Henry IV.

The fifth volume is a continuation of the 4th, beginning with the 6th year of Henry IV. from
page 581, and ending p. 1224, with the last year of Henry IV, A.D, 1413.

The sixth begins with the Rolls of 1st Henry V. and consists of 712 pages, in the same hand,
ending with the 9th, or last of his reign, 1422.

The seventh begins with the Rolls of 1st Henry VI. or 1422, and gives those of the fifteen
first years of that reign, in 662 pages, all in the same hand and language.

The eighth, or last volume, which is the 164th of Press IV. begins from the 18th Henry VI.
leaving an interval of three years from where the 7th volume concludes.—The Rolls of
Parliament from Henry's 18th to his 39th year, occupy the pages of this 8th volume, which
are in number 728, all in the same hand and language with the preceding. One loose sheet
at the end, intituled "Requisitio facta Cardinali ad intendendum Consiliis Regiis," and taken from
a Patent Roll, 8th Henry VI. N. 17, is in Latin, and in the hand-writing of Sir R. Twysden.

No. CLXV.

“BRACTON ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.”—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages of this valuable MS. are 416: the writing is of the beginning of the 14th century, most probably of Edward III's reign. The initials, in red and blue inks, are finely flourished along the margins, in the style of that time. The margins are occasionally enriched with annotations of Lawyers, but not so as to crowd them, which is the leading fault of almost all the more recent copies of Bracton.⁽¹⁾ Perhaps some unusual respect was paid to this copy as one of the oldest extant, and approaching very closely to the time of its author, who was one of the Itinerant Judges of the end of Henry III's reign, and of the beginning of Edward I. (2)

It does not appear that we have yet a good edition of this valuable work. Nicolson says, that the difficulties arising from interpolations in most MSS. were nearly insuperable, no man being so perfect a master of Bracton's style, as to distinguish always what was truly his, from what was fathered upon him, through the ignorance or inadvertency of transcribers.—But “recently, adds he, many worthy professors of the law gave their assistance towards setting forward, and finishing so desirable a work, and by their kind clubbing, &c. this truly venerable code of our ancient common law was published in as correct a manner as possible.”

Notwithstanding this account, it will be found, on comparing the MS. now before us with the printed copies, that this contains more matter, and is more likely from its antiquity to be genuine, than they. The printed copies are in five books, whereas this MS. is divided into seventeen.

Prefixed is an Index in thirty columns, folio, each page being divided into two columns; and this Index gives a list of 106 chapters to the first book, twenty-five to the second, fifty-six to the third, sixty-eight to the fourth, ninety-two to the fifth, 112 to the sixth, forty-two to the seventh, twenty-seven to the eighth, thirty-nine to the ninth, sixty-three to the tenth, forty-eight to the eleventh, eighty-four to the twelfth, eighty-six to the thirteenth, seventy-six to the fourteenth, 208 to the fifteenth, sixty-four to the sixteenth, and seventeen to the last. No title is prefixed, though the printed editions give the title “*De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ.*” Leland says that the original title given by the author himself, was “*Brito.*” *De Script.* p. 276.

The Preface to the printed edition of 1640, states that Bracton's method is plainly that of the Emperor Justinian; and Nicolson adds that he frequently gives whole passages in Justinian's words “*ipsissima verba.*”—The edition of 1569 is vehemently censured by Selden

(1) “The MS. copies were so many, says Nicolson, that it was no easy task to compile a genuine text out of any or all of them. Some learned persons had loaded their books with marginal notes, and some with interlineary remarks, which, by the carelessness of transcribers, were afterwards admitted as part of the author's own discourse.”—It was printed Lond. fol. 1569, and 1640, in 4to. and is mentioned, with great respect, by Selden in *Dissert. ad Fletan*, c. 2.

(2) Dugdale in *Chron. Scr.* p. 18, and *Orig. Jurid.* p. 56, Nicolson, Selden. *Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

in his titles of honour. That of 1640 is said to be more correct, but both differ considerably from the Stowe MS. which is perfect in all its parts, and is written, apparently with great diligence, in one hand from the beginning to the end.

Bradshaw quoted Bracton in his speech on signing Charles I's death warrant, *State Trials*, vol. 1, page 993; and Milton also quotes him in his "Defence of the People of England" against Salmasius; but both give his words very differently from those of this MS. and overstrain his meaning with regard to the right of deposing kings.

After quoting several passages from Bracton, l. 1, c. 8, and 9,—“A King is a King so long as he rules well; he becomes a tyrant when he oppresses the people. The power of wrong is the Devil's, and not God's; and when the king turns aside to do injustice, he is the Devil's minister,” Milton argues, that therefore kings may be compelled by coercive measures, and being liable to be judged, that therefore it cannot be difficult to assign them legal judges. *Defence*, 8vo. ed. 1695, p. 194.

But Bracton's strongest words on this subject (1) are “The King therefore ought to be under the law, because the law makes him King. He ought to respect the law because the law respects him, by giving him dominion and authority, for he is not king where will but where law prevails; and that he ought to be under the law as he is God's vicegerent, evidently appears from this, that he resembles Jesus Christ, who came here upon earth, because the all-merciful God, when he resolved to restore mankind, chose to destroy the works of the devil not by force, but by reason and justice, and so would have Jesus Christ under the law; and so the blessed Virgin Mary, the mother of our Lord, though by a singular privilege she was above law, yet to give an example of humility, refused not submission to the legal institutions. In like manner the King, that his power may not be without restraint, though there is none greater in his kingdom to do justice, ought, in submitting thereto, to shew the same readiness as the meanest of his subjects. But if any claim be made against him, as his writ cannot run against himself, the method must

(1) The original words may be seen in the MS. now before us, at page 4, col. 2. of the text, which is l. 1, c. 2, § 26, according to the divisions of the MS. The title is “*Rex non habet parem in regno suo.*” After a few sentences in support of this position, the text proceeds thus:—“*Ipse autem Rex non debet esse sub homine, sed sub Deo et sub lege, quia lex facit Regem. Attribuat ergo Rex Legi quod lex attribuit ei; videlicet dominationem et potestatem; non est enim Rex ubi dominatur voluntas et non lex, et quod sub lege esse debeat cum sit Dei Vicarius, evidenter apparet, ad similitudinem jhu xpi, cujus vices gerit in terris, quia verax Dei misericordia, cum ad recuperandum humanum genus ineffabiliter ei multa suppeterent, hanc potissimam elegit viam, quasi ad destruendum opus Diaboli, non virtute uteretur potentie, sed justitie ratione; et sic voluit esse sub lege ut eos qui sub lege erant redimeret, noluit uti viribus sed judicio. Sic etiam B. Dei genetrix Virgo Maria, mater dñi, que singulari privilegio supra legem fuit, pro ostendendo tamen humilitatis exemplo, Legalibus subdi non refugit Institutis. Sic ergo Rex—Neque potestas sua maneat infrenata. Igitur non debet esse major eo in exhibitione juris, minimus autem esse debet ultro . . . in judicio suscipiendo si petatur. Si autem ab eo petatur—cum breve non currat contra ipsum—locus erit supplicationi quod factum suum corrigat, et emendat, quod quidem si non fecerit satis sufficit ei ad pœnam quod dominum expectat ultorem. Nemo quidem de factis suis præsumat disputare, multo fortius contra factum suum venire.*”

The abbreviations of this MS. which is written in the law running hand, of the reign of Edward III. are difficult. But we have decyphered all excepting the one for which we have left a vacant space.

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"be by petition that he would correct and amend his own Act, which if he doth not, it is
"sufficient punishment for him that he must be accountable to God, for no man must presume
"to dispute his actions, much less to controul them."

In his third book he adds "For the King hath, for his superior, God, as also the law, by
"which he is made King. Likewise his Court, consisting of Earls and Barons, the former stiled
"Comites, because they are, as it were, companions of the King, and he who hath a companion
"hath a master, wherefore if the King be without a bridle, that is without law, then ought they
"to bridle him, lest they, as well as the King, be without a bridle."

All this, it must be owned, is, for Bracton's time, a proud monument of the incipient glories
of the English bar.—Manly and majestic because they are just, his sentiments and principles are
worthy of the far better times in which we live, than of the days when a Papal Bull dispensed with
the most solemn oaths to observe Magna Charta, and was deemed a rule of right, as well as
panacea for the most abominable perjury. Be it remembered that Bracton is one of the very
oldest of our lawyers, indeed it might be said the very oldest of any eminence, for the works
attributed to Glanville are not yet ascertained to be his; and Selden acknowledges that the
author of *Fleta* is unknown. (1)

No. CLXVI—CLXX.

"COLLECTANEA ARTHURI AGARD"—5 vols. *folio, paper.*

Mr. Agard was Deputy Chamberlain of the Exchequer twenty-five years. His antiquarian
knowledge he derived from intense application, and from his acquaintance with Sir R. Cotton, to
whom he left twenty of his Ledger books and MSS. with a Latin Treatise of the abbreviations
in Domesday, now in the Cotton Library, MS. Vitel. ix, and printed in the Appendix to Gale's
"Registrum de Richmond." Eleven MSS. of his Collections, with a Table of Records, Treaties,
&c. he left to the Exchequer. Five of his Dissertations on Shires, measures of land, heralds, Inns
of Court, &c. are printed by Hearne in his curious Discourses, p. 29, 70, 100, 105, 157;
the heads of four others are in his Cotton MS. His "Opinion concerning Parliaments,"
came out with those of other Antiquaries, in 12mo, 1658: he died in 1615, and is styled by
Camden "Antiquarius insignis." See Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. 1, 1520, and the Introduction to
the *Archæologia*, p. vii.

The five volumes now under consideration, are all in one hand. The first is of 589 written

(1) "Anctor hujus Scripti (*Fleta*) hactenus est plane incognitus, connumerandus vero, quisquis ille fuerit,
"vetustioribus illis Ranulpho de Glanvilla, saltem si ille autor sit libelli ejus nomine editi, qui ad tempora
"Henrici Regis 2di spectat, viro spectatissimo, summaque apud Henricum illum pollenti gratia, et primarium
"in regimine publico locum occupanti, Henrico de Bracton, qui sub annis Henrici 3tii posterioribus, judiciis
"cum primis præfuit, ac Radulpho de Hengham, Gilberto de Thornton, qui sub Edwardo I. scripserunt
"atque Andreae Hornio, qui sub Edwardo 2do." Selden's works, fol. Preface to See *Fleta*, published
by Clarke in folio, Lond. 1735.

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pages, not Indexed. It contains numerous extracts from ancient Records, some in print, some manuscript, with Charters and Deeds of different dates from the Conquest. The second is a continuation of the same subject, in 583 written pages, the third consists of 695, the fourth of 564, the fifth of 648.—The indefatigable compiler richly deserved the inscription to his memory, which may be seen near the door leading into the Chapter house in the Cloyster of Westminster Abbey. In the new edition of "*Placitorum Abbreviatio*," Lond. fol. 1811, it is stated expressly by the late Mr. Rose, Keeper of the Records in the Treasury of the Court of Exchequer, that that valuable work "is printed from several volumes of Abstracts of Pleadings during the reigns of Richard I. King John, Henry III. Edward I. and II. made by Mr. Arthur Agard, and other Keepers of such Records, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Page 1. The first page of the work begins with the Anglo-Norman divisions of lands, from the old book of the Collegiate Church of S. Mary, at Warwick, out of Talbott's book, in the possession of Mr. St. George.—The first words are "*Sciendum est quod magnum feodum militis constat ex 4 hydis, et una hyda, ex 4 virgatis terræ, et una virgata terræ, ex 4 ferundellis, et una ferundella, ex decem acris.*"

The reader must be cautious in forming a final opinion on these definitions, for as the length of the ancient Greek stadium differed in different parts of Europe and Asia, and as the Irish acres in some parts of Ireland differed from Irish acres in others, if considered by the Down and by the Strafford Surveys; so it will be found, on a diligent perusal of Anglo-Norman Deeds, Grants, Charters, and MSS. that the divisions above mentioned, differed considerably in different parts of the kingdom, according to the different qualities of the soil.

The various subjects contained in this MS. are so numerous, and are themselves but abridgements and notes of other more copious and perfect Documents in the different Repositories of the kingdom, from the reign of Henry II. to that of Henry IV. that to attempt to epitomize such an epitome of so many Registers, Chronicles, Patent and Close Rolls, accounts of ancient Tenures, Services, (1) Scutages, Charters, and Privileges, would be an act of deep injustice to the memory of Mr. Agard. An abridgement may be made, retaining the very words and sense of the original, but omitting redundancies; or by retaining only the sense, and reducing the whole to a narrow compass: but when a voluminous work is itself an abridgement, in which the author inserts only whatever is most valuable in point of law, pedigree, heraldry, national usages, tenures, services, &c. we cannot give a detailed account of the contents of such a work, in a Catalogue.

We shall therefore content ourselves with stating that the first volume of the MS. collection now before us contains Extracts from original Documents of the reigns of King Henry II. to Richard II. relating to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. At p. 97 there is a valuable Catalogue of the Chief Justiciaries of England, from the Conquest to 1272, when their authority

(1) It has been vulgarly supposed that the wolf was destroyed in England in the reign of Edgar, (see Russel's *Modern Europe*, vol. ii, p. 147,) but amongst the services of Edward II's reign, at p. 84 of this MS. is that of destroying wolves. Another service is that of "executing robbers:"—*per servitium pendendi probatores.*" *ib.* p. 35.

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ceased, and then of the Capital Justiciaries who held Pleadings before the King to 1588.—At page 107 are some Documents relating to the Coronation of Edward II. and the insignia used at that time. The Grants by Patents to different Nobles and Monasteries, and the Registers and Rolls, and other MSS. from which they are epitomized, are so numerous, that we must abstain from details. The Grant of Ulster to Hu de Lacy, anno Johan. 8, may be seen at p. 117, and other notices relating to Ireland, from Sir Robert Cotton's MS. at page 127.

At page 123 we cannot refrain from wonder at "a Note of a Parliament in Ireland in the 5th year of William Rufus," that is eighty years before the invasion of Ireland by Henry II.—We are not surprised at finding a Grant of all Ireland, and of its adjacent Islands, made by Richard II. to his favourite Robert de Veer, Earl of Oxford, at page 134; but we are at a loss to find the practical influence of Magna Charta in English feudal manners, when we observe, at page 142, that Henry de Gray claims for his Manor of Shirland "Infangthef, furcas, Visum Franci-plegii, Parcum, Mercatum, feriam, Pillorium et tumbrellum." Chart. 37 Hen. III. The immunities and exemptions of the Cinque Ports, at page 150, prove that the exactions from which they were exempted, were common in other parts of England at that time. These exemptions were "de communi theolonio, lastagio, tallagio, passagio, carriagio, rivagio, sponsagio, wrecco, achato et rechato cum Socca et Secca, et thol et theam, et quod habeant infangenethese, et quod siut wrettfri, et Wittefri Castagofri et lunetöpfri, et quod habeant Den et Strand."

At p. 154 is a Patent of 4th Edward II. granting the Isle of Man to Henricus de Bellomonte.

Page 155. Orders for arranging the Munimenta, or Ancient Evidences of the Castles of Pontefract, Tutbury, Touebriegg, the Tower of London, the Dominican Convent of London, &c.

Page 168. Extracts from the "Compotus Willelmi de Northwell, Custodis Guardarobæ Regis Ed. III. anno 14."

Page 173. The Assessment for the marriage of Eleanor, Edward III's sister, with the names of the persons assessed, and the rates of each, through all England.

Page 206. A Grant of 49th Edward III. to John Marbleton, by the tenure of "Marescallus de meretricibus, et dismembrandi malefactores adjudicatos, et mensurandi gallones, et bussellos in Hospitio Dñi Regis."

Page 208. A Patent Grant, 40th Edward III. of lands held of the King in Capite for the service of destroying wolves, foxes, cats, and other vermin.

Page 225. Close Roll, 30th Ed. I. m. 16. Names of the Nobility of Ireland, with a Close Roll, 19th Henry III. relating to the union and common interests of England and Ireland.

Page 240. Henry's Charter of Liberties to Ireland, 1. Henr. III. m. 13.

Page 277. Convention between Henry III. and Alexander King of Scots, respecting the Borders.

Page 312. Orders for sorting and arranging the Rolls, &c. anno 15. Ed. I.

Page 448. King Henry III's Orders, anno 40, for collecting the public Records into the Royal Treasury.

Page 468. Papers relating to the Earldom of Desmond, and the Isles of Man, Guernsey, and Jersey, in the reign of Edward III. Forest Laws, Laws against adultery, &c.

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The second volume begins with Extracts from the red book of Lacock Monastery, in Wilts, founded by Ella, Countess of Salisbury, in 1232. The first pages relate to the pedigrees of the Nobles who invaded England with the Conqueror. These are collected also from the Registers and Charters of different Monasteries, and are continued to the reign of Edward III.—Valuable copies of Edward the Confessor's Charter, A.D. 1043, to the Priory of Coventry, and of a great variety of Royal Grants, are preserved in this volume.

Page 144. Chronological list of the Chancellors of England, from 1045, to the last year of Henry III. followed by English pedigrees from Fleetwood's Collections, Extracts from the Register of S. Leonard's in York, Laws against Papal Encroachments and Excommunications, Edward I's Confirmation by "Inspeximus" of Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta, Modes of assessing taxes and of levying them, King Edward I's order to reduce into writing the laws and customs of Guernsey and Jersey, Liberties of the Cinque Ports, ditto of Chester, affairs of the Jews, and of the Mint.

Page 170. "Patent de anno 31. Edw. I. contra Bullas Papales—notatu dignissima," &c.

Page 179. King Edward I's Orders to his Justiciary of Ireland, to treat and conclude with Richard Earl of Ulster, and the other great Lords, both Anglo-Irish and native Irish, for proceeding with horses and arms against the Scots, anno regni 30.

Page 186. A good transcript from the original of King Stephen's Charter of 1136, to the Bishop of Winchester.

Page 239. Inhibitions to Bishops to abstain from intermeddling with State affairs. Rot. 31. Henry III.

Page 241. Orders concerning the forms of Charters, and other Records to be preserved in the Exchequer. Rot. Claus. 13th Edward I.

Page 253. Ancient definitions and divisions of lands, an. 1. Ed. III. "viii bovatae faciunt carucatam, xlviii carucatæ feodum unius militis."—These and other definitions of lands in ancient Charters, will be found to differ in different Counties, in Domesday, and in other MSS.

Page 267. Henry VIIth's Grant, anno r. 7, to the Earl of Kildare, to fortify that town.

Page 314. Bishops not to be elected in England or Ireland without the Royal Licence; from the original Rolls, 41st Henry III. and 1st Edward II. with various extracts from ancient Registers.

Page 399. Competitors for the kingdom of Scotland, with the claims and titles of each, and a statement of the true right of succession.

Page 407. A full account of the privileges of the Cinque Ports, with faithful copies of their Charters regnante Edwardo I. &c. to the end.

The third volume, which is the 168th of this Press, consists of 695 written pages, in the same hand with the preceding, beginning with the 22d of Edward I. and ending with the 11th of Edward III. The contents are Placita, Grants of lands and honors, Charters of Liberties to Cities, Boroughs, Nobles, and individuals, by certain feudal tenures and services, Acts of the Parliament of Northumberland relating to Scotland, Provisions of Kenelworth, 1st Edward I.

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and 2d Edward I. Extracts from various Registers and Books in the Exchequer, and from the *Annales Monachi de Lewes*, from 1157 to 1223, with various other Documents.

The fourth volume consists of 564 written pages, in the same hand, beginning with the *Placita* of Derbyshire, in the reign of Edward III. and ending with a list of English Boroughs of the reign of Edward II. The intermediate Documents relate chiefly to the properties and privileges of the Nobility of England, during the reigns of Henry III. and the three Edwards, collected from the "*Liber Feodorum*" in the Exchequer, and from various Registers and "*ex Officio Inquisitiones.*"

These are followed by copies of "*A Discourse of the High Stewardship of England*, wrytten *to the Right Honourable the Earle of Leycester*," from p. 483 to 539, and then by Selden's "*Little booke to Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Keeper, after Lord Chancellor*," which has been printed by Dugdale, in 8vo. 1667.

The fifth and last volume begins with "*Extracts from the Registrum Ramesiensiis Cœnobii, De Genealogia Achoini Aldermanni*," and ends at page 648, with "*King Henry Vth's Statutes and Ordinances at the Treaty and Councell of Mann.*"

One of the valuable Articles in this volume, is a Glossary of ancient Law terms, taken from the laws of Cnut and others, preceding the Conquest: another is a list of the Earls of England and Kings of Mann, from the Conquest to 1256. A vast variety of subjects follow, which afford abundant matter for writers on tenures and services, heraldry and genealogy, manorial rights, and Chartered privileges.

At page 89, we observe a fair copy of Edward the Confessor's Charter to the Church of Wells.

Page 135. "*Forma observanda in magno Rotulo scribendo. Itemque Kalendarium Rotulorum.*"

Page 238. Camden's account of the Marshalls of England, with a list of them, &c.

Page 259. Henry II's Charter to Coventry, anno regni 52.

Page 262. Grant of the Earldom of Lowth to John de Birmingham, for having killed Edward Bruce, anno 12, Edwardi I.

Page 277. That Knights deputed to attend Parliament shall be "*Milites Notabiles.*" Statute Claus. 29. Hen. VI.

Page 279. Distinctions of Garter and Norroy Heralds, Claus. 1. Ed. IV. and 18. ditto.

Page 295. Proofs that Edward III. first created Dukes and Marquesses, and made Banneretts hereditary.

Ibid. "*De Principatibus et Dominiis apud Germanos, notatu digna.*"

Page 385. "*A Breviate of the disinheriting of Robert Ferrers, sometime Erle of Derby*," reign of Henry III. followed by "*Extracts from the yellow booke in the Duchy Register of Lancaster.*"

Page 415. Alnwick Barony granted to Henry de Percy, anno 12, Edward I.

Page 421. Distinctions of Carucata, Bovata, Virgata, &c.

Page 446. That Richard I. first used arms in his seal,—Matthew Paris says, in *Historia Manori*, "*Rex Angliæ tres in Scuto gestat Leopardos, ut Rex, Dux, et Comes.*"

Page 450. "The judgment of Robert Bruce, King of Scottes, in a controversie for bearing of
"armes, 1312."

Page 461. The seal of Edward I. with Extracts from Heraldic MSS. and from ancient Charters
respecting pedigrees and heraldry.

Page 505. Measures ordered by Henry III. for the defence of the sea coasts, anno regni 14,
and for foreign expeditions, with several extracts from original Documents relating to the defence
of the State, in that and the three succeeding reigns in 110 pages, folio, to p. 616.

Page 617. "Statutes and Ordinances made by the Right Noble Prince King Henry V. at the
"Treaty and Councell of Manne."

No. CLXXI.

"ROTULI CLAUSI," &c.—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 318: the writing is of the reign of George II.

The first thirty-six pages contain copies of various orders relative to the Keepers of the Tower
Records, and the preservation of the said Records, issued at different times by the King and
Council, from the reign of Edward III. to 1688, with statements of Commissioners appointed to
examine the state of those Records, improvements to be made for the more speedy discovery of
any paper that might be required, the fees of office, &c.

Page 37. "Extracts of Records in the Tower of divers species of writs, according to the
"course of proceedings of Chancery in former times, with copies of several of said Records, in
"old French and Latin, from the reign of Richard II. to that of James I."

Page 89. "Ordinances by the Right Worshipful Sir William Cordell, Knight, Master of the
"Rolls of Chancery, made 25th December, 1574, for the well ordering of the Records, remaining
"within the Rolls, and the good guiding of such clerks as shall have access to them."

Page 93. "Order of the Lords that all appeals from the Rolls are to be made to the Lord
"Chancellor," 13th March, 1727.

Page 95. "A Summary of all Subsidies, Dismes, Fifteenths, Relifes, Contributions, Taxes,
"Giftes, Graunts, &c. levied of the subjects of England since the Conquest."—This is carried
down to 1511, and ends at p. 143.

Page 145. A Catalogue of the Rolls in the Tower, from the beginning of Henry III. to the
beginning of Richard III. &c.

Page 181 "The Speech of George, Earl of Brytol, at the first reading of the Bill against
"Popery, on Saturday, 15th March, 1672-3, the King present."—This Earl was one of the
most singular and romantic characters of his age, equally conspicuous for his loyalty, and the
last Catholic who ventured to speak in the British Senate.

Page 188. Speech of ditto in the House of Commons, 1st of July, 1663, in vindication of
himself and of Sir Richard Temple, &c.

The adventures of this distinguished nobleman would afford a subject for one of the most entertaining scraps of Biography that ever was composed. His hair-breadth escape at Hull Castle is well related by Clarendon. His adventures in Ireland, Jersey, Holland, France, and Germany, have never been described. Clarendon and Granger admit that he was one of the wittiest and most loyal men of his age.

Page 197. Lord Norris and Sir Thomas Smith, to Queen Elizabeth, dated Paris, May, 1567, relative to the possession of Calais.

Page 217. Extracts and copies of Rolls of Philip and Mary, and James I. Also of the three Edwards, Richard II. Henry IV, V. and VI.

Page 268. Selden on the Chancellorship, dedicated to Sir Francis Bacon. We have mentioned another copy in MS. No. CLXX. of this Press.

Page 274. Antiquity of the Lord Chancellors of England by Fr. Tate.—Of this also we have mentioned another copy. Ibid.

Page 288. A particular of the benefactions and other disbursements of George (Morley) late Lord Bishop of Winchester, taken from the originals soon after the Restoration.

Page 397. Readings on the question whether the Lords are included in the authority given to the Commissioners of Bankruptcy to imprison all persons in the cases therein mentioned.—This is a very learned argument, in twenty-two pages folio, demonstrating that the Lords are not included. Mr. Astle's autograph on the inside cover of this MS. indicates that it passed from his Collection to Stowe.

No. CLXXII.

“ ACTA CONCILII TEMPORE REGIS HENRICI VI.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 460, of the reign of Charles II. The title page describes it thus:—“ Acts of the Privy Council in the reign of Henry VI. transcribed from the originals “ in the Cottonian Library, Cleopatra, F. IV. and V.”—Added to this title is the following note in Mr. Astle's hand:—“ Many interesting and important Documents appear in this volume, “ especially in the administration of the Council of Regency in the King's minority. These “ transcripts are valuable, as many of the originals are not now legible.”

At page 106 is a Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor to the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, which, Mr. Astle observes, in a marginal note, “ has never been printed.” The Documents preserved in this MS. are part in Latin, part in English, and part in French. The autographs of Mr. J. Topham, 1784, first, and of Mr. Astle next, prove that it passed from the Collection of the former learned Antiquary to that of the latter.

288 PARLIAMENT RECORDS, &c. No. 173-175. PRESS IV.

No. CLXXIII, CLXXIV.

“ MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS IN TALLY COURTS.”—2 vols. *folio, paper.*

These two thin volumes in parchment were the property of the indefatigable Mr. Thomas Martin, whose names they bear in his own hand. The written pages of the first are twenty-eight, of the second only twelve. The hand-writing of both is uniform, of the reign of Henry VIII. Some leaves of the first appear to be missing, as the first article in it is marked No. 14. This article is intitled “ The Act of Parliament authorizing the Queene his wife to have a Court, “ and to sue in her owne name.” H. VII.”

At page 13 of vol. 1, is a Rent Roll, intitled “ Comitatus. Chester, Staff. Salop. Valores omnium “ Castrorum, domorum, Maneriorum, terrarum, et tenementorum Prenobilis Viri Johannis Tuchett, “ Militis Dñi, de Audeley, &c. anno 28, Regis Henrici octavi.”

No. CLXXV.

“ STATUTA.”—*quarto, parchment.*

The written parchment leaves are 212, containing Statutes enacted at different times from the reign of Henry III.—1. The first is the “ Carta de libertatibus Anglie,” beginning “ Henricus Dei “ gratia Rex Anglie tertius,” &c. and ending with page 4. “ Dat. apud Westmon. undecimo die “ Febr. anno regni nostri nono.”—The 9th of Henry was 1227. The chapters are 31. The writing is of such a character as to justify our asserting with confidence, that it is one of the oldest copies extant, having been unquestionably written in the 14th century.

Page 5. “ Carta de Foresta,” beginning with the words “ Henricus De gr. Rex Anglie tertius.” The chapters are eleven, and are in the same hand with the preceding.

Page 7. “ Statuta de Mertone,” consisting of fourteen chapters, in Norman French, and in the same hand, that is, in the Law characters of the fourteenth century.

Page 10. “ Provisa Oxon, edita anno R. Henr. xlvii.” twenty-one chapters, French.

Page 13. “ Statuta de Marleberge.” These begin at page 13, from the words “ L’ an de grace “ M.CC.XLVII,” and end with page 21, chapter 29, in the same hand and language.

Page 20. “ Ffet a saver.” These are Statutes of the same period, in the same hand and language, down to page 36, where they end thus “ Explicit Ffetassauer, Incip. Casus Curie “ Regis.” The first words are “ Fet assaver au commencement,” &c. These Statutes do not appear to have been published, nor is there any reference to them in the new edition.

Page 37. “ Casus Curie Regis,” or law cases are in the same hand and language.

Page 44. “ Westmonasterii Statuta prima.” These Statutes are divided into sixty-eight chapters, in the same Norman Law hand and language. In the new edition they are only 51.

Page 61. "*Statuta Westmonasterii secunda.*" These are written in the same hand, in forty-six chapters, and in Latin, down to page 82, where they end with these words:—"Expliciunt Statuta Westmonasterii II. Incipiunt Statuta Winton." They have been published in the first volume of the new edition, Lond. 1810, in fifty chapters.

Page 82. "*Statuta Winton.*" The Statutes of Winchester in seven chapters, and in French, of the reign of Edward I. in the same hand, are printed in six chapters in the new edition.

Page 84. "*Statuta Gloucestræ edita anno VI.*" These are also in French, and in the same hand, they consist of fourteen chapters, and end at page 89. The 6th of Edward I. was 1282. To these Statutes are annexed the "*Explanationes,*" and five chapters, intitled "*Statuta de Cyvitate London.*"

Page 89. "*Statuta de die et anno.*" This article is in Latin, and is printed in the new edition.

Page 90. "*Statutum quod dicitur Rageman.*" Spelman explains the word *Ragenam* "*Statutum Rageman dicitur de Justiciariis assignatis per Regem Edwardum I. et Concilium suum, ad peragrandam Angliam, et terminandas omnes injuriarum querelas, per quinquennium factarum, ante festum S. Michaelis anno regni sui quarto.*" These Statutes are in the Norman-French.

Page 91. "*Statuta Religiosorum.*" These are in Latin, in the same hand, and are printed in the new edition.

Page 91. "*Statuta de injusta captione armorum.*" These are equally short, and in French, of the reign of Edward I.—Some leaves are missing after p. 92. The 93d gives the end of the "*Statuta Westmonasterii iii,*" which are in Latin, and between it and the preceding page, we observe a decree of Edward I. dated 26th of January, anno regni 33.

Page 93. "*Statuta Mareschallie super assisam panis et Cerevisie, ponderibus, et mensuris.*" In Spelman's Glossary, we find "*Assisa panis, vini, et Cervisiæ, Statuta sunt, Edwardi I. ævo adscripta.*" These are in Latin, in the same hand with the preceding.

Page 97. "*Statuta de menteyns des plez,*" in French.

Page 98. "*De Quo-Warrento novo,*" in French. "*Statutum de conspiratoribus.*" *Ib.* in Latin. "*Statutum Circumspecte agatis, in negotio tangente Episcopum Worwycens.*" *Ibid.* in Latin.

Page 99. "*Statutum de emptione et prohibitione,*" in Latin.

Page 100. "*Statuta Oxonie,*" in French.

Page 103. "*Incipiunt Articuli Brevium, qui narrando indigent specificari,*" &c. part in Latin, part in French, all in the same hand with the preceding articles.

Page 107. "*Incipiunt Statuta Mercatorum edita ab Alketone Burnel,*" French, in the same hand.

Page 109. "*Tractatus qui vocatur Hengham parva,*" in Latin.

Page 118. "*Explicit Hengham parva, Incipit Tractatus de difficultatibus essoniorum.*" The word "*essonium,*" means "*excusatio.*" "*Excusare aliquem in foro, qui indicta die non comparuerit, submonitus.*" It is mentioned in this sense in the *Assisæ* of Clarendon, in the reign of Henry II.

Page 125. "*Statuta de finibus, de hominibus repleg. de bigamis, de diversitate Cartarum,*" &c.

Page 130. A vast variety of Statutes follow on bastardy, inheritance of bastards. &c. in the same hand.

Page 145. "Statutum de conjunctim feoffatis, datum apud Westmon. anno Ed. I. xxxiv," in Latin.

Page 146. "Statutum Carlioli, anno Ed. I. xxxv," in Latin.

Page 146. "Statutum de his qui veniunt ante Judicem," in Latin.

Page 149. "Assisa Mort-ancestre," in French.

Page 159. "De donationibus factis in literis probatis," in Latin.

Page 166. The hand-writing varies here, and the remainder of the volume gives Statutes and Placita of the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. down to the 35th of his reign.

It is remarkable that in no edition hitherto, have King Henry III's Charter of Liberties, or De Foresta, anni ix, been printed from originals, nor is it known that any Statute Roll of that date ever existed. (1) It is acknowledged also that the copies of Durham Cathedral, from which they have been printed, are "much injured by time, some words being nearly illegible; that one of them, the Carta de Foresta, has been in part destroyed, that some parts are obliterated by ink, and that the deficient parts have been supplied in the new edition, from the Ledger book in the Durham Archives." We know not whether that book be as old or good authority as the MS. now before us, which is certainly of the 14th century.

With respect to the Statutes of Merton in this MS. they must be distinguished from the Provisions of Merton, of the same reign, which were promulgated by the Bishops, who decreed that it was unlawful to try Ecclesiastics by secular Judges,—that prohibitions by Civil Courts were not to be regarded by the Church—that magistrates were obliged to imprison all excommunicated persons, without inquiry, &c. &c. The Statutes of Merton now before us, are of an older date. They were enacted in 1236, and are given by Matthew Paris in eleven articles. Rapin says that they are "the most ancient body of English Laws after Magna Charta." v. 1, p. 310. And yet it does not appear that they have ever been published from any original.

In the MS. now before us they are in French, probably their original idiom; whereas, in the new edition of the Statutes they are in Latin and English. In the former, they are intitled "Statuta de Merton," in the latter, "Provisiones de Merton." In the former they consist of fourteen articles, in the latter the Latin is divided into ten; and, by some unaccountable error, the English version, in the opposite column, into eleven.

The Statutes of Oxford, (47th Henry III.) are omitted in the new edition, neither are they mentioned by Hume or Rapin. In this MS. they are divided into twenty one chapters. In the Introduction to the new edition of the Statutes, p. 33, we are informed that "the earliest Statutes contained in the several collections, are those of Henry III." and "that no Parliamentary Record of Statutes is now known to be extant prior to the Statute Roll 6th Edward I."

The Statute "Fet a Savoir," in the MS. now before us, is not in the new edition of the Statutes, neither are the "Casus Curie," nor "De donationibus, de Thesauro invento, de forma exceptionum," which may be seen at p. 159, &c. of this MS.

Page 166. Another collection of the Statutes begins here, in another hand, intitled "Ce sont

(1) Introduction to the new edition of the Statutes. p. xxix.

"les Estatutes grantes et ordeynes par nre Seygnr. le Rey et son Conseyl, en son Parlement, "tenus a Northampton l' an de son regne secunde." The Statutes of the glorious reign of Edward III. are continued to the 39th of that reign, and to the end of this MS. which was written about that time.—We are informed, in the Introduction to the new and splendid edition of the Statutes, that the oldest books of Reference to Statutes, are the "Red book of the Exchequer of Westminster," and "the Red Book of Dublin." The early part of the former was written in the reign of Henry III. as stated by Madox, (Hist. of the Exchequer, I. 179–624, and Dissert. Epist. prefixed to Gervas de Scaccario ii. 334,) of the latter, we regret that we can give no satisfactory information. Nicolson writes hypothetically of its existence, and Ware says that its fellow "the White Book of Dublin" was burned in 1610. We are inclined to think that no original record of Irish Statute or common law can now be produced of a date so old as the reign of Edward III. The celebrated Statute of Kilkenny, of the 40th of that reign, has been long a desideratum in Irish Records. The "Modus tenendi Parliamentum," published by Dopping, bishop of Meath, has been challenged as of questionable authority by Selden in his Titles of Hon. p. 615. The very title "Modus," &c. indicates Parliamentary forms established by precedents after the reign of Henry III, in whose 49th year, Parliaments were a novelty even in England; and the circumstance that this Book is not quoted by Sir J. Davis, or by any Irish author before the days of Molyneux, compels a cautious historian to pause, whilst the scrupulous diplomatist calmly calculates on the absence of all ancient MSS. and the asserted but not proved conflagration of 1610.

NO. CLXXVI. "STATUTA AB ANNO I. EDW. III. AD ANN. XX.
HEN. VI"—*quarto, parchment.*

The title, as lettered on the back of this MS. is erroneous, for instead of beginning from the first of Edward I. as stated in that title, it begins from the first of Edward III. At the head of the first page it is described thus—"Incipiunt Statuta Edwardi tertii, anno suo primo edita."

These Statutes follow in regular order from that year, through ninety-seven leaves, written closely on both sides, in the reign of Henry VI. and end at page 193, with the words "Expliciunt Statuta Edwardi tertii completa." Next follow, at folio 97, b. "Statuta Ricardi 2^{da}," from the first to the last year of his reign, in 54 leaves; then the "Statuta Henrici IV. anno suo primo edita," down to the last year of his reign, in thirty-seven leaves, written on both sides, and ending at folio 184. b. with the words "Expliciunt Statuta toto tempore inclitissimi Regis Henrici IV. edita, cujus anime Altissimus propitiatur. Amen."

At folio 185 begin the "Statuta Henrici V." from the first to the last year of his reign, in twenty-nine leaves, written on both sides, and ending at folio 214, where the "Statuta Henrici VI." begin, folio 215, and end folio 318, or page 636, the last of this book. These Statutes follow in Chronological order from 1st Edward III. to 20th Henry VI. or 1442, and appear to be very complete. The initial letter of the text contains a miniature of King Edward III. illuminated in gold. We hesitate not to state that the writing is of the period where the MS. ends. The characters of the reigns of the three Edwards resemble each other so closely, that unless some peculiarities of dates or names occur, it would be very difficult to decide, merely by the writing, to which of those three reigns any document of either belongs.

292 PARLIAMENT RECORDS, &c. No. 177, 178. PRESS IV.

The Roman writing, which the northern nations imitated, was either capital, uncial, majuscula, (sive rotundior) minuscula, or cursive. Most of the genuine writings of the northern nations prior to the crusades are reducible to these.—Those that were introduced into the British islands after, were chiefly the inventions of lawyers, the Pipe hand, the Exchequer hand, the Chancery hand, the Secretary hand, the Court hand, &c.

The writing of the reigns of the three Edwards, and of Richard II's reign, as used in deeds and charters, is more legible than that of the succeeding reigns, down to Elizabeth's. The two last Henrys wrote an ugly uncouth scrawling hand, scarcely legible. The wars of York and Lancaster had barbarized the nation—Ireland and Scotland were in a state of war since the 12th century, and it is only from the middle of Elizabeth's reign that we can trace that fair legible hand, which was improved by Charles I. who wrote a better hand than any king England ever had before.

NO. CLXXVII. "STATUTA AB ANNO I. EDWARDI III. AD ANN. 16, HENRICI VI."—*parchment.*

The written pages are 656: the writing is of the end of Henry VI. Many of the Initials are illuminated in gold, and flourished along the margins, and the latter are, in some instances, finely decorated with wreaths of flowers, and other ornaments, painted in colours. An Index to the Statutes contained in this volume, is prefixed, in twenty-two leaves of parchment, preceded by six blank. These Statutes are all in old French, and they end, not as stated on the back of the MS. with the 16th, but with the 14th of Henry VI.—The same chronological order which recommends the preceding volume, is also followed in this. At the end of this MS. are eight pages of short hand, in the Cyphers of the Tally Court of the Exchequer.

NO. CLXXVIII. "STATUTES FROM 1 HENRY IV. TO 12 HENRY VI." *quarto, parchment.*

The written leaves are 119, of the reign of Henry VI. The Initial *H* of the first page is illuminated in gold and ultramarine blue, and flourished round three of the margins. The first words are "Henri par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Angleterre et de France et Seigneur d'Irlande."—The 32d leaf ends thus:—"Expliciunt Statuta de tempore Regis Henrici IVti. post conquestum tertio decimo." The two next leaves are blank: the 35th is adorned with an illuminated Initial *H*, flourished round three of the margins, and exhibiting, as the first does, a miniature of the King, to whose reign these Statutes belong. These miniatures represent the Kings Henry IV. and V. seated on their thrones, crowned, and in Royal robes, administering justice.

Henry Vth's Statutes end with "Henrici V. anno nono," at folio 56: the two next leaves are blank. The fifty-ninth begins with the first of Henry VI. and the Initial *H*. corresponds in size, shape, and ornaments, with those already mentioned. These Statutes also are in Chronological order, and all in one hand, resembling that of the preceding volume. At the end are seven pages of musical notes, in a more recent hand, which are dated anno 1558."

No. CLXXIX.

“ REGISTRUM BREVIUM TEMPORE HENRICI VI.”—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are 254, of the same reign with the preceding volume, and written about the end of that reign. Exclusive of these 254 pages, is an Index of sixteen pages at the beginning. The Initial letter *E.* is prolonged from the top to the bottom of the left margin, in red ink, and ultramarine blue. The whole collection of the brevia of that reign, amounting to nearly 500 documents, appears to be inserted in Chronological order in this valuable compilation.

END OF PRESS IV.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS, &c. CONTINUED.
PRESS V.

No. I.

“STATUTES NOT PRINTED.”—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Essex collection, described in Press I. and consequently was written before the death of Lord Essex in the reign of Charles II. The written pages are 562, all in one hand. The first Article is intitled “The Parliament houlden at Westminster, in the 15th of S. Michael, “in the first year of King Richard II.”

The second Article “The Parliament houlden at Westminster, in the 15th of Easter, in the “second year of Richard II.”—And so the titles and Abridgments of the Acts of those Parliaments go on to the end of Richard’s Reign, with the exception of those of the 4th year, the 12th, the 16th, and the 19th, and all these Parliaments are stated to be held at Westminster, down to page 292 of the MS.—Then follow the Acts of Henry IVth’s reign to page 300, and those of Henry V. to his 9th, that is, his last year, 1422, where this volume ends. (1)

All these Acts are translations into English. We can discover no account either of the transcriber or the translator, or of the original MSS. from which these translations were made.—We have collated the second volume of the new edition of the Statutes, London, folio, 1816, with the MS. now before us, and have found that though some of the Statutes preserved in this MS. are printed in that Collection, the great majority of them are not: and we may add that the orders, and the forms and usages of Parliament, as preserved in this MS. are extremely curious and illustrative of the manners and history of those times.

No. II.—XVI.

“ANSTIS’S COLLECTANEA.”—16 vols. *quarto and folio, paper.*

The whole of this laborious work is, with very few exceptions, in Mr. Anstis’s hand. The first volume consists of 564 pages, the second is paged from where the first ends, that is, from

(1) A note at page 546 informs us, in the transcriber’s hand, that “here wanteth the Parliament begonne “the 2 Maii, in the nynthe yeare of Hen. 5 fifth.”

page 565 to 1011, the third from 1012 to 1544, and so on to the end; the 15th or last is paged from page 7871 to 8332, so that here is a collection of 8332 pages, in the hand-writing of one of the ablest, most accurate, and indefatigable men of his age, containing extracts from the best authorities in print and MS. respecting almost every subject of English History, Jurisprudence, Chronology, Heraldry, Ecclesiastical and Military affairs, which occurred to him in the course of his intense reading throughout a period of many years. S. Neot's, in Cornwall, will ever have just reason to boast of having given birth to so great a man as Anstis. He died Garter King at Arms in 1734, and must not be confounded with his son John, who succeeded him in that office, and died in 1754. He published the "Black Book of the Order of the Garter, with a specimen of the lives of the Knights," in 2 vols. folio, Lond. 1724, and "Observations introductory to an Historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath," 4to. Lond. 1725. His "Aspilogia" is preserved in this Collection, and has been already described in Press III. His "Antiquities," or Drawings of Sepulchral Monuments, &c. in 2 vols. 4to. are also in this Collection, and have been described in the same Press. His account of the Grenville family, and his work in folio, "On the word Marischallus," both in like manner, in his own hand, are also in this Collection, and shall be described amongst the MSS. on Heraldry in their proper place.—Besides these valuable works, we are informed in the *Archæologia*, Lond. 4to. 1770, vol. 1, p. xxviii, that he left in MS. two large folios on the Office of Garter King at Arms, and of Heralds in general, and Memoirs of the Talbots, Carew, and Courtney families, the Antiquities of Cornwall and Culliton, and large Collections relative to All-Soul's College, Oxford, by whom they were bought after his death.

Innumerable are the references to Rolls of Parliament, ancient Registers, Charters, Books of Reference in the Exchequer, and other authentic sources, in the public and private Repositories of the Kingdom, by which almost every subject that is interesting in English Law and history is illustrated in the fifteen volumes now before us.

In volume 1, page 149, an Article occurs, intitled "Dewells ex libro mihi mutuo dato a Magistro Le Neve," where we find that when the titles or Charters of Bishops or Abbots were questioned as forgeries, they frequently had recourse to "triall by Battell," and on these occasions they employed Champions who fought for them, and were called Vicars, Abbe's, and sometimes Chevaliers, a species of sanctified Gladiators, children of the church.

The principal Articles for which we are referred to the Records, and other authentic Documents in this Collection, are Laws relating to coinage, weights, and measures of different reigns, Placita from the reign of King John inclusive, Grants of Charters, Liberties of Cities and Boroughs, Forms, Usages, and Privileges of the Lords and Commons, lists of Parliaments, lists of Statutes, Chronological tables of Kings, Trials at Law, Decisions of Assize, Laws of the Islands of Mann, Guernsey, and Jersey, accounts of English writers, of the fleets and armies of England in different reigns, of the Royal Palaces of England, Petitions and mode of petitioning, and of receiving Petitions in Parliament, various Documents relating to the Court of Exchequer, collections from Heraldic works, since the first institution of Heraldry; also Glossaries of ancient Anglo-Norman law terms, History of Marshals of England and Ireland, and of their Jurisdiction, and of that of

Lord Chamberlain and other officers of the Crown, names of Counties, Towns, and Boroughs, that sent members to Parliament, anno 23d Edward I. fleet of England in the reign of Edward I. collections for a History of the Admiralty, accounts of the English Law into Ireland, &c. &c.

In the 6th volume, a valuable article occurs in Mr. Anstis's hand, intitled "An attempt of an History of the encrease of shipping, and of the King's power of pressing shippes for the Defence of the State, and for foreign expeditions."

"In the 13th volume is Mr. Anstis's Treatise on Vicarages, complete, in his own hand, in forty pages; also his Treatise on the Jurisdiction of Lord Chamberlain, and of Deputy Marshal, with several Extracts from ancient Documents relative to the duty and power of Sheriffs, &c.

In the 14th are some valuable Extracts from the Journals of Parliament respecting Writs of Error, and Reversals of ditto in Parliament, Forms and Precedents of Trials before Parliament, a copy from the original Roll of the names of those whose were of Edward I's Privy Council in the 29th of his reign. These MSS. passed from the Astle Collection to that of Stowe. To dwell on them in detail is not the Province of a Catalogue.

The 15th volume contains, inter alia, the Series Ordinum of Jasper D. of Bedford. A marginal note in the hand-writing of Lord Coke informs us, that "for the authoritie hereof—not a—this was established by Jasper D. of Bedford and other noble menne of the Realme by the King's appointment." The determination of Parliament on this subject, anno 1 Edw. VI. follows at page 8086. The remainder to the end, relates chiefly to the ancient Statutes of the Order of the Garter; of the Wardrobe and Crown Jewels; Donne's Reflections on Valdesius's Book of the Precedency of the Spanish Kings; Dee's Supplication to Queen Mary I. for the recovery and preservation of ancient writings; an Essay on the nature and obligation of Treaties; Judicature in the reign of Edw. I; *Adjudicata de Bauco tempore Edwardi I.* from p. 8236 to 8332.

No. XVII.

"CUSTODES JUSTICIARII ANGLIÆ."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 189. A note on the inside cover, in Lord Macclesfield's hand, states it to be his property; another in Mr. Astle's hand, gives this memorandum:—

"Friday, Dec. 12, 1788, this book was produced by me before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine and report Precedents of Interruptions of the Royal authority by infancy, sickness, infirmity, or otherwise."—And again—

"Dec. 15, 16, and 17, 1788, I attended the Committee of Lords appointed for the purposes above-mentioned, with this book, which is referred to in the Reports. Vide Commons' Report, p. 80, Lord's Report, p. 133."

The title of this MS. on the second leaf, is in Mr. Astle's hand, thus:—"Records and Papers relating to the Guardianship of the Kingdom, as well in the absence of our Kings, as in

“ extraordinary emergencies, from the reign of King John to that of George I. inclusive : also
 “ several Records and Papers concerning the custody of the Great and Privy Seal, the Proceedings
 “ of Lords, Justices,” &c.

The title in Latin, on the third page, is “ Custodes et Justiciarii Angliæ a tempore Regis
 “ Johannis, ad annum 36 Henrici VIII. ex Rotulis in Turre Londini conservatis, extracta per
 “ Georgium Holmes, Deputat. Custodem Rotulorum predictorum.”

The first sixty-eight pages contain precedents from the reign of King John relative to this
 subject, in Mr. Holmes’s hand ; the remainder are compilations in different hands, containing
 references to Records, respecting the government of the Kingdom, by Guardians, Regents, and
 Councils.

Page 69. Instructions for the Lords Justices, dated 5th May, 1695, being the 7th of King
 William.

Page 81. “ Minutes of the Proceedings of the Lords Justices, followed by Extracts from
 “ Council Books, concerning the appointments of Lords Justices in 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701.”

Page 95. Docquets from the Signet Office of the appointments of ditto.

Page 107. Original Warrant, appointing Thomas Parker Recorder of Derby.

Page 111. “ De Constitutione, Dominorum Justiciariorum Angliæ Pat. de anno 11 Gulielmi 3tii.”

Page 129. Privy Seal Roll, of 5th July, 1716, constituting the Prince of Wales Guardian of the
 Kingdom.

Page 131. Council held 12th July, 1716, where said Commission was opened and read.

N.B. The first cause of quarrel between the King and the Prince, was the latter’s being
 appointed Regent, this was set aside by a Commission of Regency.

Page 133. The Commission of the Lords Justices, 9th May, 1719.

Page 145. The King’s Instructions to the Lords Justices, dated 11th May, 1719.

Page 157. Lords Justices first day’s business, 17th May, 1719.

Page 163. Original Warrant for fixing the great Seal to Lord Cadogan’s Commission, to sign a
 Convention for allowing Spain to prolong the term, during which she was to consider of accepting
 the Treaty of London, 20th July, 1718, dated October 22, 1719.

Page 179. Original Warrant for affixing the great Seal to the Guaranty of the Duchy of Sleswick
 to the King of Denmark, 2d Aug. 1720.

Page 185. Original Warrant for affixing the great Seal to Captain Potter’s Commission to seize
 Pirates, dated 13th August, 1720.

Page 189. Original Letter from Mr. Weston, expressing a doubt as to the powers of the
 Commissioners for the Privy Seal, 14th April, 1763.

Page 189, b. Extract of the King’s Patent, appointing Commissioners for the custody of
 the Privy Seal, in 1763.

Loose Papers added to the end of this Volume.

1. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield’s Speech to the Lord Mayor, &c. on the King’s going to
 Hanover. 2. An Extract from Close Rolls of the 5th of Edward III. “ De assistendo Custode

“ Regni in auxiliis et Consiliis, Rege absente.” 3. Two sheets of Extracts on the same subject, in Mr. Astle’s hand. 4. An half sheet ditto. 5. An half sheet ditto, in another hand. 6. A printed paper on the same subject, published in the Public Advertiser for Saturday, 29th of November, 1788.

No. XVIII.

“ PRECEDENTS OF IMPEACHMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.”—*folio, paper.*

The numbered pages are 307: the title on the first is “ Precedents concerning Impeachments in Parliament, compiled by William Petyt, of the Inner Temple, Esq. pursuant to an order of the House of Peers, made Octob. 8, 1690;” to which are added many interesting papers relative to the history and doctrine of Impeachments.”

Contents.

Page 1. Precedents of Impeachments in Parliament, compiled by William Petyt, Esq. pursuant to an order of the House of Peers, 8th Octob. 1690.

Page 19. Proceedings against the Archbishop of Canterbury, 15th Edward III. and other particulars.

Page 31. Charges against Thomas de Bekeley in the reign of Edward III. with remarks on the continuation of Judicial Proceedings in the Lord’s House, and instances of Impeachments continuing from one Parliament to another.

Page 37. Impeachments of Adam Berry, John de Leycester, Hugh Falstaff.

Page 43. Why Impeachments discontinued from 38th Henry VI. to 18th James I. and then were revived, &c. and of Appeals.

Page 57. Impeachments of the Earls of Salisbury and Peterborough, Powis, Lord Arundell of Wardour, with the Protests.

Page 61. Sir Edward Herbert’s Impeachment. Resolutions concerning Trials before the Lords.

Page 67. Memoranda concerning Impeachments, in the hand-writing of Lord Macclesfield.

Page 71. Proceedings against William de Longo campo-Bishop of Ely, Legate and Chancellor of England, temp. Ric. I.

Page 122. Disturbances in 1234, and faithful council given by the Bishops to the King.

Page 122. Excommunication denounced by the Bishops against the King, and his answer, and several ministers discharged and banished, anno 1234.

Page 129. Prosecution of Hugo de Burgh, Earl of Kent.

Page 149. Of the Jurisdiction of Justiciaries.

Page 159. Impeachment of the Lord Protector, in the reign of Edward VI.

Page 195. Statutes of Westminster, 10th Richard II.

Page 207. "Criminalia tempore Ed. II. et III."

Page 219. The Judge's Oath.

Page 223. "Placita Parliamentaria. 33 Ed. I."

Page 225. Rolls of Statutes, 33d Edward I. concerning religious houses.

Page 235. "Ecclesiastica temp. Henrici 3ⁱⁱ," or Statutes against the Encroachments of Rome on pretence of Religion.

Page 251. "Carta Moderationis Feodi Magni Sigilli, anno 1 Regis Johannis."

Page 255. "Carta Ricardi Londin. Episc."

Page 269. "De Communi Concilio totius Regni anno 5 Regis Johannis."

Page 275. "Carta Regis Johannis pro Hibernia." Hitherto this book is in one hand, of the reign of Charles II. with some few exceptions of papers, pasted in probably by Mr. Astle, and relating to affairs from 1680 to 1760. These are in different hands.

Page 277. "Notes, touching trials for high treason." These are marked as "very curious," in a marginal note by Mr. Astle.

Page 287. Resolutions of the Committee on the Rebel Lords, 1715.

Page 293. Statutes relating to Treason.

Page 297. A short Disquisition of High Treason, on the subject of Mr. Sydney's case.

The references to the Rolls, and other original Documents on all the above subjects, are very numerous.

At the end of this MS. are the following loose papers, numbered from No. 1:—1. The Bishop of Salisbury's Trial, Lond. 7th Feb. 1710, in the hand-writing of Sir Thomas Parker, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. 2. A method to reform proceedings on Penal Statutes, proposed by William Berrett, and sent by the Lord Treasurer, 11th May, 1710, to Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General.

No. XIX.

"ATTAINDERS FROM EDWARD I. TO CHARLES I."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 166, containing copies of several ancient Impeachments, with the awards of Proclamation against such as fled, and other proceedings thereon; also copies of Records of the Reversals of several Attainders, and of other Records relating to Impeachments, a brief account of such persons as have been impeached, and for what crimes, with a table of reference to the whole. Mr. Anstis's name on the inside cover, in his own hand, indicates that it passed from his Collection to that of Stowe.

The Impeachments are carried down lower than the title sets forth; the last is of 1696: the writing is of the reign of George I.

No. XX.

“ JUDICATURE IN PARLIAMENT.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 138: the writing is of the reign of Charles II. An Index prefixed in Mr. Astle's hand, shews that it was of his Collection, and gives a summary of the contents. The arguments and statements of various cases of Attainder and Impeachment are supported by numerous interesting precedents and references to the Journals of Parliament. The author is unknown.

No. XXI.

“ MODUS TENENDI PARLIAMENTUM.”—*folio, paper.*

This thin folio of thirty-four written pages, is marked original, but yet is a copy, of the reign of James I. The following memorandum may be seen on the second leaf in the hand-writing of Sir R. Twysden:—“ The autientest copy I have seen of this Treatise is in the Library of Sir Thomas Cotton, where are two of them, the one in Parchmin, writ about Ed. III's tyme, the other likewise in Parchmin, in an hand much later, viz. about Richard III's tyme, both of them very fayr books.”

At the end of this copy are eight pages in English, describing the forms and usages of Parliament at the time when this Latin transcript was made. It is in the same hand, same ink, &c. We have already mentioned the ancient MS. intitled “ Modus tenendi Parliamentum in “ Hibernia,” of the reign of Edward III. as above, page 259, note.

No. XXII.

“ MISCELLANEA.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 168: the writing is of the reign of James I. It is placed here as relating chiefly to Parliaments and Laws. The first Article is—

1. The Censure of Secretary Davison in the Star Chamber, 28th March, 1587.
2. “ A briefe Tractate by Sir. T. Wilkes, shewing what appartayneth to the office of a “ Councillor of State, dedicated to Sir Rob. Cecill.”
3. Remembrances for order in the House of Lords, when His Majesty is not there.
4. Usages in the Court of Chancery in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with Lord Ellesmere's Letter on that subject, 9th March, 1613. A great variety of forms of Grants, Summonses, Warrants, Commissions, &c. follow, which are given from originals of the reigns of Elizabeth and of James I. with copies of that Queen's commissions for the installment of Knights of the Garter,

in 1593, and to install Monsieur de Chatt proxy for Henry IV. of France, and also appointing a Justiciary for Ireland, in the absence of the Lord Deputy (Mountjoy,) in 1596.

These are followed by an article, intitled "Cases where there is help in Chauncery from a booke of the late Lord Chauncellor Ellesmere, and by Sir Robert Cotton's Letter to Sir Edward Montague, to prove that the House of Commons have equal power with the Peers in point of Jurisdiction," written in 1621; and also his Speech at the Council table, on the alteration of the coin, in 1626. Sir Robert died soon after in 1631, and this MS. appears to have been written in that interval.—Lord Ellesmere died in 1617. Several of his works relating to his office of Chancellor, are in print, as in Worral's Catalogue of Law books. He was the illustrious founder of the house of Bridgewater.

No. XXIII.

"GRANTS, COMMISSIONS, &c. TEMPORE HEN. VII. ET VIII."—
folio, paper.

The written pages of this MS. are 332, all written in the reign of Henry VIII. Of the first leaf the last thirteen lines only remain, with the date of the 18th of Henry VII. The second begins with a Pardon to Robert Tympenden and others, who had, without Royal licence, taken possession of lands held in capite of the Crown.

Most of these Documents are exemplifications of pardons, commissions, grants, &c. which are taken from the originals of the above reigns, and, as such, are genuine forms of the legal mode of wording such Documents at that time. They are chiefly of Henry VIIIth's reign, and precede his 40th year, when to his other titles he added that of "Rex Hiberniæ." Several, however, are of the reign of Henry VII. At folio 26, the title is "De quadam armata potentia mittenda in Hiberniam, anno 7^{mo}. Hen. VII."—The Proclamations, Petitions, Grants, &c. down to folio 50, are chiefly of the same reign. The others, to the end, are chiefly Henry VIIIth's, mixed up with some of his fathers, and with petitions to Cardinal Wolsey as Chancellor, all written in the slovenly and almost illegible characters of that reign.

The Letters Patent, at folio 64, appointing a principal Herald at arms, are of 14th Henry VIII. and they are followed by several of his foundations of Churches and Chapels, and Grants to Colleges at Oxford, before he quarrelled with Rome. No chronological order is observed; and so at fol. 50, b, we find an Inquisitio of the 7th of Edward IV. at folio 51, another of 19th Edward IV. at 51, b, an Escheat of 16th Henry VII. and an Inquisition of the 7th ditto.

At folio 52, b. are an Escheat and an Inquisitio, both of 19th Edward IV. and other Documents of that reign, follow to folio 59.

Fol. 113. Henry Vth's letter to Charles, King of France, anno regni vii, (or 1419,) "de vera pace excitanda."—This was written when Henry had conquered all Normandy. The Treaty of Troyes followed on the 20th May, 1420, by which Henry was acknowledged sole heir to the Crown of France, "anno Regni r. H. v. octavo."

Fol. 115. The Articles of that Treaty, "anno R. Henr. V. octavo."

Fol. 117, b. "Indentura facta inter Decanum et Capitulum S. Pauli et Thomam de Beauchamp "Com. Warw. super fundatione Cantariæ in Ecclesia prædicta." Some Grants of Edward IVth's reign follow, as the "Officium Senescalli, anno 4to," at fol. 121.

Fol. 122. "Nomina Civitatum, et Villarum, et Burg. infra regnum Angliæ, pro quibus Milites "et Burgenses debent venire ad Parliamentum, r. H. VIII."

Fol. 132. "Nomina nobilium venientium cum Willelmo Conquistatore." The oldest Roll of these names is that of Battle Abbey. The list before us is in old French. The last names in it are Chandos and Vavastre.

Fol. 133. Treaty with the King of Castile and Leon, anno 6, Edward IV.

Fol. 134. "Confirmatio Treugarum pro Rege Franciæ anno xxi, Ed. IV." the 21st of Edward IV. was 1482.

Fol. 136. Proclamations of Charles VI. of France after the Peace of Troyes, in French.

Fol. 139. Proclamation of Maximilian, King of the Romans, &c. afterwards Emperor, dated 1491.

Fol. 141. Proclamations of Henry V. relative to the truce with France.

Fol. 147. "Placita de anno Regis Ed. IV. quinto."

Fol. 148. "De libertatibus concessis Majori Aldermanno et Burgensibus Ville Caleis," not dated.

Fol. 150. "Licentia ad feoffandam aliquam de terris tentis de Dño Rege," anno 18 Hen. VI.

Fol. 150, b. "Literæ Patentes concessæ Collegio omnium animarum in Oxonia," not dated.

Fol. 151, b. "Literæ Patentes concessæ Ecclesiæ Cathedrali Cicestren."

Fol. 155. Literæ Potentes an 37 Henr. pro priore de Estou in Com. Wilts."

NO. XXIV.

"ORIGIN OF PARLIAMENTS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 252, the language Latin, the writing modern. The references to ancient authorities are very numerous. The author's scope will be best collected from his title page:—"Quod legum et consuetudinum Angliæ hæc erat Lex fundamentalis—Quod populus "fuit pars essentialis Communis eorum Concilii, sive Parliamenti."

He thinks he can prove this, first from the manners of the Teutonic nations described by Tacitus, and other foreign writers, whom he quotes copiously; secondly, from various Saxon authorities and Charters down to the reign of Canute; thirdly, from Bracton and other great Law authorities since the conquest.

We can, however, state distinctly, that in the numerous original Saxon Charters, and Acts of Saxon Councils in this Collection, the subscribers are Principes, Duces, Comites, Proceres, Optimates, Pincerna, Ministri, Pedissecus Regis, and very rarely "other persons," who have no titles annexed to their names. This question has been ably discussed by Brady, in his Answer

to Petyt's Rights of the Commons, Lond. 1680: the best edition of that Answer came out in London, 1684, in Brady's Introduction, which makes the first volume of his History of England in three volumes folio, though the history is generally bound in two volumes, which were printed in 1685, and 1700. Tyrrell, who wrote his History of England in three volumes against Brady, maintains, that though in most ancient times, Parliaments were composed of Clergy and Nobility only, yet the "others," who are sometimes mentioned as above, were considerable Freeholders, as stated at large in his Preface to the Bibliotheca Politica, p. 111, and in the Appendix to the third volume of his History.

No. XXV.

"LAW MISCELLANIES, AND OTHER MATTERS."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 402, exclusive of an Index of fourteen pages at the end. The title page describes it thus:—"The copy of a MS. under the hand of Sir Christopher Yelverton, one of the Judges of Queen Elizabeth, copied by the leave of Talbott Yelverton, Earle of Sussex, and descendant from the Heire Male to that Judge. The original hereof remains with the Earle of Sussex."—The number of Law cases and Documents of all descriptions, either transcribed or abridged in this Collection, amount to 184, all in one hand.

No. XXVI.

"THOMÆ ASTLEI EXCERPTA EX COLLECTANEIS THOMÆ MADOX ARM.
"IN MUSÆO BRITANNICO."—*quarto, paper.*

Sir Arthur Onslow presented to the British Museum, on the 18th of November, 1757, a Catalogue of Madox's Collectanea, in two volumes.—From these "Collectanea," the MS. now before us has been compiled. It contains Extracts, in sixty-five pages, 4to. of forms of Legal proceedings in the Courts, taken from Patents, Charters, Fine Rolls, Close Rolls, and Grants, from the reign of King John. From these it appears that Enrollments or Exemplifications of Charters by Clerks, are as old as that reign, and were called "Cartæ antiquæ," and delivered as such into the Exchequer, and that there was no Keeper of the Rolls before that reign. Many particulars relating to these matters are given in this MS. from Gervas's Dialogue "de Scaccario," and from Madox's History of the Exchequer, as well as from his MS. Collections in the Museum, down to page 42.

Page 42. An Extract from Madox's MSS. giving an Abstract of the gross produce of the King's Revenue in Ireland, for one year, ending at Christmas, 1698, with the return of King James II's private estate, and lists of persons restored and not restored to their estates by the Act of Settlement.

Various extracts from the Rolls relating to different Counties and families of England follow, from page 51, to page 65.

Page 65. An Index to the "Liber Ruber Scaccarii," containing many of the most ancient Charters and Documents since the Conquest.

Page 73. "Compotus Thomæ Pope Militis, Thesaurarii Curie Augmentationum revenentium Coronæ Dñi Regis, a festo S. Michaelis anno 30 H. 8, ad festum S. Michaelis anno 31."

To this account is added a list of fees and wages paid out of it to different officers of the Court.

Page 87. An account of the four Treasuries for Records at Westminster, "or the humble representation of John Lowe and Peter Le Neve, Vice-Chamberlaynes of the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, on the said subject."

Page 94. Report concerning Mr. Madox's Collections in the British Museum.

No. XXVII.

"AN ABSTRACT OF THE GRANTS OF ALL OFFICES AND PLACES, COMMISSIONS, LICENCES, PROMOTIONS, PROTECTIONS, LEASES, SPECIAL GRANTS, PRIVILEGES, AND FRANCHISES, MADE BY KING JAMES AND KING CHARLES I. AS THEY ARE RECORDED IN THE EXCHEQUER."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 505: the writing is stated at page 109 to be of the years 1657 and 1658. The closeness of the writing, and the number of pages, afford sufficient evidence that the matter is as abundant as it is curious. It is all taken from originals, and was of Mr. Astle's Collection.

No. XXVIII.

"THE LIVES AND SUCCESSIONS OF THE TREASURERS OF ENGLAND, BY FRANCIS THYNNE, ESQ."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 416: the writing is entirely Mr. Thynne's. The Dedication to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh is also in his hand, as stated by Mr. Astle on the title page, and it is dated 16th March, 1593.—To each of the Lives is prefixed a coloured sketch of the Armorial bearings of the Chancellor, whose life is given, from Odo, the first of them, who was treasurer to King Athelstan, and S. Dunstan, the second of them, who was treasurer to Edward the Elder, down to Sir Robert Ashtone, who "died in the 7th yeare of King Richard the seconde."

The lives of four other Treasurers follow, with vacant spaces left for the insertion of their

arms, and the work ends abruptly in the Life of Hugh, Lord Segrave, 1385, where we have to regret the loss of the valuable remainder of it; that loss is the more to be lamented, as this is the original, and the references to original Documents are very numerous, and Thynne was a man of uncommon abilities. Camden calls him "an excellent Antiquary." Brit. Pref. p. clxix. He was created Lancaster Herald in 1602; in 1651 he published "Certain Histories concerning Ambassadors and their functions, dedicated to his good Lord William Cobham," though printed long after his death. He was also the continuer of Hollingshed's Chronicle,⁽¹⁾ in which four of his Discourses on the Earl of Leicester, the Archbishops of Canterbury, and the Lords Cobham, and the Catalogue of the Wardens of the Cinque Ports, were suppressed, as noticed in Hearne's Curious Discourses. Several of his Collections are preserved in the Cotton Library, Vitel. E. V. Cleop. C. iii, and Faustina, D. viii.

The work now before us has never been printed. It is quoted, however, in the Introduction to the first volume of the Archæologia, p. xiii, in these words:—"Mr. Thynne wrote likewise the "History of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports, the Genealogical History of Cobham, Discourses "of Arms, concerning the Bath and Batchelor Knights, the History and Lives of the Lord "Treasurers, mentioned in a MS. Life of him, now in the Collection of Sir Joseph Ayloff, "Baronet. Besides which, he left large Heraldic Collections in the Herald Office, and Ashmolean "Museum, 835, 836. He assisted Speght in his edition of Chaucer, with his own notes and "those of his father, who published the first edition of that Poet, after Caxton, in 1542. See "Speght's Pref. and Ath. Oxon, l. 375, compared with p. 61, where Wood blunders strangely "about William Thynne."

No. XXIX.

"WHITELOCK'S HISTORIE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND, AND OF
"SOME RESEMBLANCES TO THE JEWISH AND OTHER COUNCELLS."—
octavo, paper.

Prefixed to the title of this volume, are the autographs of Sir George Savile, and Isaac Reid, from whose Collection it passed in 1788 to Mr. Astle's, and thence to Stowe.

The author was not the celebrated Bulstrode Whitelock, but his father James, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died 21st June, 1632. Anthony Wood says that he saw a MS. of his, "On the Antiquity, Use, and Ceremony of Lawful Combats in England."⁽²⁾ Hearne

(1) "The common books of Hollinshead's History, are visibly castrated; above forty pages from p. 1491 "to 1536, being omitted. I have seen one copy which supplies this defect, and shews manifestly that it was occasioned by Fr. Thynne's singular respect to the Lord Cobham." Nicolson's Engl. Libr. fo. p. 71.

(2) Ath. Oxon. l. 572.

printed two of his Discourses on Heralds and Inns of Court,"(1) and also his Epitaph in Fawley Church, Bucks, in his Appendix, No. 1, but never mentions his "Historie of the Parliament." The written pages of this MS. are 268.

No. XXX.

"DR. BRADY'S PARLIAMENTARY COLLECTIONS."

On the inside cover of this MS. the learned Mr. T. Martin states that "this book is of the hand-writing of Dr. Robert Brady, formerly Master of Caius College, in Cambridge."—The written pages are sixty-five. The contents are select Extracts from the Journals and Records of Parliament. Dr. Brady was appointed Keeper of the Records about 1670. He died in 1700.

No. XXXI.

"PARLIAMENTARY REPERTORY."—12mo, paper.

The written pages are seventy-four: the writing is of the reign of Charles II.—The contents are described in the title page,—“An Alphabetical Repertory, or Table of Parliaments, giving an account of the Proceedings in Parliament during the reign of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. V. VI. and Edward IV.”

No. XXXII.

"PARLIAMENTARY COLLECTIONS BY MR. MORANT."—octavo, paper.

The written pages are eighty-three, all in Mr. Morant's hand. It is a Collection of Extracts from ancient Records and Journals, entered in his Common Place Book, in a desultory manner, without any regard to order or arrangement, valuable for the plodding accuracy of the writer.

(2) Curious Disc. p. 90, and 129.

No. XXXIII, XXXIV.

“MR. JUSTICE FORTESCUE ALAND'S COLLECTIONS.”—2 vols. *quarto*,
paper.

The pages of the first of these volumes are numbered to 277, those of the second to 209; but of the second, only fifty are written. They contain Extracts on a great variety of subjects, historical, biographical, Forensic, collected in the course of Mr. Justice Fortescue's reading, and entered as they occurred. This Justice Fortescue must be distinguished from the more celebrated Sir J. Fortescue, Justice of the King's Bench under King Henry VI. and appointed Henry's Chancellor after Edward IV. took possession of the throne. Sir John wrote “*De laudibus legum Angliæ*,” and on “the difference between an absolute and a limited Monarchy,” published in 8vo. 1714, by the Hon. Fortescue Aland, whose Collections are before us in his own hand.

No. XXXV.

“AN EPITOME OF CRAIG'S *JUS FEUDALE*.”—*octavo*, *paper*.

The written pages of this MS. are 340, all in English. The Latin original, dedicated to James I. was printed in London 1655, and has been published with a learned Preface by Menckenius at Leipsic, 4to, 1716.—Craig was the greatest Scotch Lawyer of his age, and was therefore appointed one of the thirty Commissioners for determining the Articles of union in 1604. He wrote “Scotland's sovereignty asserted, being a Dispute concerning homage,” 8vo. 1698; and another work of his “*De jure Successionis regni Scotiæ*,” against Dolman, or Parsons the Jesuit, is preserved in MS. in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh. The MS. now before us approaches close to his time, the writing being of the reign of James I. It is divided into books and chapters, and contains whatever is most valuable in the original. Sir George Mackenzie says of Craig, “*Qui ante Cragium floruerunt (Advocati) nobis vix aliter cogniti sunt quam montes illi, qui distantia, non humilitate minuuntur. Ipse autem tam recondita doctrina auctus erat, ut eloquentiam sperare vix posset, ejus tanta in foro auctoritas, ut eloquentia non indigeret, et trunco non frondibus effecit umbram.*”

No. XXXVI—XXXIX.

“ON THE ANCIENT GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENTS OF ENGLAND.”—
4 vols. *folio*.

The title on the first written page of vol 1, is “An Essay upon some particulars of the
“ancient and modern Government, Conventions, and Parliaments of England, with abstracts of

"the most observable Laws, and the frequency of later Parliaments, in which is treated principally of the Saxon and Norman Constitution of Government, and the Legislative, and Laws during the times of the Saxon and first Norman kings, after which succeeding Parliaments, their frequency and Prorogations to the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

The first volume, consisting of 318 written pages, ends with the reign of King Henry II.—The second volume, consisting of 291 written pages, treats of Parliaments and Laws during the reigns of Richard I. and King John. The third begins with the Laws and Parliaments of Henry III's reign, and relates entirely to that period, consisting of 321 written pages, all in the same hand. The fourth continues the Legal and Parliamentary Proceedings of the same period, in 331 written pages, to the death of Henry III: so that, in point of fact, though the above title seem to imply the whole period of English History to the reign of Elizabeth, and it was, no doubt, the author's intention to continue this useful work to that time: it terminates in Henry III's death, A.D. 1272.

The contents of the first volume are digested under the following heads:—1. General Plan of the work. 2. Political Government of the Anglo-Saxons describing their Ten-mantle-Burgemote, Thane's Court, Hundred Courts, Shire Courts, Gemots in general, Folcmot, Witena-Gemot, Laws of Ethelbert, Ina, Alfred, Edward the Elder, Athelstan, Edmund, Edgar, Ethelred, Canute, Edward the Confessor, William I. William II. &c.

The author's style is uncouth and homely; but he is so sedulous in pursuit of historical truth, and facts relating to the progress of Jurisprudence in England, that he disregards ornaments. Treating of facts which are represented differently by different historians, he gives the accounts of all parties in their own words, which he faithfully translates, leaving the reader to judge for himself.

The best account that is extant of the Provisions of the Synod of Merton, held in 1257, may be seen in the fourth volume, where the Articles are given in detail, not only from the Addimenta to M. Paris, 1118–1123, and from the Annals of Burton, but also from the Bodleian MS. Digby, No. 11, fol. 184. (1) The Statutes of Merton of the same reign, which we have already mentioned, p. 258, are given with equal accuracy in the third volume, ad ann. 1236, where the author observes that M. Paris gives them as the King's sole Act, he being intitled the "sole Legislator, in the language of those days, for though the Laws were prepared by his Privy Council and Judges, yet the legislature was not then reputed to consist in any affirmative or "negative voice of their's, which is a more recent improvement."

He observes also that the Preamble to these Statutes in our Statute books, is very differently given by M. Paris, as are also some other passages which he mentions.

With respect to the laws ascribed to Edward the Confessor, and said to be confirmed by the Conqueror, our author expresses his doubt of their authenticity, admitting, however, that they are as old as the reign of Henry II. Several editions of these Laws have been published by

(1) King Henry III's Prohibitions against the extravagant pretensions of this Synod, may be seen in Pryme, Chronol. Vindication, vol. I. p. 611–615.

Spelman in his Councils, Lambard, Wilkins, Hickes in his Dissert. Epist. Wheloc in his folio edition of Lambard, prefixed to his Bede, Cambridge, 1644, Selden in his Notes to Eadmer's Hist. Novor. D'Achery, in his Spicilegium, t. 12, and Gale in his Ingulphus.

But after a diligent inquiry, we find that those of S. Edward have never appeared in Saxon, and have never been published from any original. Lambard published them, as they are supposed to have been promulgated by the Conqueror, but not even so from any original, but from two copies, one Latin, the other French. Ingulphus, indeed, says that he had brought with him to Croyland the Confessor's Laws, as promulgated by King William in the 4th year of his reign. But this account by no means proves that they were the Confessor's, though he supposed or said so. Gale's French copy agrees with Spelman's in Whelock's edition. Other Laws ascribed to William have been published by Selden, from the Red Book of the Exchequer; but it would seem from Hoveden's account, that all or most of the Laws so ascribed to the Confessor, and even to the Conqueror, are of Glanville's Collection of the Customs and Common Laws compiled by him in the reign of Henry II. Hoveden has inserted them, not as the Confessor's, but as ascribed to the Conqueror, in his additions to the reign of Henry II. "De legibus Anglie et Statutis Willelmi Senioris." In a short Preface, he says, that King Henry II. appointed Ralph de Glanville Chief Justice, by whose judgment the underwritten Laws were made, which we call the English Laws.—Gale's edition of 1684, is taken from Sir J. Marshall's MS. in French.

If an Anglo-Norman copy could be discovered of the reign of William, much could be done towards ascertaining its authenticity, by collating its idiom with that of the oldest Anglo-Norman Documents extant, with the Normanno-Saxon Tract in the Cotton, Vespasian, D. xiv, with Lazemon's Original Brut, in the same Library, Caligula, A. ix, with Hickes's De dialecto Normanno Saxonica, with a Normanno-Saxon Tract in the Bodleian, MS. NE. F. 4, 12, written in the reign of Henry II. and with the Collection of Homilies mentioned by Wanley, page 15, where he says that the Alteration of the Anglo-Saxon into Anglo-Norman, is visible in the orthography, the phrases, and the words.

No. XL.

"ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT OF THE REIGNS OF PHILIP AND MARY, AND "1ST ELIZABETH."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 105, beginning from the first of Queen Mary, (1553,) and ending with 1st Elizabeth.—The writing is of the reign of Charles II. The first lines inform us, that "the first Parliament Rolle of Queene Mary remayning in the Chappell of the Rolles, in Chancery Lane, begynneth in these words," &c.

The dates and Acts of the several Parliaments of that reign, are then given in Chronological order from the original Rolls down to the end of the first of Elizabeth. Every Act and every Proceeding is mentioned in Chronological detail.

No. XLI.

“ REGIA PREROGATIVA E RECORDIS,” &c.—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are eighty-eight. The inside cover bears Mr. Thomas Martin's autograph. The title page describes this MS. in these words:—“ Auncient Precidentes, gathered out of
“ Recorde, touchinge the Kinges Royall auctoritie and prerogative; the pollicies of his governe-
“ ment, bothe in peace and warre, with other matters concerning as well the Church as
“ Commonwelthe. The particuleriti wherof will appeare in there severall titles and Mergentes.”

The first Article is intituled “ Coronatio Edwardi 2di.” The precedents relating to the various subjects, in the enforcing or relaxing of which our Kings enjoyed a discretionary power, called the Royal Prerogative, are taken from original Rolls and Records, beginning with the reign of King John, and ending with that of Edward IV. which is the latest date in this MS. The writing, however, is not older than the reign of Elizabeth. The Compiler is unknown; but that he must have been a Lawyer of considerable eminence, is clear from his quotations. His arrangement is perspicuous, and his style and manner approach to Sir Edward Cooke's. (1) The running titles at the heads of pages are “ Ordinaciones Regie—Indulta Regia, Prohibitiones Regie—Restrictio
“ Potestatis Regie—Conciliarii Regii—Criminalia—Leges antique—Res bellice—Fiscus Regius—
“ Ecclesiastica.”

No. XLII.

“ EXTRACTS OUT OF THE RECORDS, WHEREIN IT MAY BE COLLECTED
“ BY WHAT MEANES THE KINGS OF ENGLAND HAVE AND MAY RAYSE
“ MONEYS. BY SIR R. COTTON.”—*folio, paper.*

This work is not mentioned in the list of Sir Robert's printed works in the Biographia, nor in “ Cottoni Posthuma,” 8vo, Lond. 1651; but in the “ Royal Treasury of England, or General
“ History of Taxes,” by Captain J. Stephens, we find a Discourse of Sir R. Cotton's, intituled,
“ Money raised by the King without Parliament, from the Conquest until this day, either by
“ Imposition or free gift, taken out of Records or ancient Registers,” which appears to be the
work now before us. This MS. well deserves to be collated with the printed edition, as the hand-
writing is of his own time, and in the course of his latter days, and the vexations he encountered from
the Court, he may have altered and amended this work. He died in 1631. “ His name,” says Dr.

(1) Sir Edward died at his house at Stoke, in Buckinghamshire, 3d September, 1634, anno ætatis 83, as in Birch's Lives: there is a mistake concerning his age in the Biographia. His “ Book of Entries,” containing Precedents of all the practical part of the Laws of England, was printed London, 1614. Birch's Lives.

Johnson, "must always be mentioned with honour, and his memory cannot fail of exciting the warmest sentiments of gratitude, whilst the smallest regard for learning subsists amongst us."

This work of his leads us to another on nearly the same subject by his contemporary Sir John Davis.

No. XLIII.

"IMPOSITIONES ANTIQUÆ PARL. MAGNA CHARTA," &c.—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 458; the writing is contemporary with the author, and of the Essex Collection, described in the first volume of this Catalogue. Divided into three parts, it contains much more matter than the title on the back would imply. Nothing is more to be guarded against in our judgments of MSS. than their defective or mis-stated titles. The contents of this MS. are—

1. S. J. Davis on Impositions, (1) with the Parliament's Remonstrance to the King on that subject, both in one hand of that time, down to page 281.

3. "The Opinions of sundrie Antiquaries touching the Antiquitie of Parliaments." These Antiquaries are—Agard, Tate, Camden, whose Essays have appeared in Hearne's Collection of Curious Discourses, 8vo, Lond. vol. i, p, 281–310.

4. Notes on Magna Charta, c. 29, touching Cases of Equity in Chancery.

5. "Notes on the Statutes of Provisors and Premunire, specially concerning the Proceedings in the Court of Chauncerie and other Courts of Equity," by Lord Ellesmere.

6. "Coppie of the L^{re} which the Lords of the Councell writt to the King's Maj. in behalfe of the Lord C. Justice Sir Ed. Coke," 30 June, 1616, together with Sir Edward's Submission, relative to his contest with the Lord Chancellor Egerton, as related by Wilson in his Life of King James I. Lond. fol. 1653, p. 94; and in Sir Fr. Bacon's Letters in the Cabala. The Letter from the Lords is published in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, fol. Lond. 1732, vol. i.

7. Lord C. Justice Ellesmere's Discourse on the Court of Chancery, proving that it cannot be intended within the Statute 27 Edw. III. with the Earl of Oxford's Case in Chancery, 13 Jacobi, Richard Glanville's 4th ditto, and Allen's 1 Jacobi, &c.

8. The King's Order for a Rule to be observed by the Lord Chancellor enrolled in 1616, with copies of Lord Ellesmere's Letters and Question on that subject, and the Answer of Sir. Fr. Bacon, Randolph Crew, Henry Montague, and Henry Yelverton.—Wood says that Lord Ellesmere's "Observations concerning the Lord Chancellor," were published in 1651, and that he left four MSS. of choice Collections:—1. The Prerogative Royal. 2. The Privileges of Parliament. 4. The Power of the Star Chamber.

With respect to Sir J. Davis, no accurate Catalogue of his works can be found. His "Discovery" appeared first in 4to. Lond. 1612; next in folio, Dublin, 1705; again in 12mo.

(1) Supposed to be printed London, 1656, and again 1659.

" Dublin. 1747 ; and lastly in 8vo. Dublin, 1787. His Reports of Cases in Ireland appeared first in French, folio, Lond. 1628, and again in 1674. The first English edition is Dublin, 8vo. 1762. His Letters to Lord Salisbury on Irish affairs may be seen in the Dublin edition of his Historical work, 1787. The work before us is mentioned in Harris's Ware as " unpublished," unless it be a part of his " Jus imponendi Vectigalia, 8vo. London, 1656, and again 1659."—But our MS. is not a part of any work, it is a complete work in itself.

No. XLIV.

" SIR J. DAVIS'S ARGUMENT UPON THE QUESTION OF IMPOSITIONS."—
folio, paper.

This is another coeval copy of the preceding work, so nearly resembling it in every particular, that to describe it is unnecessary. It would seem to have been written by the same hand. The written pages are 284. The additional Articles in the preceding MS. are wanting in this : but in this, the Chapters have their titles prefixed, and they are numbered in Arabic numerals to Chapter 33, which ends at page 86, where they are followed by the " Remonstrance delivered to His Majesty in writing, after the Inhibition given by him to the Lower House of Parliament, as well by worde of mouth, as by lettres, not to proceede in the examining his Right to impose without the assent of Parliament," with the King's Answer, and Observations thereupon to the end of the MS. and a Table of Contents,

No. XLV.

" PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS."—*folio, paper.*

The volume so lettered on the back, is intitled within, " A Discourse of the late Earl of Anglesey upon two Conferences had between the two Houses, touching Impositions on Merchandize, &c. setting forth the Jurisdiction of the Lords, and the power of the Commons, in granting of Subsidies, quoted by many authors, which Conferences were had on the 19 and 20 of April, 1671."

We have placed this MS. here as relating to the same subject with those of Sir J. Davis, which precede it. The written pages are 176. The writing is contemporary, this MS. being one of the Essex Collection already described. It is of course older than the printed edition, which came out first after Lord Anglesea's death, and was published by Sir William Windham in 1702. At the end of that printed edition is Sir William's Essay, intitled, " Precedents touching the right and manner of impeachment in Parliament, collected out of the Parliament Rolls, by Sir W. W."

This Essay is not in the MS. now before us which is of an older date. The Lords were so satisfied with Lord Anglesey's argument, that they resolved, *nem. con.* "that the power of imposing rates on merchandize, is a fundamental, undoubted, and inherent right of the House of Peers."

No. XLVI.

"CONCERNING PROHIBITIONS."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are fifty-six: the writing is of the reign of James I. The title at the head of the first page is "A Declaration of the true ground of Prohibitions to the High Courts, and authority and reasons approving the same, with answeres to the objections made to the contrarie, wherein, amongst other things, it is mayntayned, and proved that the High Commissioners may, in divers cases, lawfully fine and ymprison, and particularlie what those cases be, soe as neither of these Propositions be true.—The Commissioners cannot fine and ymprison in any case, or the High Commissioners may ymprison in all causes belonging to the Ecclesiasticall cognizance,—composed, &c. by the command of his most Excellent Majesty, and the dispatch thereof often urged in his Majesty's name, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury."

This Archbishop was Bancroft. The work before us is not mentioned by Kippis, nor does it appear to have been printed. In our MS. it consists of thirty-two pages, closely written, and is followed by Sir Henry Hobert, the Attorney General's "Grounds of Prohibitions to the High Commission, and Answeres unto them," all in the same hand. Mr. Astle's autograph at the end, shews that it passed from his Collection to Stowe.

No. XLVII.

"AN ANSWER TO A BOOK INTITLED—THE CASE STATED OF THE
"JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE POINT OF IMPO-
"SITIONS."—*folio, paper.*

This Answer consists of seventeen pages folio, and maintains the right of the Commons against Lord Anglesey. It is ably argued, and is in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Temple.

No. XLVIII.

"A TRUE PRESENTATION OF FOREPAST PARLIAMENTS, TO THE VIEW
"OF PRESENT TYMES, AND OF POSTERITYE, BY SIR J. DODDRIDGE."—
folio, paper.

The written pages are 266: the writing is of the reign of Charles I. A note in Mr. Astle's hand, on the title page, states that it is "mentioned as still in MS." in Dr. Kippis's *Biographia*, London edition, 1793, vol. 5, p. 266, and that it is said to be still in MS. also in Hearne's *Antiquary Discourses*, Lond. 1771, vol. 2, p. 433.

In Hearne's own edition of those *Discourses*, Oxford, 1720, p. 66, is "A Discourse by Sir J. Doddridge on the Dimensions of Land in England;" and at p. 269, "A Consideration of the Office and Dutye of the Herauldes of Englande," &c. written in August, 1600.

In addition to the "True Presentation," now before us, this MS. contains also Doddridge's "Discourse on the Antiquity of Parliaments," which has been published with Camden's, Agard's, and others, on the same subject, in Hearne's *Discourses*, ed. 1775, v. 1, p. 281. In this MS. it is stated to have been written in 1614. Doddridge maintains in it that the first Parliament formally summoned and assembled, was that of Salisbury, x. Hen. III.

In his "True Presentation," he quotes the "Chronicles of England, printed Antwerp, 1493, by Gerard Lewé," and the "Saxon Laws reduced into one body by Edward the Confessor, still preserved in the Tower," page 39.—In a small volume of Anstis's *Collectanea*, which shall be noticed in our next Number, is another work of Doddridge's which is not mentioned as his, in any of the printed Catalogues of his works. It is intitled "The Jurisdiction of Justices Itinerants in the Dominion of Wales," and was written in 1608. He also wrote a History of the Earldom of Chester, Principality of Wales, and Duchy of Cornwall, 4to. Lond. 1630.

No. XLIX.

"COLLECTANEA—ANSTIS, GARTER."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are ninety, beginning with "The Office of Constables, written by Sir Fr. Bacon in 1608."—The second Article is "Doddridge's Jurisdiction of Justices Itinerant in Wales," from p. 33 to 47. The third "Boroughs mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage." This Article is in a different hand from the two former, which are of the reign of James I. whereas the remainder is chiefly in Mr. Anstis's hand, containing, besides "A List of Towns which sent Members to Parliament, in the reign of Richard III." an Essay "De apportamento armorum," in French, from a Patent Roll of 7th Edward II. Heraldic notices follow, with Extracts from Grants to the Church of Tottenham by the Bishops of London, and descriptions of their Seals, &c.

No. L.

“ JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENT, 24TH OCTOBER, 1590, TO 9TH FEBRUARY,
“ 1597.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 574, all in one hand, of the reign of James I. The title at the head of the first shews that the Collector of these Documents was witness to the Speeches and transactions he describes:—“ A Journall of the Parliament houlden the 24th daye of October, and soe
“ continued until the dissolution thereof, being the 9th daie of February, in the 39th yeare of the
“ raigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth, and in the yeere of our Lord 1597, con-
“ cerning the passages in the House of Commons, which is the first Parliament I was of, being
“ nowe Burges for Bishop's Castle in Shropshire.”

The Members for that Borough in 1601, when this MS. was compiled, were Alexander King, and Harwood Townshend, as appears from the list of that year.

Amongst the Speeches preserved in this MS. are those of Sir William Knowles, Sergeant Yelverton, Mr. Fr. Bacon, Serjeant Heale, Sir Th. Egerton, Lord Keeper, Sir William Cecil, Treasurer, Sir Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex, Lord Buckhurst, Lord North, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir J. Popham, &c.

These Reports end at page 108 of the MS. and are then followed by “ A Journall, or Abstracte
“ of soe much as passed in the Lower House, and the Parliament houlden at Westminster, the
“ 27th daye of October, beinge Simon and Jude's, in the 43d yeare of Queene Elizabeth, and in
“ the yeare of our Lord God 1601, which Parliament ended the 19th daye of December following.
“ Collected by Mr. Heyward Townshend, beinge Burgesse in the said Parliamente for Bushopp's
“ Castle, in Shropshire, 27th Octobris.”

This is a copious account of the proceedings of that Parliament, to which are added, 1. A Catalogue of the Members of that Parliament. 2. Don John de l' Aquila's Proclamation on his invading Ireland, as read in that Parliament by Secretary Cecil. 3. The Lord Keeper Egerton's Speech against disobedience to the Queen's Proclamation, enjoining abstinence from flesh meat in Lent, also against Jesuits, and an Arch-Priest lately appointed through their intrigues.—This Speech was delivered in the Star-Chamber, 14th September, 1600, the Privy Council and the Members of the Lower House present. The Archpriest was Blackwell.

No. LI.

“ PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, 1558 TO 1601.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 1581, invaluable from being in the hand-writing of Sir R. Twysden, and extracted by him from the Memorials of Sir Simonds d' Ewes, as stated on the inside cover, in the hand-writing of George Marquess of Buckingham, and by Sir R. himself at page 1. “ This

" booke I collected and writ out of Sir Simonds D' Ewx, his Memorialls, whilst I remayned as Prisoner in Lambeth House, 1645. Roger Twysden.—Desinit timere qui sperare desinit." In another note on the same page, he adds " Copyed, or rather contracted, in which, yet, I omitted no speech, nor any order, but I writ it verbatim as I found it, but I omitted the reading of Bylls which took much space, and were not of so great use, &c."

In the paging of this volume, nineteen pages are omitted, which precede the first numbered page, and contain Twysden's copy of a Roll of Parliament, anno 1, Ric. 3rd, concerning the Privileges of Parliament, in the Election of Kings, Ratification of Royal Marriages, &c. Also, a Roll on the same subjects, anno 1. Hen. VII. and the Oath to be ministered for the better government of the Realm, with an " Ordinance for the expences of the King's household," giving the items in detail.

No. LII.

" PROCEEDINGS TEMPORE ELIZABETHÆ, ANNO 1 to 43."—*folio, paper, elegantly bound in Russia, edges gilt.*

The written pages of this fine MS. are 899: the writing is of the reign of James I.

Page 1. It contains " An Oration made 23d January, 1st of Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seale of England, to the Nobles and Commons, in the presence of her Majestie, in the beginning of the Parliament then holden, An. D. 1558."

Page 9. " My Lorde Keeper Bacon's Answer to the Oration of Sir Thomas Gargrave, chosen to be speaker of the Parliament, dishablinge him-selfe thereunto, but yet aduitted in anno prædicto."

Page 11. " The Lord Keeper Bacon's Answer to the Speaker of this present Parliament, after his admission."

Page 13. The Parliament holden at Westminster, on Tuesday, 25th January, anno 1, Elizabeth.

Page 36. The Oration of Dr. Scott, Bishop of Chester, made in Parliament House, an. 1559; with a continuation of Parliamentary proceedings, anno 1, Elizabeth.

Page 49. The Oration of Dr. Feenam, Abbot of Westminster, made in Parliament, anno 1559.

Page 57. " The Act of Dissolution of Chauntries, Colidges, &c. anno 1, Elizabeth."

Page 67. An Act that the Queen's Majestie may make Ordinances and Rules in Collegiate Churches, Corporations, and Schools, with other Acts of the said Parliament, respecting appropriations of Churches, Dissolution of Monasteries, Improvements.

Page 88. The Parliament held 25th January, anno primo Eliz.

Page 92. The order of Procession to the Parliament House on Tuesday, 12th January, 1562, with the Sermon preached before the Queen on that occasion, and the Proceedings.

Page 132. The Petition of Parliament praying the Queen to marry, 1563, with the Acts of that Parliament.

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Page 157. The Parliament of 8th Elizabeth, with the second Session of the Queen's second Parliament, anno 8, or 30th September, 1566.

Page 185. Procession of the Queen to Parliament, 2d January, 1566, anno 9, and Acts of ditto, with a relation of such Speeches as passed at its breaking up.

Page 205. The Parliament holden at Westminster, 2d April, 13th Elizabeth.

Page 281. Certain Arguments collected out of the Scriptures, &c. against the Queen of Scots, by some of both Houses of Parliament, with the Bill that passed both Houses against that Queen, and the Proceedings, List of Members, Committees, Acts, &c.

Page 324. Parliament of the 14th of Elizabeth.

Page 334. Ditto of the 18th ditto, with a note of her Majesty's great clemency, &c. in a cause that touched herself in said Parliament, also its Acts.

Page 360. Parliament of 20th Elizabeth, also of 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 35th, 39th, and 43d.

No. LIII.

" PARLIAMENT NOTES, 1601."—*folio, paper.*

This volume is of the Essex Collection. The written pages are 482. The first Article is intitled, " An Abstract of certain Observations, Notes, and other thinges, in the Parliament " holden at Westminster, beginning 27th Octob. 1601, and ending 19th December, said year, with " the manner of proceeding, &c. collected by Heyward Townsend, of Lincoln's Inn." This is followed at folio 216, by a Catalogue of the Acts of this Parliament. Secretary Cecill's Speeches, and those of the principal Speakers, are given at full length.

No. LIV.

" STAR-CHAMBER CASES."—*folio, paper.*

This volume is also of the Essex Collection. The written pages are 380, beginning with Star-Chamber Cases of the 7th of Elizabeth. These are paged from folio 1, to 68, consisting of 136 written pages. A new paging then begins with new cases, relating to the Plantation of Ulster, by London undertakers, and abstracts are given of all the Speeches on this subject, made in the first part of the reign of Charles I. which claim particular attention from the Historian of Ireland. These Cases do not appear to have been published.

No. LV.

“ HISTORY OF THE COURT OF STAR CHAMBER.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 462. The title page describes it as “ written in the raigue of “ our Sovereigne Lord K. Charles.” It is divided into twenty-six chapters, the titles of which are prefixed. The autograph of “ Wm. Herbert, 1769,” is the only clue by which we can trace its pedigree to former possessors. There is in the British Museum, (Harl. MSS. vol. i, No. 126,) a very full, and well-arranged “ Account of the Constitution of the Court of Star Chamber, compiled by William Hudson of Gray’s Inn,” which may be the work now before us. In Hearne’s Curious Discourses, Lond. 1775, vol. 2, p. 277, is Mr. Tate’s Account of the Star Chamber, containing much valuable information, but very different from the copious Historical account in our MS. the writing of which is as old as the beginning of Charles I. the author mentioning at the end his having written under the direction of the Lord Chancellor Egerton, “ whose memorie “ I do reverence, and to whom I must attribute all my observations, by whose favour, yea, and “ private and particular fatherlie directions, I have been enabled,” &c. (1)

No. LVI.

“ AFFAIRS OF PARLIAMENT.”—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Essex Collection; the written pages are 406, of the reign of Charles II. The Contents are—

1. Mr. Peter Wentworth’s Speech in Parliament in 1576, (for which he was sent to the Tower,) against the Queen’s putting down freedom of speech in Parliament, 28 pages.

Fol. 15. Discourse on a “ Reconciliation betweene the King (James I.) and his subjects, touching the demande of his right in old Debts and Lands quietly enjoyed time out of minde.” This Article is divided into several chapters—on the Exchequer and its Officers, their Duties, the Revenues of the King’s Lands.—How the Laws are violated in the accounts of the Receivers, the grievances which ensue.—The duty of the King’s Remembrancer; Grievances from the breach of his duty.—Duty of the Treasurer’s Remembrancer, and evils arising from the breach of it.—Duty of the Clerk of the Pipe, and evils arising from the breach thereof.—Remedies, &c.

Fol. 37. Further considerations, shewing that it is for the King’s advantage to reduce the Quit Rents on Waste Lands.

Fol. 40. A Discourse translated from a Latin MS. of Mr. Recorder Fleetwood’s Collection, shewing who is to be High Steward of England, and what his office.

Fol. 44. “ A brief and exact Treatise, shewing how the Sheriffe and all other great Officers of

(1) End of the work.

" England were anciently chosen ; collected from Statutes and Records now in force." This Article was printed in London for T. J. 1642.

Fol. 46. " Mr. Prynne's first Lecture on the Petition of Right, made in Parliament 17th March, 1627, tertio Caroli."

Fol. 81. " Whether the Impeachment of my Lord Strafford be determined by the dissolution of the last Parliament." Same hand.

Fol. 85. The Earl of Shaftesbury's case upon the Habeas Corpus, argued in the King's Bench, A. D. 1677, with his Speech, and Precedents of Proceedings in Parliament against Peers in capital cases.

Fol. 120. An Order of the House of Peers, 10 Julii, 1663, upon the Earl of Bristol's exhibiting Articles of High Treason, &c. against the Lord Chancellor.

Fol. 128. The arguments in the House of Peers on the petition for the honour of Viscount Purbeck, 5th June, 1678.

Fol. 155. The Question between the Earl of Rutland and William Cecill, son and heir-apparent to the Lord Burghley, concerning the Title of the honour of the Barony of Roose of Hamlake, the one pretending as heirs male, the other as heirs general.

Fol. 169. Conferences betwixt the Lords and Commons on the Question of Impositions on Merchandize. See Lord Anglesey's MS. above, p. 312.

Fol. 128. Trial in the Exchequer, 29 Caroli II, between Harris and Stukely.

No. LVII, LVIII.

" THE CASE OF SHIP MONEY."—2 vols. *folio, paper*.

These volumes are of the same collection with the preceding. The first, of 524 written pages, is intitled, " The case of Shipp-money, Michaelis 13 Caroli, in the Exchequer Chamber, argued " by St. John of Lincolne's Inn, Utten-barrester, on the behalf of Mr. Hampden."—The written pages of the second volume are 386, beginning with Baron Weston's Argument, and ending with Sir John Brampton's, 14 Caroli, or 1638. Both are in the hand-writing of that reign, though the second differs from the first. The Speeches are given verbatim.

No. LIX.

" MISCELLANEA."—*folio, paper*.

This MS. also is of the Essex Collection ; the written pages are 758, containing Cases in the Star Chamber, with the Speeches and Arguments on each. The Cases are the Earl of Suffolk's,

12 Nov. 1619; the Earl of Bedford's Sir Henry Yelverton's, and Mr. Recorder Heath's, 20 Octob. 1620, with Yelverton's Submission; the Bishop of Lincoln's, 11 July, 1637; Prinne's and Sparkes's, 15 Feb. 1633. These Cases occupy seventy-five leaves.

Fol. 76. An anonymous Letter to Sir E. Cooke, on his troubles, 1617.

Fol. 83. "The whole manner of the proceedinge agaynst the Scotyshe Queene," in 1586.

Fol. 104. "A trewe note of the deathe and execution of the Queen of Scotland, 8 Feb. 1586."

Fol. 107. A Relation of the proceeding against Ambassadors who have exceeded their Commission, acting against the state wherein they are employed, written by Sir Robert Cotton, the 27 April, 1624.

Fol. 114. "A Collection from the booke called "*Liber Regalis*," remaining in the Treasurie of "Westminster, touching the Coronation of the King and Queene togeathler, according to the usuall "forme."

Fol. 122. The Bishops' Articles of Church Government, with Observations by F. N. and others, by D. H.

Fol. 136. "Articles whereunto Mr. Deerynge was urged to subscribe, with his Answers."

Fol. 142. Dr. Soames's Scruples before he subscribed the Articles.

Fol. 145. The Bishop of Lincoln's Apology to the Ministers of his Diocese with respect to the Book of Common Prayer.

Fol. 148. The Bishop's Articles, (as above, fol. 122.)

Fol. 151. The Scot's Petition against the Book of Common Prayer.

Fol. 155. "The meditation of the Hermite Valerian, translated out of good Norman into ould "Ffrench, by a Pilgrim of Mount St. Michael, in favour of all good Ffrenchmen." This was written in the reign of James I. and relates to the league against Henry IV.

Fol. 175. A book touching the State of Ireland, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. The object of the writer is to shew the necessity of the severest possible measures against the old Irish, and new planting the whole kingdom. The writing is of the reign of Elizabeth. The Calculations of Expences to be incurred for the Forces in Ireland in order to the Suppression of Tyrone, &c. are, in an historical view, very valuable, and probably unpublished. At the end of it the author gives "A coppie of a Pamphlet which I found in Ireland, conteyninge a short Survaye of "the whole Land."—This copy is in the author's hand, and gives a curious statement of the commercial advantages to be derived from each of the four proviunces of Ireland.

Fol. 188. The league between England, Spain, and the Archduke, in 1604, August 18. This is in Latin, and written from the original. The writing is of that time.

Fol. 194. The two Commissions for the conclusion of peace between England and France, with the Articles, anno 1610. From the original Latin, and written at that time.

Fol. 210. Considerations on the Treaty of Marriage between Spain and England, written in the reign of James I. with a letter on that subject, written at the same time.

Fol. 227. Observations on Peace with Spain, same time.

Fol. 254. "A Short Viewe of Great Brittain and Spaine."

Fol. 264. "Three waies for the freeing of the Palatinate by armes."

Fol. 268. "A Letter from a gentleman in the Lowe Countries, entertayned there on penciou " by the Kinge of Spayne, to a young gentleman his kinesman in England.'—The subject is the cruelties of the Spaniards to Englishmen in the Netherlands. This Document is Historical: it is of the reign of James I. and contains interesting facts.

Fol. 295. An Essay on the Origin and Progress of English Law, written in the reign of James I.

Fol. 319. Ordinances made by Lord Coventry Keeper of the Great Seal, to redress abuses in Chancery, in the 11th of Charles I. with the concurrence of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls. The writing is of that time.

Fol. 333. A Dialogue between a Politician and an Historian on the case of Mary Queen of Scots. Anonymous.—The writing is of the reign of Elizabeth.

Fol. 345. Dr. Marbeck's account of the expedition to Spain, in 1596, of the overthrow of the Spanish Navy at that time, and the burning of Cadiz. The writing is contemporary: the details curious. Dr. Marbeck was "attending upon the person of the Lord High Admiral."

Fol. 362. Mr. Ralph Lane's account of his Portuguese Voyage and Expedition thither, in 1589, with Sir Fr. Walsingham's Letter to the Lord Mayor of London on the success of that expedition, and other accounts of the same.

Fol. 367. Dr. Willet's Meditation for a Sick Man, with other Prayers by him; and his Dedication to Sir Arthur Capel, in 1614.

No. LX.

"PARLIAMENT."—*folio, paper.*

This is a Compilation chiefly of Speeches in Parliament, beginning with the Duke of Buckingham's, to both Houses, 8th August, 1625; then Sir Thomas Crew's, 1625; the King's, 29th March, 1626, with the Lord Keeper's, on the Accusations against the Duke of Buckingham; Mr. Rouse's, 26th January, 1628; Mr. Pym's, November, 1640; Sir Edward Bagshaw's, same day; Sir J. Culpepper's ditto; Message from the Commons to the Lords, by Mr. Pym, 11th Nov. Articles against Strafford; Grievances presented to the King in 1625; Sir Heneage Finch's Speech, and the Lord Keeper's Reply, 8th Feb. 1625; Protest of the Commons in the Oxford Parliament, 12th August, 1625; the Earl of Bristol's Articles against Buckingham, 1st March, 1625; Speech against granting to the Earl of Portland the Lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale, being the Patrimony of the Crown; Queen Elizabeth's Speech to Parliament concerning Mary Queen of Scots; Nicholas Gibbon to the Committee of Parliament for the Propagation of the Gospel, 24th March, 1651, printed black letter; King Charles II's Message to the Commons, touching their desired alliance with Holland against Lewis XIVth; Charles I's Speech to Parliament, 3d November 1640; heads of Parliamentary Proceedings, from 28th June, to 5th of July, 1641; Queen Elizabeth's Address to Secretary Cecil on appointing him Privy Councillor, and to the Lords on her coming to the throne; Remonstrance of the excluded Members to the

Lord Protector, 1656, September 17, with all their names; Lord Digby's Speech, 1640; the King's ditto, 23d January, 1640; Sir Edward Deering's third Speech, 1640; Lord Bristol's ditto, November, 1640; Sir Edward Deering's second ditto.

Remonstrance of the 12 Bishops, with the proceedings against them, 1641.

Heads of the Proceedings in Parliament, from the last of May, to the 6th of June, 1641.

Lord Digby's Speech on the Bill for Triennial Parliaments, 19th Jan. 1640.

Lord Bristol's Speech on presenting the Scottish Remonstrance.

Mr. Sherland's Speech in Parliament against sale of honours, 1626.

The King's Speech, 1625. Petition and Remonstrance of Parliament to King Charles I. 1640.

Sir John Elliot's Speech, 29th Jan. 1628. The Lord Falkland's ditto to the Commons, Dec. 7th, 1640. Mr. Wainsford's ditto, 1626, against the Duke of Buckingham. Sir John Elyot's ditto, 1626. Sir Dudley Digge's ditto. Message from the Commons to the King, Feb. 2, 1628.

Mr. Kerton's Speech, 26th Jan. 1628. Answer to the first part of the Grievances, 1640.

Lord Lucas's Speech to the House of Peers, Feb. 2, 1670.

Items of the Subsidy paid to Queen Elizabeth by the County of Somerset, in the 18th of her reign.—This is original, in sixteen pages.

No. LXI.

“ PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.”—*folio, paper.*

This is a miscellaneous MS. of Astle's Collection, of many hundred pages, in the following order:— (1)

1. Policy in Parliaments, containing Rules for the management of business, and Instructions for gaining advantages over opponents in the House of Commons.
2. That the Legislative power is in the King, Lords, and Commons.
3. Indicature in Parliament. Laws and Customs of Parliament.
4. Original Letter from Robert Perrotts, to Henry Lord Cornebury, touching the King's Sovereign power. Dated Northleigh, 21st Dec. 1672.
5. Notes touching Parliaments, Elections, Prorogations, Private Bills, &c. by R. P. probably the above Robert Perrotts.—These are selected from Coke, Prynne, Sir Robert Cotton's Abridgment of the Records, &c. 6. Extracts from Bracton de Legibus.
7. “ De antiquis Britanniae Legibus,” by Gisalern, with Mr. Perrott's notes.
8. P. Wentworth, touching succession to the Crown of England.
9. Instances of Summonses to Parliament, in less than forty days. 10. Privileges of the Lords. (2)
11. Precedents of Censures by the House of Peers.

(1) The writing is of different years from 1600.

(2) This Article is dated 1621, and is taken from Selden's MS. by the Sub-committee for Privileges.

12. Passages in Parliament from different authors, respecting Ecclesiastical Ordinances.
13. Extracts and copies of Rolls of Parliament in the Tower, from the reign of Edward II. to that of Henry V. inclusive, in a modern hand.
14. The Oration of the Lords to the queen's Majesty, by the mouth of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, p. 70. The writing is contemporary.
15. The Oration of the Common's House to the Queen's Majesty, by the Speaker Mr. Williams, in the same hand, p. 73.
16. "A rayling Libell against those of the Parliament House," in the same hand, p. 76.
17. The Queen's Answer to the Commons, touching her marriage, and the limitation of succession. Same hand, *ibid*.
18. The names of the members of Parliament, 32d Elizabeth, or 19th February, 1592.
19. A Lampoon on Parliament in the reign of James I. who, "on a Message from the Lords, fell asleep." MS. Journal for 1603.
20. Abstracts of Precedents for the Lord Chancellor issuing Writs in time of Prorogation, for the electing of new members, p. 92.
21. Passages in Parliament from different authors respecting Ecclesiastical matters, in the same hand with No. 12 above, p. 95.
22. Message from the Lower House, 31st May, 1614, p. 97.
23. Another ditto, 28th May, 1614, p. 100: also on the 30th and 31st, p. 101, 102.
24. Remedies for the Decay of Trade:—no date: the writing of the reign of James I. p. 104.
25. Letter from King James I. to the Speaker of the House of Commons, 3d December, 1621, with the Common's Answer, p. 110.
26. King James I's Answer to the Apologetical Petition of the Commons, presented by twelve of that House, p. 118.
27. The Protestation of the Commons, 18th December, 1621, p. 128.
28. The effect of the King's Speech in Parliament, 19th Feb. 1623, p. 129.
29. The effect of the relation of the Duke of Buckingham's Speech to the two Houses of Parliament, at Whitehall, 24th Feb. 1623, p. 132.
30. King James's Speech, 8th March, 1623, p. 139. 31. Ditto in Parliament, 1623, p. 143.
32. Ditto in Parliament, 17th March, 1627, p. 146.
33. Orders of Parliament, 11th January, 1640, also 12th, 13th, 15th, and 16th, p. 147.
34. Proceedings on the Pamphlet intituled "The Protestation Protested," p. 150, and concerning the supposed author Mr. Burton, *ibid*.
35. The King's Speech 23d January, 1640, p. 152.
36. Lord Digby's ditto, p. 155.
37. Lord Digby's Speech for Triennial Parliaments, p. 165.
38. The Lord Falkland's ditto on Discontents, in the year 1640, p. 173.
39. Sir Edward Deering's ditto, p. 178, and 180, with Sir Benjamin Ryddiard's, Sir John Calpepper's, and Mr. Pyn's. These Speeches are quoted by Clarendon, and partly printed by Rushworth and Nelson.

40. Pym's Report of the Proceedings of the Committee against Strafford, 24th November, 1640, p. 193.
41. Mr. S. John's Report against the Lord Keeper, 19th Jan. 1640, p. 196.
42. Propositions prepared by the Committee of both Kingdoms for a Peace, 1639.
43. The form of the Lord's Writ to sit in Parliament, p. 207. 44. Ditto of the Commons.
45. Proofs of the utility of frequent Parliaments, p. 210.
46. Thomas Philips on perpetual Parliaments, Lond. 1661, p. 213.
47. "The Young Man's Plea, or the Arguments of those who are between twenty-one and thirty-seven years, for the Dissolution of this present Parliament, 1676, who by reason of their non-age were not capable of voting in the Election," p. 217.
48. Addresss of the Presbyterians against unnecessary Ceremonies, the Liturgy, Church Government, &c. to King Charles II. p. 219.
49. The Case of the Peers compared with that of the Commons in the point of Commitments. No date.—The writing is of the reign of George I. p. 230.
50. Reasons of the Lords, 28th June, 1717, for insisting on their Resolution of the 24th, in relation to the Trial of the Earl of Oxford, p. 233.
51. Mr. Pettit's Suggestions on Trials of Peers, p. 237.
52. Protest against the Septennial Bill, p. 240.
53. Laws respecting Writs of Error and Appeals, p. 244.
54. Explanation of the word Convention, p. 246.
55. "A Numerical calculation of the Honourable Members as were elected for the ensuing Parliament, by which may be easily computed the continuance of High Church, or of its downfall; the lofty rising of a Church out of no Church." This interesting Document was printed in 1705.
56. Precedents of Amendments made by the Lords to Money Bills from 1689 to 1698, p. 148.
57. Ditto from the Restoration to the Revolution, p. 251.
58. Charges for Transport Service for the war in Spain and Portugal, from 1702 to 1711 inclusive, with the debt and deficiencies computed to remain due and unprovided for, p. 254.
59. Proposals for the King's Service, in raising money in America, 1720, p. 259.
60. The case of Mr. Merest appointed Reading Clerk to the House of Lords, by Matthew Johnson, &c. 1749, p. 261.
61. Report from the Conference on the South Sea Company, 1720, p. 269.
62. Proceedings of the Bishop of S. David's, concerning Privilege, Nov. 29, 1699, &c. p. 274.
63. Lord Cowper's Motion concerning accounts of men provided for by Parliament, in 1718, 19, 20, and 1721, p. 277.
64. Address of Parliament, in 1718, on Mr. Annesley's case, p. 280.
65. The Petition of John Lord Bellew, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Frances, Countess of Newborough, Gustavus Hamilton, &c. respecting estates in Ireland, p. 282. Original.
66. Calculation of Packs of Wool shorne in one year in England, Wales, and Ireland, and reasons for laying a farthing in the pound duty, not dated, p. 283.

67. Bills passed, and Petitions, 1720, p. 285.
68. Case of Thomas Butler, versus Prendegrast, 13th May, 1720, p. 299.
69. Bills and Petitions of 1720 continued, p. 301.
70. Report of Commissioners concerning forfeited estates since 24th June, 1715, excepting in Scotland, p. 307; also concerning the estates of Papists. This is very interesting.
71. Horace Walpole senior's Speech on the motion for repealing the Act prohibiting commerce with Spain, A.D. 1736, p. 319.
72. Debates on the Bill for raising 300,000*l.* on glass and spirituous liquors, p. 325.
73. An original Note from J. Howe, dated Stoweck, near Northleech, to the Editor of a Magazine, how to report his Speech in Parliament on the Convention, 31st July, 1739, p. 364, with a copy of said speech.
74. Detailed account of the Westminster Election. Candidates,—Sir C. Wager, Lord Sundon, Admiral Vernon, Mr. Edwin, p. 368.
75. Thoughts on Parliamentary affairs, and on different parties in Church and State, p. 377.
76. Petition of Sir John Cooper and Fr. Conway, who stood Candidates for Andover, p. 395.
77. Debates upon the motion for strengthening the Naval Force, 21st Nov. 1745. These important debates begin with Mr. Pitt's celebrated Speech, beginning "I heard not the beginning of this Debate, but came in while Mr. Grenville was speaking."—The speakers are Mr. Pitt, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Horace Walpole, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Littleton, Heathcote, Oswald, Cooke.
78. Debate of Tuesday, 14th January, 1745, p. 415. The speakers are Mr. York, Colonel Conway, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Mr. Nugent, (afterwards Lord Nugent,) Lord Strange, Sir William Calvert, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Carew, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Powlett, Sir Fr. Dashwood, Sir William Calvert, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Legge, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Fatzacherley, Lord Barrington.
79. Debate of 11th April, 1746, on the Memorials from Vienna, Holland, and Savoy, p. 454. These are thirty-six pages, in the same hand with the preceding Numbers 77 and 88, and were taken down by a by-stander, in the House of Commons.
80. Protest against the American Stamp Duties, 11th March, 1766, p. 491. This is in sixteen pages.

No. LXII.

"ACTS OF PARLIAMENT."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 202, and they are of the valuable Collection of Andrew Coltee Ducarel, whose arms are pasted on the inside cover. The title on the second leaf is "Titles of Acts of Parliaments relating to Ecclesiastical matters, from 25th Hen. VIII. to 33d George II. collected by Dr. Ducarel, F. R. and A. S. 1773, with a complete Index." This title page is in his own hand. An Appendix, in two pages, in Mr. Astle's hand, relates to Laws respecting Churches, Vicarages, Chapels, &c. The whole of this valuable Collection is taken from originals.

No. LXIII.

“ PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND,
“ IN 1640, 1641, RELATING TO THE AFFAIRS OF SCOTLAND.”—
folio, paper.

The written pages are 146. A Note on the title page states that it was bought at the Sale of the MSS. of Philip Stanhope, Esq. 9th April, 1770. It begins with the King's Speech, Sessione 1^{ma}. 19th Nov. 1640, and ends with the proceedings of 29th June, 1641.

No. LXIV.

“ HOUSEHOLD PREROGATIVE.”—*folio, paper.*

This MS. bound in Morocco, and having the Royal Arms of England embossed in Gold on both covers, consists of 41 written pages, to which are added several loose papers at the end.

The first article is entitled, “ Orders for the King's family tempore Caroli I.” ten pages closely written in that reign. The second, “ Orders concerning the Queen's Household, 1627, and 1631, “ signed by the King and Queen,” 21 pages, in a different hand, but of the same period. The third, “ Papers, concerning the King's Prerogative, tempore Caroli primi,” 5 pages in a more recent hand, containing the King's Letter to the Warden of the Fleet Prison to enlarge Sir William Saint John, in virtue of the Royal prerogative, 1628.—The Lord Conway to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, 30 May, 1627, ordering him to put a Priest to the rack, by virtue of an Order of Council. The Judge's Answer to the King's Question whether he may imprison a person without shewing cause.—The Judge's Answer to the King's Question whether, if the King grant the Commons Petition, he doth not thereby exclude himself from committing or restraining a subject for any time or cause whatsoever, without shewing cause.

The loose papers at the end are, “ Royal Prerogative,” or Precedents from the Statutes relative thereto; 8 pages folio, closely written.

No. LXV.

“ MAXIMS OF LAW.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 169. The title on the first is,—“ A plaine and sumarie treatise of “ the whole grounds and maxims of the Lawes of this Kingdome, fitting and commodious “ for all young Students, and such as are desirous to attaine the knowledge and understand-

“ing of the Lawes, not having the French tongue perfectlie.” We are informed on the third page, that this work was “gathered, in the latter yeares of Queene Elizabeth, and in K. James’s raigne, att the Barr, and out of divers learned writers of the Lawe.”

No. LXVI.

“THE NAMES OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR ENGLAND AND
“WALES, 1 MARCH, 1651.”—*A thin oblong folio, paper.*

The written leaves are 68, of Mr. Astle’s Collection. The following note is written in his hand on the title-page: “This MS. is curious, because it shews who were supposed to be attached to the then Government in each County. Lenthall the Speaker, Cromwell, Bradshaw, Whitlock, the Commissioners of the Great Seal, the Judges, and most of the great Officers of State, were in the Commission for each County.”

No. LXVII.

“THE NAMES OF THE SHIPES BEELONGEINGE TO THE ESTTATTE OF
“ENGLAND IN THE YEARE 1659, WITH THERE RATES, MEN, &c.”—*folio, partly in Print, and partly in MS.*

The MS. pages are 15, of contemporary writing; the Printed are 60, printed by order of the State in 1659, at the eve of the Restoration. Prefixed are six pages of black Letter not numbered, containing the Votes and Resolutions of Parliament concerning encouragement to Seamen, from page 1907 to 1912 of the Journals; and at the end are “The Propositions for the proportioning of his Majestie’s gracious allowance to Mariners and Seamen, anno 1635” with a List of the Royal Navy at that time, and the Pay of all the Officers and Seamen in opposite columns, in manuscript. A memorandum on the first leaf states that this MS. was bound in 1659; so that the writing is probably not of a later date. Numerous rules are given for fitting out ships of war of all dimensions, according to the practice of those times.

No. LXVIII, LXIX.

“DOMINIUM MARIS BRITANNICI,” &c.—*2 vols. thin folio, paper.*

The first of these volumes is in Latin, and in a modern round hand, dedicated to K. Charles I, and consists of 46 pages; whilst the second is in 91 pages, and is in a hand of the author’s own

time, and has no Dedication or Preface, but begins abruptly from the title, "The Sovereignty of the Seas of England proved by Record, History, and the Municipall Lawes of the Kingdome; also, a particular Relation concerninge the inestimable Riches and Comodities of the Brittish Seas, by Sir John Burgh, Knt, Keeper of the Recordes in the Tower of London." The author mentions the year of his writing this work in the third page, "ad hunc usque annum 1633."

These volumes are placed here as founded chiefly on the Records of Parliament, which are quoted abundantly throughout this work, both in French and Latin.

No. LXX.

"OBSERVATIONS, RULES, AND ORDERS, COLLECTED OUT OF DIVERS
"JOURNALLS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ENTERED IN THE SEVERAL
"REIGNES OF KING EDWARD VI. QUEEN MARY, QUEEN ELIZABETH,
"AND KING JAMES."—*folio, imperial size, paper.*

Prefixed is the Remonstrance of the Commons to K. Charles II, on the Rights and Privileges of the House. In the Index which follows the above Remonstrance, the Contents of 80 pages are specified, of which there remain only the first 64. The writing is large and legible. This MS. was found amongst the papers of Sir Richard Temple, who so eminently distinguished himself in Parliament, between 1670 and the Revolution. The first folio of the Remonstrance to the King is missing. The subject relates chiefly to violation of privileges, and particularly at the election of Sir Fr. Goodwin, the Knight duly chosen for Bucks; also to Sir Thos. Shirley's enlargement; and to the Bishop of Bristol's Pamphlet.

No. LXXI.

"PROCEEDINGS OF THE LORDS FROM THEIR FIRST MEETING AT GUILD-
"HALL, 11TH DEC. 1688, TO 28TH DITTO."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 158, in a fine round hand of that time. This MS. is of Sir Richard Temple's collection. The transactions of this Assembly are well known. The vigour with which they supported the Prince of Orange, will, perhaps, be best collected from this MS.

No. LXXII.

“ PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS ON THE ABDICATION OF JAMES I.”—
folio, paper.

The written pages are 252, the writing is of that year. The Speeches are given at full length. This work was printed in 8vo, Lond. 1695. The MS. is of Sir Richard Temple's collection.

No. LXXIII.

“ APPEALS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS FROM 1701 TO 1728.”—
folio, paper.

The written pages of this MS. are 219. The title on the second leaf sufficiently describes it thus:—“ A Table to the most remarkable points in the printed Cases upon Appeals to the House of Lords, from the year 1701 to 1728, upon which the Decrees and Judgments were affirmed, varied, or reversed, together with another Alphabetical Table of the Names of the Cases referring to the day and year, and likewise to the titles under which they are placed in the first Table, with notice taken whether affirmed, varied, or reversed.” The writing is very fair, and of the reign of George II. Mr. Astle's name and autograph on the first leaf indicates the collection from whence it passed to that of Stowe.

No. LXXIV.

“ THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
“ APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE STATE OF THE GOALS, AND
“ TOUCHING A CHARGE AGAINST SIR R. EYRE, &c.”

Sir R. Eyre was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The Charge against him was for personally visiting Thos. Bainbridge, late Warden of the Fleet, whilst he was a prisoner in Newgate under a Commitment of the House of Commons, 1730. The pages are 152, and they are marked as “ never printed,” in the hand writing of Mr. George Grenville of Wotton. They are stated in the title-page to have been taken down by L. Keen, “ with the Copyes of the several examinations, taken before, and the several Papers produced on that occasion, the Special Report made to the House, and the whole Debate thereupon.”

Thomas Bainbridge was Warden of the Fleet Prison, and charged with the murder of Thomas Castell, one of his prisoners, and was committed to Newgate by a Warrant from the House of Commons for divers crimes, &c. committed in his office.

No. LXXV.

“ REMEMBRANCE OF SOME METHODS, ORDERS, AND PROCEEDINGS,
 “ HERETOFORE USED AND ORSERVED IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS,
 “ EXTRADTED EROM THE JOURNALS OF THAT HOUSE, BY H. S. E. P.
 “ AND J. W. DEPUTIES TO J. B. CL. OF PARLIAMENT.”—*imperial folio,*
paper.

The written pages are 120, the writing is of the reign of Charles II. The splendid binding in Morocco with gilt edges, and the Royal Arms embossed in gold on both sides of the cover, indicate that it was compiled for the King's use. It is divided into twenty-five chapters on the forms and usages of the Lords on the first meeting of Parliament; the sitting of Members and introduction of Peers; the Speaker; the first day's proceedings; Presentation of the Speaker of the Commons; speaking in the House; deportment of Members and others; Judges and Assistants; Clerk of the House; Bills, and their readings; Committees; Proceedings on Bills; Messages and Conferences; sending Amendments from one House to the other; Royal assent; Privileges of the Lords as to the suits against them; Peers not to answer in the Common's House; power of Judicature; Writs of Error; Decrees in Chancery; Privileges; Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving Parliaments; sending for Delinquents and discharging them; swearing and examining Witnesses. The latest date in this MS. is 1677. It is of the Collection of Sir Richard Temple.

No. LXXVI—XC.

“ SELECTA EX ROTULIS PATENTIBUS.”—15 vols. *folio, paper.*

The written pages of the first volume are numbered from 1 to 145, and followed by an equal number of blanks; all are splendidly bound in Russia, with gilt edges: the writing is in a fine round hand of the present reign. The first volume contains Select Extracts from the Patent Rolls of King John, from the third year to his last inclusive, i.e. 19th Oct. 1216. The selections seem to be made with great judgement and accuracy, in chronological order.

The second volume contains Selections from the Patent Rolls of Henry III's reign, i.e. from 9th October, 1216, to 16th November, 1272: the written pages are 614. The subsequent volumes contain a continuation of these Selections, down to the end of Edward IV. A.D. 1483, and are generally of equal size, each containing more matter than the first. To condense such a variety of matter so as to give any adequate idea of the contents, without exceeding the limits of a Catalogue, would be impossible. The index prefixed to the second volume, fills nineteen pages in folio.—The third volume consists of 473 written pages, and an Index of fourteen,

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beginning 16th Nov. 1272, when Edward Ist's reign commenced, and ending in the last of his reign, A.D. 1307.

The fourth volume consists of 642 pages of Selecta from 7th Julii, 1307, when Edward II. succeeded, to 21st of September, 1327, when he was barbarously murdered in Berkley Castle. The Index prefixed to this volume consists of thirty-four pages folio.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes, contain the Selecta of Edward III's reign, in above 1500 pages, to the last of that reign, A.D. 1377.

The eighth and ninth, those of Richard II. from A.D. 1377, the first of his reign to the last, A.D. 1399, in 1052 pages.—The tenth and eleventh, those of Henry IV. and V. and the remaining four volumes, those of the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. down to 1483, the last of his reign.—Of these latter volumes, the 12th consists of above 800 written pages, with an Index of eighteen pages prefixed to it. The reader may judge of the vast variety and abundant matter of the contents of this voluminous compilation. Several of the Documents contained in it, have been published by Rymer; others have never appeared in print.

No. XCI.

“ COUNCIL BOOK OF HENRY VIII.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 428, of Mr. Astle's Collection. A note in his hand, on the inside cover, states that “ In the Council Office is a Council Book, beginning 10th August, 1540, and ending “ July 1543, and this book, (meaning the MS. now before us) has more in it than that in the “ Council Office.”

The Stowe MS. begins in like manner from 10th August, 1540. The writing is of the reign of Charles II. It contains the Acts of the various Privy Councils held in the period above-mentioned, at Windsor, Reading, Notley, Buckingham, Grafton, Greenwich, &c. with the names of the persons who attended, and their Acts.

No. XCII.

“ COUNCIL BOOK OF EDWARD VI.”—*imperial folio, paper.*

The written pages are 235. The title on the first page is “ A copy of the Council Book of “ Edward VI. beginning 31st January, 1547, and ending 4th October 1549.”—Prefixed is an original Letter from Sir Charles Grey, giving this account of this MS.—“ Mr. Guthrie the “ historian, by accident, a few years ago, bought at a Cheesemonger's, for waste paper, the original “ Council Book of Edward VI's time, quite perfect. This book was advertised, and Proclama- “ tions out about it, many years ago, it having been lost at a fire. Guthrie told me that he

" had made good use of it, in enriching his History, and that the Lords of the Council had lately sent to him for it. He gave it them this week, and now all their Councils are quite complete. They presented him with fifty guineas for a salvage."

The volume now before us is a fine transcript from that original, and was of Mr. Astle's collection, and contains an Index in his hand-writing, at the end.

No. XCIII.

" MINUTES OF PRIVY COUNCIL."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 326, exclusive of an Index of twelve pages at the end. It was the property of Mr. Anstis, Garter, whose name is in his own hand on the third leaf.

These " Minutes" relate to the reign of Elizabeth. The following notices are prefixed to them in the hand-writing of Mr. Astle:—" In the Cottonian Library, Cleopatra, F. iii. are—Acta Concilii Regii, &c. &c. sub Ricardo II. et Henrico 4to. et 5to.—F. iv. Acta Concilii Regii ab anno 1, Henrici VI. ad annum xxxiv.—Titus, B. 1. Orders of Council in the 5th, 28th, and 24th of King Henry VIII.—Titus, B. 2 and 7. Ditto tempore Edwardi sexti, Mariæ, Elizabethæ et Jacobi I." " In the Harleian, No. 81, are Acts and Orders of Council, &c. tempore Henrici VI. transcribed from Cleopatra v, in the Cotton. No. 643. Acts of Council from Aug. 13th, 1553, 1st of Queen Mary, to 15th Nov. 1558.—" In the State Paper Office are —1. The Council Book from Aug. 10th, 1540, to 7th October, 1541, Press II. bottom part, No. 266.—2. A Register of the Proceedings of the Privy Council, from 1557, to 1559 inclusive, being a large folio, Press XXV. top.

" 3. Acts of Council from 1589 to 1679, in Press XII. B. No. 40.

" 4. Letters from the Lords of the Council, from 1540, to 1639, Press XII. B. No. 38.

" 5. Indexes to the Council Books, from 1615 to 1618."

Other Minutes and Documents of Privy Councils of different years and reigns, will be found mentioned in their respective places in this Catalogue, which is all in one hand of the reign of James I. and contains several important papers, some of which do not appear to have been ever printed.

The first Article is intitled " To the Bishop of Norwich to commit certain to prison in the common goal, which were before in the keeping of private men, if they continue obstinate in refusing to come to common prayers and sermons."

At folio 3 is the Queen's Letter to the Mayor of London, to restrain butchers from killing of flesh in Lent. Also to the Bishop of London, directing him how to proceed against persons who are backward in religion.—Fol. 5. " To the Lord Justice of Ireland in the behalf of a Skottisman complaining of the wrongfull seysure of his bark." Several orders follow for preservation of game, quelling riots, regulations of Winchester School.

Fol. 12. To the Bishop of London to call before him certain of the Yeomen of the Guard, noted to be of the sect called the Family of Lone.

Fol. 13. Concerning the trade, the borders of Scotland, Justices of Assize, the Tower, the Deputy of Calais; execution of Lord Stourton; Disorders at Eton College; Merchant's Adventurers at Antwerp; against exportation of grain and other victuals; against excess in apparel; orders to levy men for the army and fleets, and send forces to Ireland; grievances of the gentry of the Pale in Ireland, with the answers, and the Queen's Letters to the Lord Deputy on that subject; and to restrain buyers and brokers of wool; certain ways for victualling an army in Ireland, whereby the English Pale may be somewhat eased, and for the restoring of Archery and maintenance of Artillery in Ireland; Letters to the Bishops concerning obstinate Papists; to the Mayor of London, touching Furbusher's Voyage of Discovery to the North West; concerning the encrease of salary to R. Laurence, Serjeant at Arms in Ireland; to Sir Am. Powlett, to deal with the French for restitution to Englishmen injured by Lansac; to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, concerning Stukely's intended invasion, and touching the Cess; and another on debts due to Dr. Hector, by the Earl of Desmond.

Fol. 67. Letters to the Lord Mayor of London, on a Libel intituled, "The Discovery of the "Gaping Gulph."

Fol. 70. To the Lord Justice of Ireland to prosecute Desmond with fire and sword, &c. and to deal with Sir Henry Harrington to surrender his estate in Syllely to the Earl of Kildare; also the Queen's Letters of thanks to the English Pale, that is, of the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Westmeath, and Louth, all in 1579.

Fol. 74. The Lord Justice of Ireland's requests, gathered from his Letters and Memoirs, dated November and December, 1579, with the answers.

Fol. 76. Affairs of Guernsey, defence of the sea coasts, and of the kingdom.

Fol. 84. To the Lord Justice of Ireland on the intended invasion of James Fitzthomas, 19th August, 1579.

Fol. 88. To the Lord Chancellor and Council of Ireland on the forces to be sent for the defence of the Pale. Several Letters follow on that subject, and on Mr. William Pelham's being sent to command the English bands in the Pale during the absence of the Lord Justice, also on money for that service, 13 Aug. 1579, 15th Ditto, 16th, 17th, 18th.

Fol. 94. Advice to the Lord Justice how he shall deal with Tyrlough Leinagh O'Nial; and to the Lord Chancellor how the forces are to be employed in defence of the Pale, with several Letters on transporting Troops into Ireland. Also on the Defence of England, and safe custody of Recusants.

Fol. 104. Points propounded by Lord Gray of Wilton, concerning his dispatch into Ireland in July, 1580, with the Answers, and his Instructions. Affairs of Sweden and of the Netherlands. The D. of Alva.

Fol. 118. To the Lord Justice of Ireland, touching the Ecclesiastical Commission, Robes of Justices and Judges, and calling of Serjeants; with several Letters on transporting Troops into Ireland.

Fol. 120. To the Lord Justice of Ireland, touching the Queen's sending Lord Gray to succeed him, 29 June, 1580.

Fol. 121. To Ditto, on the Allowance to Nicholas White, Esq. for supplying the Chancellor's place in Ireland, 11 July, 1580. The subsequent Letters relate chiefly to the affairs of Ireland during the Tirone war, Recusants, Subsidies, &c. and do not appear to have been printed.

No. XCIV.

"MINUTES OF PRIVY COUNCIL."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 277, and the whole in the hand-writing of Sir Edw. Walker, Garter, and Clerk of the Privy Council. It contains the Acts of the Privy Council Board from the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660 to 1670, and was the property of Mr. Anstis, whose autograph it bears. At the end is a loose sheet, entitled, "List of business for the Council." This List is of the reign of George II.

No. XCV—XCVIII.

"COUNCIL BOOKS."—4 vols. *folio, paper.*

The written pages of the first of these volumes are 526, blanks nearly as many. The hand is of the reign of Charles II. It commences from April 16th, 1581, and ends 11th June, 1587; but there is nothing of the years 1583, 1584, and little of 1585. The matter, however, is abundant, as the lines are divided only by narrow intervals, and each line is about a foot in length. This volume appears from a Memorandum at the end of the next MS. No. XCVI. to have been written about 1666. The margins are ruled off in red ink.

The second volume is intitled, "Council book of 1589." The written pages are 598. The margins are ruled off as those of the preceding volume, and it is bound alike. The following note is taken from the last page: "When you John Diggens have made an end of this booke, you are to receive a reward of the said Rt. Hon. the said Lord Roberts, Lord Keeper of the King's Majesty's Privy Seale, and to participate some of the said reward to the brethren aforesaid, 1666."

The third volume is intitled on the back, "Council book 1590—1598." Within, the title runs thus—"April, 1590. The Register booke of Councell causes, begun the 6th of April, 1590, at Greenwich, in the 32d yeare of the raigne of our most Gracious Sovereigne Elizabeth, &c."

The first Article is intitled, "Instructions for Sir Ed. Waterhouse Knight, sent from her Majestie and the Lords of her Counsel to the Lord Deputie of Ireland, at Greenwich the 6th of April, 1598." The written pages are 546, and there are above 200 blank at the end. This volume is marked Vol. 3, and is bound to match the former. The titles on the backs of each are

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in the hand writing of Sir Richard Temple, to whose collection these seem to have passed from the Lord Robarts.

The fourth is intitled, "Councel Book 1590, 1591, 1670, and 1680." The written pages are 470. The title at the head of the first is "The Register Booke of Councell Causes, begun the 20th of December, 1590, at Richmond, in the 38th yeare of the Raigne of our most Gracious "Soveraigne Elizabeth," &c. (1)

At the end of 1591 is the word "Finis;" and then some blank leaves which are followed by the acts of Charles II. Privy Council of 1670, intitled thus, "Out of the Councell Register of "King Charles the Second, this being an Appendage to another Manuscript which was written "through."

After the acts of 1670 are some extracts from those of 1677, 8, 9, and 1680, and these are followed by about 200 blank leaves.

No. XCIX.

"DOCQUET BOOK FROM MAY 1661, TO MARCH 1664."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 570. The writing is of the Reign of Charles II. Prefixed to this volume, which contains the Creations, Warrants, and Acts of Council, during the period above mentioned, is a list of all the Docquet Books remaining in the Signet Office in 1676, also of books of letters entered at the Signet, of Privy Seal and Signet Docquet books, in the Paper Office, and of Warrant Books and Signs manual. The written leaves of this large volume commence with the affairs of the Signet Office from 1661, and end 1664-5. It is of the Astle Collection, and abounds in valuable information.

No. C.

"DOCQUET BOOK FROM APRIL 1665, TO AUGUST 1669."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 257. This appears to be a second volume of the preceding work, bound to match it, and in the same hand. The subject matter of both is the same, but too abundant to admit of a table of contents, consistently with the plan of this work.

(1) The names of the Lords of her Privy Council follow, beginning with, 1. Dr. J. Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, 2. Sir Cr. Hatton, Chancellor, &c. 3. Sir William Cecill, Knight, Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer &c.

No. CI.

“COMMONS DEBATES ON THE EARL OF CLARENDON.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 229. The hand writing contemporary. This and the next volume contain all the proceedings and speeches on that memorable impeachment in 1667. The title describes it thus: “A Collection of Proceedings in the House of Commons about impeaching the Earl of Clarendon, late Lord Chancellor, with the Debates and Speeches concerning that matter; as also several weighty arguments concerning the nature of treason, by Mr. J. Vaughan, Serjeant Maynard then Solicitor General, and others, in the months of Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1667.”

No. CII.

“PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.”—*folio.*

The written pages are 270. It is another copy of the preceding Debates with the Articles of Impeachment at the end. The hand writing of both is of that time; and as Sir Richard Temple took an active part in these proceedings, both may be presumed to have been of his Collection.

No. CIII.

“SELECT MANUSCRIPTS.”—*folio.*

One hundred and ninety pages. This also is one of Sir Richard Temple's MSS. and is written in the same hand with the two last mentioned. It contains—

Fol. 1. “The Commons' Protestation, Remonstrance, or Apology,” anno 1 Jacobi I.

Fol. 49. “The Conference concerning the Bill for regulating Tryalls in cases of Treason,” 1691.

Fol. 93. “Mr. Price's Speech in the House of Commons, against the intended Grant to the Earl of Portland (in 1695) of the three great Lordships or Hundreds of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale.”

Fol. 145. “The Attorney General's Speech in the House of Commons, against Mr. Duncombe's Bill,” in 1697.

Fol. 169. Lord Clarendon's Letters to the Duke and Duchess of York, during his banishment in France, being a preservative for his daughter the Duchess against Popery, 1671.

These Letters are not mentioned in the List of his works in Kippis's Biographia, nor in the folio Life of Lord Clarendon, printed Oxford, 1759, but in the “Lives of the Lords Chancellors” they are mentioned, and in Birch's Lives, vol. vi, p. 341, and by Anthony Wood.

No. CIV.

“ OFFICE OF LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 321, containing the following Documents.

Page 1. Order of Council, 14 May, 1718, for swearing Thomas Parker Lord High Chancellor of England, with the Lord Chancellor's Oath. Original.

Page 9. Mr. Dupper to Mr. Fuller, on the Profits of the Great Seal.

Page 13. Profits of the Great Seal from 18 October, 1710, to ditto, 1711, and from 18 October, 1711, to 1713.

Page 25. Hanaper Account from 18 October, 1710, to Sept. 21, 1714.

Page 45. Mr. Oaker on the Value of Offices under the Lord High Chancellor, dated 10 April, 1718. Original.

Page 53. List of Officers attending Lord High Chancellor Cowper, with the highest computed value of each office.

Page 59. Commissions of Bankruptcy sealed in Mr. Bridgeman's office, since 24 June, 1706, to April 14, 1719.

Page 61. Account of Profits of the Office of Secretary of Bankruptcy, in the Lord Harcourt's time, which was delivered to Lord Cowper on his passing the Seals.

Page 63. Mr. Rymer's Account of matters relating to the issuing Commissions of Bankrupts; delivered to Lord Harcourt. Observations on Abuses in the office of Secretary of the Bankrupts, and Proposals for the execution of this office.

Page 81. Petition of the Corporation of Inrollments in the High Court of Chancery, with the Proposals of said Corporation, in relation to inrolling Commissions, Certificates, &c. of Bankruptcy; also Orders to be approved of by the Lord Chancellor, and Candidates to succeed in Mr. Browigg's office.

Page 97. Copy of a Roll of 7th Johan. by which Walter de Gray paid the King 5000 marks for the Chancellorship.—This copy is on a stamp authenticated.

Page 101. Instances of Sale of Offices from the Pipe Office. Ditto in Chancery; with Instruments of State inrolled by the Prothonotary in Chancery.

Page 126. Original Account of Mandamuses, Special Briefs, &c. issued from the Court of Chancery in the reign of Elizabeth.

Page 157. Mr. Kinastone's Original Accounts, referring to his predecessor Delahay, who died suddenly, 26 June, 1724.

Page 167. Mr. Holford's Accounts, 17 July, 1724. Mr. Kinastone's. Mr. Lovibond's, 21 July, 1724; with several others.

Page 195. Report of the Judges touching Masters in Chancery.

Page 221. Representations of Officers in Chancery, in 1724, with Mr. Paxton's Report, and orders of that year.

No. CV.

" LAW REPORTS AND CASES TRIED IN MICHAELMAS TERM, 40 AND
" 41 ELIZABETH."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 36, all in one hand of that reign. The Portfolio in which they are preserved contains also broken fragments, on very thin and worn vellum, of a book of Ecclesiastical Canons of the 15th century, with a copious Commentary filling all the margins, treating of the duties peculiar to Parish Priests, Deacons, Archdeacons, Bishops, Vicars, &c.

No. CVI.

" EXTRACTUS ROTULORUM DE HALIMOT."—*folio, parchment.*

This is one of the most valuable MSS. extant on the subject of Halimots, as it is perhaps the oldest known, that gives the forms of proceedings in those Courts. The word means literally "the Hall-Assembly," or Manerial and Baronial Court meeting in the Manor Hall.—One of the Laws ascribed to Henry I. and printed by Lambard, ordains that every cause shall be decided "vel Hundredo, vel Comitatu, vel Halimot Socum habentium, vel Dominorum Curia." Spelman says that the word Halimot is not quite obsolete, for amongst the Rolls of the Earl of Leicester's Court, he saw some entitled on the margins by that name, as "Penshurst Haligemot. Curia electionis ibidem tenta, die, &c. anno Dom. ^{nræ} Reginæ Elizabeth;" the names of the Jurors or Inquisitors followed the title, and then the cause proceeded, as in the Saxon "Folcmots."

The MS. now before us is an imperial folio, eighteen inches in length, and thirteen broad. The title is "Extract. Rotulor. de Halimot. tent. apud Manerium de Codicote, tempore Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, Halimot de Codicote, die Veneris proxime post festum Scī Lucæ, anno 21," (1236.)—The writing is not easily decyphered, being in the law running hand of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century.

Immediately after the above title the first causes are stated with great simplicity and brevity, thus:—

"Stephanus Molendinarum cepit Molendina de Codicote ad terminum septem annorum. pl. Roger. Walense et cetera."

"Willelmus Belleverge et Johannes de Welive sunt plegii Johannis Cyle quod faciet quandam domum de precio v. S."—"Baldwinus filius Humfr. in defalt quod non venit ad Halimot."

"Halimot apud Codicote, die Mercurii in Crastino Hokeday, anno xxii^o." (i. e. 1237.)

"Alicia filia Gileb. IL S. ut habeat considerationem Halimoti, de quadam sepe et de una divisa male arata."

“ Alicia filia Thome de Abbotesb, IIII. S. pro quadam summa terre patris sui pl. Rogeri Waleis.”

“ Adam fil. Astill capit terram Astill patris de Will.o fratre suo seniore, hereditario, et pro ista hereditatione dat Domino dimidium Marcæ.—“ Hugo de Hulle capit terram que fuit Will.i filii
“ Hervici Hereditarii, pro defectu heredis, et pro ista hereditate dat Dño dimidium marcæ.”

In Newcourt's Repertory, page 824, an article occurs “ of the Manor, Rectory, and Advowson, of the Vicarage of Codicote;” and in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 1, fol. 178, we find that Codicote belonged to the Monastery of S. Alban's at the Conquest. It is also mentioned in Domesday, fol. 135; and Chauncey, in his Hertfordshire, gives a Survey of the lands of Codicote, adding that King Henry III. granted a fair there to the Abbot of S. Alban's, and a market every Friday. Other particulars may be collected from Tanner's Notitia, page 182. This valuable MS. ends with the 4th year of Henry V. in whose reign it was compiled.

No. CVII.

“ LAW CASES.”—*folio, paper.*

Of this large MS. only 164 pages are written. The writing is of the reign of George II. The contents are copies of informations, warrants, and Indictments for high treason against Jacobites, against Lord Preston, Elliott, and Ashton, in the reign of William and Mary; against the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. for exactions, and buying his place of Master of the Horse; against the Earl of Bristol and others, during the short reign of James II. Placita, Ecclesiastical grants, &c. of Queen Anne's reign, are followed by the indictment against Greg for high treason in that reign, informations against Elliot, Holles, and other members, for sedition, anno 5, Car. I. and other Indictments down to 1734. Amongst the Placita of Queen Anne's reign is a “ Mandamus to admit Samuel Ffoot, Esq. into the Office of Alderman of “ Truro, objected to as non electus, and issue thereon.”

No. CVIII.

“ CHANCERY DISCOURSES.”—*folio, paper, imperial size.*

The written pages of this MS. are 516. The writing is of the time of Charles I. The first Article is intitled “ A Discourse of the High Courts of Justice in England, and especially of “ the Chancery Court and Lord Chancellor, written by William Lambert Armiger.” Though the name of this author is written Lambert, some passages shew that he was William Lambard, “ whose “ Archaion Discourses, of all the supreme Courts of Judicature in this kingdom, says Nicolson, “ have been so well liked as to admit of various editions, with considerable improvements.” This

work contains a very learned account of all the Offices in Chancery, their origins, the duties of the officers, their fees, jurisdiction, &c.

Fol. 9. Sir Nicholas Bacon's Argument in Parliament, proving that Noblemen's persons be attachable for contempts in the Court of Chancery, with affairs of Chancery in 1585, collected by the same author..

Fol. 14. Institution of the 9th Clerk of the enrollment in the Court of Chancery, and other institutions of the reign of Elizabeth, with the oaths of office, and fines of all manner of writs and patents.

Fol. 25. Cardinal Wolsey's Order in Chancery to limit John Earl of Oxford in his household expences, and also for his demeanor towards the Countess his wife, 20th Henry VIII. same hand.

Fol. 27. " Allowed fees of the ordinary Masters in Chancery, in 1597, with their oath of office, " in 1592, and ordinances agreed upon in April, 1596, by Sir J. Puckering, Lord Keeper, and " Sir T. Egerton, Master of the Rolls, for remedy of abuses in Chancery, all which were published 28th May following, Sir Th. Egerton being then Lord Keeper, with articles agreed to by " them, Sir William Lambert being privy thereunto."

Fol. 30. Sir Th. Egerton Lord Keeper's appointment of William Lambert his Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, (1597,) with his orders for due making up of the Rolls, (1599) and rules to restrain the multitude, length, and charge of suits in Chancery.

Fol. 37. Lord Ellesmere's notes on c. 29 of Magna Charta, and 27th Edward III, and on other Statutes concerning proceedings in Chancery, written in 1615, and 1616, with the letter of the Lords of the Council to the King in behalf of Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Coke, &c. Other copies of these articles have been already mentioned.

Fol. 67. J. Selden's Discourse dedicated to Sir Fr. Bacon, Lord Keeper, on the division of the two great offices of Chancellor and Keeper of the great Seal, 1617.

Fol. 70. Sir Fr. Bacon Lord Keeper's Discourse on taking his place in Chancery, when he received the great Seal, (1617,) with his rules for better administration of justice, 1618.

Fol. 84. Acts of Council to establish order in the legal proceedings in Jersey and Guernsey, 1565 and 1571.

Fol. 85. Antiquity of the Lord Chancellor of England, by Mr. Tate of the Middle Temple.

Fol. 86. Sir Nicholas Bacon to the Lords of the Council, on Fr. Kempe's complaint concerning the clerkship of the Hamper, 1564.

Fol. 87. Sir James Dyer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on the jurisdiction of the County Pallatine of Chester, anno Eliz. xi.

Fol. 89. Lord Ellesmere to the King, desiring to surrender his office of Chancellor, anno 1612, with a copy of Cardinal Wolsey's Patent.

Fol. 90. Sir George Carey's Cases in Chancery, gathered in 1601, out of the labour of Mr. William Lambert. These cases are very numerous, and collected apparently with great accuracy. They occupy 132 pages to fol. 156.

Fol. 157. " Recorda ex Archivis, de Cancellaria." These Records are collected by the same Lambert, to fol. 182.

Fol. 183. The several Patents of Master of the Rolls from the 20th of Edward I. with observations.—Fol. 208. A catalogue of the Chancellors from the earliest times, to 1592.

Fol. 220. The Court of Chancery's antiquity, taken from an ancient Treatise intitled "The Mirrour of Justice," and from other grave and ancient authorities, Rolls, Reports, Charters, &c. also of the various offices of Chancery.—We have had more occasions than one to advert to the learned works of Lambard. This immense volume alone would suffice to shew the extent of his legal knowledge, and the intenseness of his indefatigable application.

No. CIX.

"EXCHEQUER CUSTOMS, OFFICES, &c."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 253, containing, in quite a modern hand, the following Articles of Mr. Astle's Collection.

Page 1. Order of Council on the duty of Lord High Admiral, dated 13 Jan. 1673.

Page 4. Lord Pembroke's Commission of Lord High Admiral, 25 April, 1702.

Page 20. Receipts of the Exchequer, and methods observed therein; nature of Tallies, and Instructions for accounting, proposed by the Lord High Treasurer Rochester in 1585.

Page 36. An Account of all Offices and Officers of the Exchequer, and duties of each.

Page 84. Lord Chief Justice Hale on the Common Law of England. (1)

Page 104. Custom House Cases, and Opinions, from 1673 to 1701, down to p. 464.

Page 465. Documents relating to the Admiralty; and Order of Council in 1660 and 1661, for better regulating the Navy, by James Duke of York.—The following papers are added at the end.

1. Series of Deputy Tellers of the Exchequer, in Mr. Astle's hand; one leaf.

2. List of the Patent Officers in the Port of London, from loose papers of Lord Macclesfield's; one sheet. The fees or salaries are annexed to each office.

3. A Schedule of ancient and Legal Fees allowed by the Lord Chief Baron and Barons of the Corfe of the Court of Exchequer, to be demanded and taken by the four Tellers of the Receipt of the Exchequer. Two sheets, neatly ruled in red ink.

4. Act of Parliament of 1782, printed 1783, for establishing certain Regulations in the Receipts of His Majesty's Exchequer, anno 23 Georgii III.

5. Another ditto, anno 25 ditto, for better examining and auditing the public accounts of this kingdom.

6. An original Letter from Mr. Edw. Roberts to Mr. T. Astle, dated Exchequer, 11 Sept. 1802, relative to the value of the MS. now before us, which he had borrowed.

(1) Bishop Burnet enumerates Sir M. Hale's Works, in print and MS. at the end of his "Life of Sir M. Hale," 8vo. Lond. 1683, p. 191, &c. but omits the work above mentioned.

No. CX.

“ FORMS OF BONDS, CONVEYANCES, &c.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are numbered to 232. It contains the legal forms of all sorts of contracts, in a fair legible hand of the reign of George I. and is followed by twenty-eight pages, very neatly ruled and written, of a Rental of Queen Square London, in 1713, 1714, 1715, and 1716, with the names of the tenants, being the original, signed by the Lord Carnarvon.

No. CXI.

“ MISCELLANEA.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 278. The writing is not older than the reign of Queen Anne. A note on the inside cover states, in Mr. Astle's hand, that he received this MS. from J. Edmondson, Esq. Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, in 1766.—The first Article is, “The Reading of Edward Bagshaw, Esq. 15 Caroli I. on the statute 25. Edward III. c. 7.” A marginal note on page 1, states that it is copied from a MS. belonging to Judge Yelverton.—Fol. 37. The reading of Henry Sherfeild, Esq. anno 21, Jac. I. on the statute 38, Henry VIII. c. 1. of Wills.

Fol. 54. Extracts of Records concerning Musters of Soldiers, and providing ships, and barges for defence of the state.—This is marked as “very curious and useful” by Mr. Astle.

Fol. 87. The first reading of Edward Coke, the Queen's Solicitor, 34th Eliz. on the statute 27, Henry VIII. c. 10, of Uses. A.D. 1592, with the second reading of Sir Francis Bacon, one of the Queen's Council, on ditto; and the reading of said Sir F. Bacon on the statute of Westminster 2. c. 5. of Advowsons.

Fol. 111. A Collection of Offices and Fees in the Courts of Westminster, and of the King's Household, Castles, Houses, Parks, Forests, Chases, &c. (reg. Iac. I.)

Fol. 118. Report of Cases in the High Commission Court, anno. 8. Iac. I. with proceedings against the Countess of Shrewsbury, in 1612, concerning her not answering interrogatories about the Lady Arabella Stuart. (1)

Fol. 126. Proceedings against Lawyers for contriving a method to defraud the King of his wards.—Fol. 127. The Act passed in Scotland for a union in 1604.—Fol. 128. Order for levying Fines in the Common Pleas.—Fol. 130. Protest of the Commons in 1621, concerning Privileges; and Papers touching Reform in the Universities.—Fol. 133. Examinations respecting disturbances in the House of Commons in 1629.

(1) Arabella was King James's first cousin, being the daughter of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, who was the brother of Henry Lord Darnley. Hence, suspected of aspiring to the Crown, she was separated from her husband, Mr. William Seymour, son of the Lord Beauchamp, and sent to the Tower, where she died in 1615.

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Fol. 133. Mr. Pym's Speech impeaching Sir. J. Radcliffe in 1640.

Fol. 134. Extract from a Roll of Parliament 5th Henry V, "touchant la commission de l'arraie." Signed William Collett.

Fol. 135. Summons "de veniendo coram Concilio Regis usque Lincolniam, anno Edward II. nono," with Writs to the Commissioners of Counties to pay the 16th of moveables, granted by Parliament. Anno x. Edward II.

Fol. 136. Ecclesiastical dispensations, Valuations, and number of Churches in England, as registered in the Office of First-fruits and Tenths.

Fol. 138. Orders concerning the King's Household, reg. Jac. 1.—At the end are the following loose papers.

1. The Account of John Every, Receiver General of Cheshire and North Wales, written 7th of March, 1686.

2. Argument uttered by Sir R. Manwood, Knight, 20th of October, 1590; two sheets of close writing, of James I. time.

3. Proposals for erecting a West India Company, and the better serving the interests of this commonwealth (of England) in America; two sheets, signed by the Proposers. Original.

4. Propositions touching a West India Company, tendered to the Council of State, in the Protector's time.

5. A Paper intituled, in Mr. Astle's hand, "Aurum Reginae." Shewing the antiquity of that duty.

No. CXII.

"LAW—EX BIBLIOTHECA YELVERTON."—*folio, paper.*

The following account of this MS. is taken from a note on its third leaf. "The Original MS. from which this was copied is in the Library of Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Sussex, by whose permission this copy was taken. This was approved of by that Rev. Judge, Sir Christopher Yelverton, and by him allowed to be worthy of the Presse, as attested on a leaf in the front of the Originall." The written pages are 156. There is a copious Index at the end.

No. CXIII.

"TREASURY."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 255, with an Index at the end. This MS. contains "Entries of Warrants for grants of Crown Lands, &c. in 1660 and 1661, by the Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England." These entries begin with "Grants of Lands of Traitors in Surrey and

344 PARLIAMENT RECORDS, &c. No. 114, 115. PRESS V.

"Sussex," 23d February, 1660, and end at page 255, with an order of 22d August, 1661, to Sir J. Digby, relative to the King's Woods in the County of Nottingham. It is all in one hand of the Reign of Charles II. and was formerly of the Anstis Collection, as appears by Mr. Anstis's autograph. At the end are the following Articles.—No. 1. A Paper in Mr. Astle's hand, containing Memoranda from Guischardus's Description of Belgium, concerning Illuminators of Books sent from beyond Seas into England. Notes on the Manor of Rollaston. Abbots and Priors of Croxton.

No. CXIV.

"MISCELLANEA."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 212, of which the first twenty-three relate to Heraldry; and particularly to instalment Fees of Knights of the Garter, from 1700 to 1714. Antiquity of the Harley Family.

Page 23. Statutes of All Souls College, Oxford, Dr. Barnard Gardener Warden, in 1710.

Page 33. Ditto of Trinity College Cambridge, whether subject to alterations by the Crown.

Page 57. Of the Convocation's power to cite for Heresy. Whiston's case 1710–11.

Page 63. Pemberton on Quit Rents. Attorney General Northey on Windfalls of Timber, 10th of December, 1703. Ditto on the London custom as to Wills, 20th of July, 1706.

Page 68. Patent of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts with the Queen's Instructions on that subject.

Page 78. Tenure and Customs and Quarries of Portland Island.

Page 80. Abstract of Forfeitures in Ireland, 1688, with King James's private estate there.

Page 82. Act of 32 Henry VIII. not printed, relating to Windsor Castle and Manor, with grants to Lords Chancellors from 17 Henry VIII. to 28 Caroli II. and fee farm rents granted from 13th February, 1688, to 1st February, 1699, also Windsor rents granted to the Earl of Portland, to Lord Somers, &c. &c. with the Attorney General's Report, 26th of May, 1699, and the Solicitor's Report on Lord Dorset's Grant.—Various Law opinions, by Sir Edward Northey, and Mr. Squire, follow with Sir J. Doddridge's account of the Duchy of Cornwall, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's Letter to Queen Anne on Royal Dispensations, Lambeth, 1713.

No. CXV.

"LAW CASES AND EXTRACTS."—*folio, paper.*

These are loose papers, collected partly by Peter Le Neve, and partly by Mr. Astle. They are numbered from 1 to 54, and there is a list of them at the end.—The most interesting are the 9th, being a copy of a Charter of Stephen, Dean of Hereford, between 1234 and 1239, the original of which was in the possession of Dr. Ducarrel, 15th January, 1754, as stated on the back of this

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Article, in his own hand.—19. Lady Drummond's Petition, referred, by the King, to Edward Lord Clarendon, 24th Aug. 1664.—22. Notes from Glanvil, Bracton, Fleta, Britton, &c. on warrants, eighteen sheets.—25. The Lord Chancellor's Speeches to the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, the former being Regent of France, King Henry VIth's uncle, and presumptive heir to the crown, extracted from Henry VIth's Council book in the Cotton MS. Cleopatra, F. 4, with the answers. The following endorsement is in Mr. Astle's hand:—"This interesting and important Document has been discovered since His Majesty's happy restoration to health, otherwise it might have been printed in the Lord's Report, at p. 54."—26. An original Letter from Sir J. Statham, respecting Heriots in the Hundred of High Peak, Com. Derby.—28. Original draught of Thomas Pendril's petition for maintenance, addressed to T. Parker, Lord Macclesfield.—29. Reflections on the three last Parliaments in Charles II'd's time, after the removal of Lord Clifford.—30. Sober reflections on the same subject, (by Lord Temple,) and on a late Pamphlet intitled "The Loyalty of the Long Parliament compared with that of the late Parliament."—31. Instructions for a Conference with the Lords on the impeachment of Lord Clarendon, also on impeachments in general.—Several notes on proceedings in Parliament by Sir R. Temple.—Authorities to prove the first article against Lord Clarendon treason.

No. CXVI.

"LAW, SHERIFFS, ALIENATIONS, LIBELS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 290, containing a copy of King James I's Charter to Chichester; Law case by Serjeant Hedley, in 1630; the Archbishop of Canterbury on the nullity of the Lady Fr. Howard's marriage with the Earl of Essex.—Fol. 56. Antiquity of Sheriffs and their deputies.

Fol. 87. Lord Verulam on the lately erected office of compositions for Alienations.

Fol. 113. Sir Edward Coke's Speech in 1614, on the Installation of the eleven servants, in the Temple Hall.—Fol. 119. Lord Ellesmere's Speech to the Judges, 1 Jacobi, or 1603.

Fol. 130. Cases of high treason, written by Lord Chancellor Bacon. This MS. was the property of Mr. Anstis Garter, whose autograph is on the inside cover. The writing is of the reigns of James and of Charles I.

No. CXVII.

"LAW PRECEDENTS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 108, containing forms of mortgages, conveyances of mortgages, reconveyances, conveyances in trust, &c. These forms are numerous: the writing is of the reign of George II. The latest date is 26th April, 1719. It is of the Astle Collection.

No. CXVIII, CXIX.

“LAW.”—*folio, two thin MSS. stitched.*

The written pages of the first are twenty-three, of the second sixteen: the writing is modern, describing the rules and forms to be observed in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Both are of the Astle Collection.

No. CXX.

“MISCELLANEA.”—*in a port folio.*

These papers are of Mr. Astle's collection, and are thus described by him on the inside cover:—
“Miscellany MSS. bought at Mr. Martin's sale, belonged to Mr. Le Neve.” The first Article is intitled “Modus Parliamenti,” in twelve pages, folio, transcribed in the reign of James I. Doddridge on the Antiquity of Parliaments, follows in the same hand; then Fr. Tate on ditto; a Discourse on the office of Escheator; ditto on Fees in Chancery and King's Bench; an account of all offices in the King's gift, with their fees, &c; this account is very copious, extending to Ecclesiastical and Civil employments, and is followed by Discourses on the descent and dignity of the Barony of Bergeveney; on exclusive navigation in any part of the ocean; on the office of Serjeant Elect at a private call, with the gifts usual on the occasion, and the estate and degree of a Serjeant at Law and of Justices. These Articles bear the name of Doddridge, and are followed by the Constitutions of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, A.D. 1568; and an Essay on the antiquity and Jurisdiction of Lord Chancellor.

All these Articles are in one hand of the reign of James I. and are illustrated by numerous Law cases, maxims, and usages of the courts.—Sir Robert Heath's well-known proposal to King James I. to bridle Parliament, and encrease his revenue, in twelve pages folio, of contemporary writing, is the 15th Article in this Collection.

No. 16. “Certaine Articles put forth unto the Bishoppes of this Realme of England, by the King's Majestie in Juine, an. D. 1540, to make an answeare unto by their learninges as they “would abyde bye.”

17. The appointments of the Commissaries, Preachers, and Registers for the King's Visitation in England, anno 1547, 1st Edward VI.

18. Correspondence between the courts of England and Spain in 1600, relative to precedence of Ambassadors, titles, signatures, &c. three sheets in Latin, and two in English.

19. An original letter from Edward Yelverton, dated Apleton, 4th November, 1615, to Sir Henry Yelverton, the King's Solicitor, touching the manor of Yelverton, &c. and some notes on Law cases, and on the Jurisdictions of the courts.

20. “Arraignement of Traitors in the reign of Elizabeth, and the Bishop of Winchester's Mass “in the Tower Chapel, before the Duke of Northumberland and other Traitors.”

21. Pedigree and Armorial bearings of Sir Alexander Rattliffe, one sheet, arms coloured.

22. Remembrances or chronological notes with respect to Proclamations issued in the reign of Elizabeth, one leaf, written soon after her reign; also queres relative to Sir J. Temple's purchase of Boycott.—23. Descriptions of the apparels of various persons in the reign of Elizabeth. This Article consists of nineteen leaves, and parts of leaves sewed, describing the costume of that time, in contemporary writing, and very curious.

No. CXXI.

“ LORD HUBERT'S CASES.”—*vol. 1. folio, paper.*

This volume is of the Essex Collection, and consists of 702 written pages, beginning with “The Case of Richard Earle of Clanricard, and the Ladie Ffrances his wife, against Robert “Sydney.” It ends with “Bruton against Morris,” 15th of James I. The writing is of the reign of Charles I. No copy of this work is noticed in the Catalogues of our public Libraries, though the cases are very numerous and interesting.

No. CXXII.

“ PRECEDENTS OF WRITS CHIEFLY RELATING TO THE COUNTY OR
“ DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.”—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages are 418: the writing is of the 14th century. The first Article is “De Attornato faciendo:” the first words “Edwardus Dei gra. Rex Angl. &c. Vic. Lincoln salutem. “Quoniam per Commune consilium regni nri Anglie permissum est quod quilibet liber homo qui “sectam habet, ad communem Trithingam, Hundredam, et Wapentachiam libere possit facere “Attornatum, &c.” Then follow various writs of the reigns of different Kings from Edward I. specifying the forms of Law to be observed chiefly in Lincolnshire, according to the common Law of England, and directed to the Lords-Lieutenants, Justices, Bailiffs, Coroners, and Clergy of Lincoln, Shropshire, Lancashire, and other Counties. The most ancient Statutes of the Kingdom are quoted occasionally. The age of this MS. might be inferred from a writ at folio 10:— “ne exactio fiat Eccles. ad solvend. x. seu xv.” which begins with the words “Cum Parlamento “apud Gloucestriam nuper tento,” especially as the very next writ, on the same page, begins “Cum in Statuto apud Westmonasterium nuper edito.” Both these Parliaments are of the reign of Edward I. The Statute of Gloucester is quoted in the same manner at fol. 12, and the death of Edward I. is mentioned thus at fol. 14:—“Cum in Statuto in Parlamento Dni E. “nuper Regis,” &c. But all arguments founded on the word “nuper,” vanish at folio 57, where a Writ commences thus:—“Cum in Statuto apud Gloucestriam dudum edito.”

This MS. will be found very valuable by those who entertain the regard and esteem that is due to the ancient monuments of English Jurisprudence.

No. CXXIII, CXXIV.

“ YELVERTON MANUSCRIPTS.”—2 vols. *folio, paper*.

The writing of these valuable MSS. is of the reign of Elizabeth. The contents are—

Fol. 1 to 94. The several Counties, Divisions, Hundreds, Justices of the Peace, and Coroners of England and Wales.

Fol. 98. The names of the Vice-Admirals of England; the number of Churches; valuation of livings, with the tenths they pay; Ecclesiastical persons that have more livings than one; ordinary posts; orders devised for posts; iron furnaces; subsidies.

Fol. 135. Officers in Her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster.

Fol. 141. Noblemen and gentlemen that have served, and are fit to be employed in foreign messages.

Fol. 146. Names of Forts and Castles along the sea coasts, with the names of their captains.

Fol. 151. Names of all the ships of England.

Fol. 161. What men and furniture are requisite to equip twenty-four of the Queen's ships, and a note of such of her ships and boats as are discontinued and to be renewed.

Fol. 182. General musters of 1522 and 1577.

Fol. 213. Musters of the city of London, 1569, with a certificate of ships and mariners of thirty tons and upwards, in 1570.

Fol. 229. Certificates of Inns, Alehouses, and Taverns, in 1577.

Fol. 245. Names of all the ports, creeks and landing places, ships, craves, hoyes, masters, mariners, fishermen.

Fol. 255. Names of all the privileged towns of England, with a rate of the wages of the King's household in time of peace, and of his soldiers and mariners in time of war.

Fol. 269. General muster of 1588.

Fol. 280. The number of the Queen's ships under Sir Fr. Drake, and of the principal shipping at Plymouth ready to encounter with Spain.

The second volume contains a table of fees in some of the King's courts, towns, castles, bulwarks, fortresses, &c.

Fol. 88. Philip and Mary's Commission to the Earl of Pembroke, Lieutenant-General against the French, with ditto to the Treasurer at War, and particulars of ordinary charges of the army for thirty days, also of the extraordinaries.

Fol. 143. A note of Bishops and their Precedency, also of the Nobility of England.

Fol. 171. Fees of officers of the customs, and of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Law courts.

Fol. 189. A summary of all subsidies, aids, and taxes of all kinds, levied in England since the Conquest.

These MSS. belonged to Sir Chr. Yelverton, who was Lent Reader at Grey's Inn in the 15th and 16th of Elizabeth, and Speaker of the House of Commons in the 39th of that reign. The writing is entirely of that time.

No. CXXV.

“ A COLLECTION OF TRYALLS.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 382, exclusive of an imperfect Index of two pages. It is of the Essex Collection, transcribed in the reign of Charles II. and begins with the arraignment and conviction of Edward Duke of Buckingham, 13th Henry VIII.

Fol. 3. The acquittal of Sir Dacre de la North, 38th Henry VIII. in French.—Fol. 6. Arraignment of the Earl of Surrey, regn. Henry VIII.—Fol. 7. Ditto of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, with his letter to Queen Elizabeth a little before his trial.

Fol. 12. Ditto of Philip Earl of Arundel and Surrey, son of said Duke, 14th April, 1589.

Fol. 23. The Duke of Norfolk's confession and death, 2d June, 1571.—Fol. 28. The Arraignment of Babington, &c. 13th and 14th September, 1586.

Fol. 66. The trial of Griffith Markham, &c. for conspiring to seize King James I. and his children.—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Fol. 82. The trial of the Lords Cobham and Grey, with the manner of sitting of the Lord Ellesmere, 25th and 26th November, 1603.

Fol. 86. Trial of the Lord Belmerioneth, at S. Andrews, in Scotland, 10th March, 1609. Ditto of the Lord Sanguire, 27th June, 1612, for procuring the murder of James Turner, Fencing Master.

Fol. 104. Proceedings against the murderers of Sir T. Overbury, by the procurement of Lady Essex, 9th October, 1615.

Fol. 154. Lord Audley's trial, 25th April, 1631 : his speech and his Execution.

Fol. 176. Lord Morley's trial for killing Mr. Henry Hastings, 30th April, 1668.

These Documents are all in one hand, fairly transcribed.

No. CXXVI.

“ THE EARL OF ESSEX AND LORD SOUTHAMPTON'S ARRAIGNMENT,
“ 19th FEB. 1601.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 144, all in one hand of the same time with the preceding, and of the Essex Collection, in like manner. The arraignment and trial end at folio 36, then follow the Earl's Speeches before execution to folio 41.

Fol. 41. The Lord Keeper Egerton's speech against Justices, absentees, libels, seditious practices, &c. and especially respecting the war in Ireland, shewing that the failure of that war was owing entirely to Essex. This Speech is followed by the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst's, Sir Robert Cecill's, and others of the Council to the same effect.—These Documents do not appear to have been published, and are valuable to the Historians of Ireland.

No. CXXVII.

“ INTERROGATORIES.”—*folio, paper.*

This MS. of 137 numbered leaves, bears on its first leaf the autograph of Lewis Dyve, and is of the Essex Collection, written in the reign of Charles II. It contains interrogatories administered to the Earl of Bristol, after his arrival from his Spanish Embassy in 1624, with the proceedings on both sides, between him and the Duke of Buckingham on that occasion, down to 1628. Also Mr. Hollis's speech in the House in 1641, for which he was excluded, and fragments of poems of the reign of Charles II.

No. CXXVIII.

“ TRIALS OF SOMERSET AND THROGMORTON.”—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Essex Collection, and contains the whole History of the rise and fall of Somerset, of Overburie's death, and the principal events of that time, in thirty-four chapters, and contemporary hand. The pages are 136.

Next follows “The Arraignement of Sir Nycholas Throgmorton, Knyght, in Gylde-Hall, at “London, the 17th daie of Aprill, A.D. 1554,” in a different hand of the reign of Elizabeth, and in fifty-seven pages, in the shape of a Dialogue between all the persons who spoke as witnesses on that occasion, and Sir Nicholas himself. The whole concludes with Sir Nicholas's Letter when he fled into France after his trial. The Speeches and Depositions are given at full length.

No. CXXIX.

“ PROCEEDINGS TOUCHINGE THE DIVORSE OF THE LADY FFRANCES
“ HOWARD, &c.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 134: the writing is contemporary with the events, which are known, though not as fully detailed as in this MS. from Wilson's Life of James I. Some of the particulars examined by the Archbishop and Bishops, are too indecent to be mentioned. See Sir Anthony Weldon's Court and Character of King James.

No. CXXX.

**" PROCEEDINGS ON THE DIVORCE OF THE LADY FR. HOWARD," &c.—
*folio, paper.***

This is another copy of the preceding work, written about the same time, and of Mr. Astle's collection, whose Autograph may be seen on the first page. The written pages are sixty-one.

This copy contains also Mr. Justice Ferrare's Reading on the Statute 31st Elizabeth, c. 6, and Mr. Justice Warburton's on 2d Henry VII. "Nul peut faire Corporation mes le Roy." It concludes with the letter from the Lords in Council, to King James I. certifying the proceedings against Lord Coke, who had opposed his Prerogative on the question of Commendams. Other copies of this Letter have been already mentioned.

No. CXXXI.

" STATE AFFAIRS AND TRADE."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 528: the writing is of the reign of Charles II. the MS. of the Essex Collection.—The first Article: "A Journal of proceedings in the House of Peers on the case of "Skinner, a private merchant trading to the East Indies, and the India Company, claiming "exclusive trade, 1667-8." Maynard's speech on this subject is preserved in this Press, No. CXLIV.

Page 75. The question whether strangers may be restrained from fishing in the seas of England.

Fol. 98. The rise and state of the fellowship of merchants and adventurers of England.

Fol. 107. An argument concerning a Patent granted by King Charles II. to divers merchants of London, for them and their Company only to trade to the Canaries.

Fol. 126. A review of the argument urged by the Hollanders in maintenance of their violences done to the English in respect of trade in the Moluccas, &c.

Fol. 138. Prince Rupert's and the Duke of Albemarle's relations concerning the miscarriages of the war with Holland in 1666, as they were delivered to the House of Commons.

Fol. 149. The Law of Sewers explained.

Fol. 213. Draughts of Acts of Parliament:—1. For establishing a coronation oath. 2. For the ease and benefit of the subjects in their proceedings at Law. 3. For preventing tedious and chargeable suits in the Courts of Equity. 4. For restraining the Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. 5. Concerning Registers to be made of Deeds. 6. Precedents, shewing that it was usual to join things of a different nature in one Act or Statute. 7. On obedience to the Militia Laws, taken out of the Book of Declarations, anno 1642, page 150.

No. CXXXII.

“ REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT IN 1627–1628.”—
quarto, paper.

The written pages are 656. The Speeches of all the speakers of the above period are given at full length: the writing is contemporary. The principal speakers are Littleton, Selden, Sir Edward Coke, the Lord Keeper, the King, Sir Dudley Digges, Secretary Cooke, Sir Nathaniel Ritch, Sir William Fleetwood, Sir Robert Phillips, Mr. Wansford, Sir Thomas Fanshaw, Sir Henry Mildmay, Mr. Stroud, Sir John Stranguage, Mr. Sherfield, Sir John Elliott, the Duke of Buckingham, Sir Ben Ridiard, Mr. Pym, Sir Thomas Edmunds, Sir Fr. Seymer, Sir Henry Wallope, and all the great Lawyers of that time. The writing is of the reign of Charles II.

At page 590, is the “ Remonstrance touchinge the generall state of the kingdome, delivered to “ His Majesty 17th June, 1628.” Edward Littleton was manager in the accusation against the Duke of Buckingham in 1626, as stated by Clarendon. In 1628, he and Sir Dudley Digges were appointed to carry up the Petition of Right from the Commons to the Lords, and he was a descendant of the great Judge Littleton, author of the “ Treatise on Tenures,” written soon after the 14th of Edward IV. Whether he was the Compiler of the work now before us, does not sufficiently appear, though from the style of the Preface, which is in the same hand with the whole of this MS. it is probable that he was.

At page 606 is a “ Schedule of the Shipping of this Kingdome which hath bin taken by the “ enemies and lost at sea within the space of three years last past,” and at the end are the following loose papers:—No. 1. “ Notes and references to public Acts, Speeches, &c. from 1601 to “ 1658, relative to the Church and State of England, collected by Mr. Morant,” twenty-six pages, 4to, relating to the period from the death of Elizabeth to the Restoration. No. 2. Notes by ditto, on the antiquity of Parliaments, and where the most ancient were held, four pages, folio.

No. CXXXIII.

“ MISCELLANEA.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 300: the writing is of the reign of Charles II. It contains the Petition of John Lord Bishop of Oxford, against Lord Richardson’s bailing Sir Edmund Heron, A.D. 1633. 2. Sir Francis Bacon’s argument “ De Rege inconsulto,” in the case of Brownlowe and Mitchell. 3. Origin of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in Wills. 4. Manner of opening the cause against Sir Henry Yelverton, Attorney-General, and Robert Heath, Recorder of London, 27th October. 1620. Yelverton’s case is stated in the Parliamentary History, vol. 5, Lond. ed. 1763.

5. “ Dr. Donne’s Compendium of the whole course of proceeding in the Nullity of the

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“ marriage of the Earl of Essex and the Lady Fr. Howard, 1613.”—N.B. Dr. Donne was one of the Delegates in that cause.

6. “ The estate and degree of a Sergeant at Law, and how he is created.” This Article is stated, in Mr. Astle’s hand, to have been written by Mr. Anstis, Garter.

7. “ A discourse written by the Earl of Devonshire in defence of his marriage with the Lady “ Rich, an. Dom. 1606.” This Earl was Charles Blount, the Lady was Penelope, the wife of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick.

8. An historical and legal Discourse upon a case taken out of the 26th Ass. Placit. 60, written by Recorder Fleetwood, 1575.(1)

9. “ Elegies on the Passion of our Saviour.” The whole of this volume is in one hand of Charles II’s reign.

No. CXXXIV.

“ REMEMBRANCES FOR THE ORDER AND DECENCY TO BE KEPT IN
“ THE UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT BY THE LORDS, WHEN HIS
“ MAJESTY IS NOT THERE, &c.”—*quarto, puper.*

The written pages are 111: the writing is of the present reign. It is divided into 121 chapters or orders, the last of which is stated to have been regularly entered, 29th February, 1731. We have already noticed an older copy at No. LXXV. of this Press.

No. CXXXV.

“ OBSERVATIONS ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.”—*quarto.*

The written pages are fifty-eight: the writing is of the reign of Charles II. It contains Extracts from a Law Book of 23d Henry VII. published in the course of that year, when scarcely any of our Law books were written in English. Sir Edward Coke apologizes for writing his Commentaries on Littleton in English, “ so many French terms of Law being in the English Courts considered indispensable.” “Many of these French terms are explained in the anonymous MS. now before us. The subject turns on the Laws relating to tenures of lands, and the Legal names by which lands and their tenures are mentioned in the Statutes. At the end is a list of the titles assumed by our Kings before and after the Conquest.

(1) This is not mentioned either by Nicolson, or by Kippis, who says that a great many of Fleetwood’s works are lost. He died in 1593, and was buried at Great Missenden in Bucks. Strype’s Annals, v. 3.—His collection of MSS. was very considerable. Kippis and Wood.

354 PARLIAMENT RECORDS, &c. No. 136-139. PRESS V.

No. CXXXVI.

“ LAW PRECEDENTS.”—*octavo, paper, clasped.*

The written pages are 340, in different hands of the reign of Charles II. containing Extracts from the Parliament Journals, Charters, Law Books, &c. in print and MS. beginning from the reign of Henry III. and inserted without any order, index, or arrangement whatever, but yet worthy of preservation, being the Common Place Book of some diligent Barrister.

No. CXXXVII.

“ LIBER PRESIDENCIE DIVERSORUM INSTRUMENTORUM, TAM SPIRITUALIUM QUAM TEMPORALIUM.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are ninety-two. The title page is in Gothic Law writing of the reign of Henry VIII. Under that title, and in the same characters, the writer describes himself thus:—
“ Si Jo scribatur et han simul accipiatur—Et nes jungatur qui scripsit sic inveniatur, 1547.”

The first chapter is intituled “ An Advowson of a Parsonage or Vicarage graunted by the Kynge.”—The author then proceeds, giving the usual legal forms of various instruments, the titles of which are written in red ink, on the margins. Some of these are in English, though the forms are all in Latin, as all the law books of those times usually were.

These legal forms are followed at folio 17 by an original Rental, dated “ die vi. Septemb. anno Regis Edwardi VI. quarto,” and by another of the first of Elizabeth. The forms of Certificates, Passes, Warrants, &c. are resumed at folio 33 down to fol. 40, all in the hand-writing of that reign. The next Article is intituled “ Rental of the Manor of Warehorne;” and the last, “ Modus computandi stipendia per diem quid devenit per annum.”

No. CXXXVIII, CXXXIX.

“ TWO SPEECHES.”—*folio, paper.*

The first of these consists of fifty-five pages, the second of thirty. The former is on the Triennial Bill, in 1716. The latter is Mr. George Grenville of Wotton's, on Mr. Wilkes's expulsion, 3d February, 1769. Both are in the hand-writing of their respective speakers. The former is not printed in Grey's Debates, though more deserving of publication than most of those that are. The Kings James and Charles I. were enemies to Parliaments as hostile to their prerogative, and Charles undertook to govern without them; but his necessities urging him to call a Parliament in 1640, a bill was brought in to prevent the discontinuance of Parliaments for

above three years, to which he reluctantly gave his consent. This Statute was repealed in compliment to Charles II. soon after the Restoration, (16 Car. II.) when, instead of the exact stipulations of the Triennial Act, a general clause was introduced into the Bill of Repeal, providing that Parliaments should not be interrupted above three years at most. It was re-enacted in the 6th year of William and Mary, (1694) when the Whigs perceived that William employed the public money to procure majorities in Parliament, and yet the Whig Ministry of George I. repealed it again, and proposed the Septennial Bill in its stead, in 1716. This Bill was warmly opposed by the Tories, who, in contradiction to their principles, took the popular side of all questions in the reign of George I. It passed, however, by a great majority of both houses, chiefly on account of the apprehension that the Pretender would avail himself of the agitation usually caused by elections, to invade the Kingdom. The expence, the bribery, and profligacy attendant on elections, contributed with this apprehension to turn the balance in favour of the Septennial Bill, in defiance of the powerful arguments which were urged against it.

No. CXL.

"COTTON ON THE STAR CHAMBER."—*octavo.*

The written leaves are 130: the writing is contemporary with the author, Isaac Cotton, and is of the Astle Collection. This work is not mentioned in Kippis's list, nor in "Cottoni Posthuma," nor in Nicolson. It does not appear to have been printed, and is very different from the "History of the Star Chamber," which we have described at No. LV. of this Press. It bears Mr. Astle's autograph on its last page. The dedication to Sir Humphrey May, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Clerk of the Star Chamber, and to Thomas May, is dated 20th September, 1622.

No. CXLI.

"MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS FROM SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS."—*folio.*

Most of these papers were written in the interval between the Restoration and the death of King William. They are too numerous to be mentioned in detail, and relate chiefly to the discussions in Parliament, during the reigns of Charles and of James II, in all which Sir Richard took an active part against the Court.

Some of them are taken from the ancient Records of Parliament, and were referred to, during those times, as precedents against the proceedings of the Cabal, and to support the course of Judicature in Parliament. Others are Essays on the government and trade of France; precedents proving that the Lords and Commons were consulted on questions of war and peace;

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speeches on the triennial Bill, of 6 William and Mary; Sir Richard Temple's speech in 1693, in behalf of the Earl of Nottingham; his observations on Lord Hollis's book respecting subsidies; his notes on Elsing's collections; his cases of undue elections in Buckinghamshire; precedents relating to King James's Demise and Abdication; ditto relating to Lord Clarendon's impeachment; notes on the limitation of the English Monarchy, by the ancient Constitution of England; Serjeant Maynard's speech at a conference on Skinner's case, in a contemporary hand, &c.

No. CXLII.

" TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE IN 1805."—*folio*.

The pages are 357.—The subject-matter is too fresh in our recollection to require any description. It may, however, be observed, that on a similar impeachment of the Earl of Danby in 1678, a speech was made by Lord Carnarvon, in the following words:—" I have learned from English History the mischief of such kinds of prosecutions, and the ill fate of the prosecutors. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Earl of Essex was run down by Sir W. Raleigh, and your Lordships know very well what became of Sir W. Raleigh. My Lord Bacon, he ran down Sir W. Raleigh, and your Lordships know very well what became of my Lord Bacon. The Duke of Buckingham, he ran down my Lord Bacon, and your Lordships know very well what happened to the Duke of Buckingham. Sir Th. Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, ran down the Duke of Buckingham, and you all know what became of him. Sir Henry Vane, he ran down the Earl of Strafford, and your Lordships know what became of Sir H. Vane. Chancellor Hyde, he ran down Sir Henry Vane, and your Lordships know what became of the Chancellor. Sir Thomas Osborn, now Earl of Danby, ran down Chancellor Hyde, but what will become of the Earl of Danby your Lordships best can tell. But let me see that man that dare run down the Earl of Danby, and we shall soon see what will become of him." And yet Danby was impeached for having been accessory to the receipt of a bribe from Lewis XIV. of 300,000*l.* per annum, for three years, provided the conditions of peace, highly favourable to France, should be accepted at Nimeguen in 1678, through King Charles's good offices. The fact could not be denied. Two of Danby's letters were produced to prove it, and the King had subjoined to each, with his own hand, that it was written by his express order.

END OF PART IV.—PRESS V.

PART V.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, STATE PAPERS, &c. PRESS VI.

No. I.

“ LETTERS OF CARDINAL WOLSEY, SIR WILLIAM CECIL, LORD PAGETT,
“ SIR FR. WALSINGHAM, AND OTHERS.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 674: the writing is fair, and of the reign of James I.

This volume contains the correspondence of Cardinal Wolsey with King Henry VIIIth's orators at Rome and Venice, beginning in 1522, with the Instructions sent to the former.—Wolsey's first letter is dated March 25, 1522, instructing them to solicit the Pope, (Clement VII.) that the army of the League be not dissolved, unless the French King, then near Milan, retire into France. It contains also Wolsey's overture for peace.

The second letter is from King Henry VIII. to the Bishop of Bath, his orator at Rome.

The subsequent letters are from Wolsey to Messrs. Sampson, Farmingham, and others, in reply to their letters from Rome, and to and from the Bishop of Bath, after the election of Pope Clement VII. relative to a continuation of the war against Francis I. (1)

This correspondence with the Ambassadors at Rome is followed by letters to and from Mr. Secretary Pace at Venice, and after in Switzerland, Tournay, &c. The first of these is of 1524.

Next in order, though not in time, are the Lords of the Council's Letters to King Edward VI. against the Duke of Somerset. The first of these is dated 6th October, 1549; they are followed by Cardinal Wolsey's Letters to Sir Thomas Bullen, and Dr. Sampson, Ambassadors to the Emperor Charles V.; by Lord Pagett's to Queen Mary, dated Brussels, 25th April, 1566, concerning Philip's coming to England; by Sir William Cecil's to the Earl of Bedford, 2d August, 1560, touching the affairs of Scotland; by letters of different persons to Queen Elizabeth, on the affairs of France, and the Netherlands, in 1567 and 1568, chiefly from Sir H. Norris.

Sir Fr. Walsingham's instructions into France in 1570, with his correspondence, down to 1572 inclusive, and Mr. Henry Norris's instructions into France, as Ambassador from 1570, with his

(1) For a more particular account, see the MS. No. III. of this Press.

letters to 1571 inclusive, add considerably to this valuable collection.—The remaining letters are between Cecil, Walsingham, Leicester, Mildmay, the Queen, and others, from Jan 1570, to 1572 inclusive. These letters do not follow in regular chronological order, but they are all fairly and accurately transcribed, and the transcripts are nearly coeval with the originals, being of the reign of James I.—On the inside cover is the autograph of Gilbert Bannell, 1627. On the first leaf are these words in Mr. Astle's hand :—"Thos. Astle, 1798, from Robert Grey, Esq. 1798." On the brass clasps are stamped, in five compartments, five impressions of the Royal crown of England, indicating that this MS. originally belonged to King James I.

NO. II.

"CARDINAL WOLSEY'S LETTERS TO THE AMBASSADORS AT VENICE."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 110. The writing is of the reign of James I. The first letter is from Wolsey, "by the hands of Mr. Gregorio de Cassalis, 31st Aug. 1524," and fills twenty-four pages, closely written, containing instructions to Mr. Secretary Pace on his intended mission to Switzerland in 1525. The second is dated "from my Manor of Hampton Court, 7th August," without the year. The third is dated "At my place besides Westminster, the 30th daie of "Maie." The fourth is not dated in any way. The fifth is "At my Palace besides Westminster, the 16th daie of January." The sixth is from ditto, 28th February. The seventh from ditto, 28th June, 1525. The eighth article is intitled the "King's Instructions, &c. to his beloved Counsellor and Cheefe Secretarie Mr. Richard Pace, containing such chardge and matters as he shall disclose to the Duke and Senate of Venice." The ninth contains the King's instructions to ditto, on his going Ambassador to the Swiss, both having been signed by the King's own hand. The last is Wolsey's letter to ditto on the same subject. Of this article the last pages are missing, but they may be supplied from the preceding MS. No. I.

NO. III.

"CARDINAL WOLSEY'S NEGOCIATIONS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 562: the writing is of the reign of Charles I. The MS. is of Lord Essex's Collection, and bears his arms. The first article is a another copy of the first article in the MS. No. I. Wolsey to the King's orators at Rome, 20th March, to solicit Pope Clement VII. that the army of the League in Italy be not dissolved until Francis I. who was then near Milan, return first into France.

Fol. 15. King Henry VIII. to his Ambassador the Bishop of Bath, at Rome, against a Bull issued in favour of the Bishop of Tournay, which he desires to be immediately revoked.

Fol. 21. Wolsey to the Ambassadors residing with the Emperor, 6th November, when the Cardinals were in Conclave before they elected Pope Clement VII.

Fol. 29. Ditto to the Ambassadors at Rome to compliment Clement VII. on his election, and to induce him to join England and Germany against France.

Fol. 45. Ditto to ditto on the same subject. These letters are quoted by Fiddes.

Fol. 64. Ditto to the Ambassadors residing with the Emperor, complaining of Mr. De Pratt, the imperial Ambassador in London, and repelling his calumnies.

Fol. 94. Ditto to the Ambassadors at Rome, on the Archbishop of Capua's intrigues.

Fol. 103. The English Ambassadors residing with Charles Vth's letter to Wolsey on the continuation of the French War, and difficulties proposed by the Emperor.

Fol. 113. Secretary Pace to King Henry VIII. on the war in Italy.

Fol. 115. King Henry VIIIth's instructions to his Ambassadors residing with the Emperor, dated "Stonie Stratford, 8th September," signifying that he has made peace with France, and desiring that Francis I. be enlarged.

Fol. 148. Wolsey to ditto on the same subject, dated Hampton Court, last of Aug.

Fol. 157. Ditto to ditto from his Manour at Hampton Court, 15th Jan.

Fol. 165. Henry VIII. to his Ambassadors with the Emperor to inform him of his design to invade Scotland, the expence of that expedition, and that he can afford no aid towards the war in Italy. This Letter is not dated, but is addressed to Sir Thomas Bouloigne, and must have been written at the breaking out of that war.

Fol. 178. Ditto to his Ambassadors with the Lady Margaret, touching matters to be settled with the Duke De Bourbon: not dated.

Fol. 193. Ditto to Mr. Secr. Pace by the hands of Sir Greg. Cassalis, on the successes of the Duke de Bourbon, dated the last of Aug. 1524.—The subsequent letters are, for the most part, copies of those contained in the preceding MS.—Many of them are not dated, but their dates may be collected from the following which are sufficiently ascertained.

Charles V. dreading a union between Henry VIII. and Francis I. and trusting to the former's good faith, took occasion to land at Dover on his way from Spain to the Netherlands, in 1520, when he artfully detached Wolsey from Francis by a promise of the Tiara on the first vacancy, as in Fiddes—Polydore, Virgil, Holingshead, Herbert, and Rymier.—In consequence, Wolsey contrived the League of Bruges, which he cemented between Leo X. Henry, and Charles, in 1521, and the French were expelled out of Italy. On the death of Leo in 1522, Charles broke his engagement to Wolsey, and had his tutor Adrian VI. preferred; but paying a second visit to England that year, he disarmed Wolsey's resentment by assuring him of the Papacy on Adrian's death, an event which that Pope's age and infirmities rendered probable in the course of a few months. Very soon after, Charles Duke of Bourbon, entered into a secret correspondence with Henry VIII. and Charles V. The letters on this subject in the Collection now before us are quoted by Thuanus, l. 1, c. 2, and in the *Memoirs de Bellai*, l. 2, and also by Brantome and by Guicciardini. They belong of course to 1523–4.

On Pope Adrian's death, in September, 1523, Charles broke faith again with Wolsey. Clement VII. of the house of Medici, being preferred by the Imperial interest, and Wolsey resolved to be revenged. This revolution in the English Cabinet is noticed by Herbert, Mezeray, Fiddes, in the *Memoires de Bellai*, and in the life of Cardinal Pole, quoted by Kippis, v. 5, p. 3386, and the letters concerning it belong to 1524-5.

Francis invaded Italy, and laid siege to Pavia, 28th Octob. 1524, and was defeated and taken by the Imperialists, 24th Feb. 1525. But in consequence of Wolsey's hostility to Charles V. he was enlarged by the treaty of Madrid in 1526.

Sir William Cavendish mentions these negociations in his "Life, &c. of Wolsey, composed by "one of his owne servants," 8vo. Lond. 1641, (1) and some of the MS. letters and dispatches now before us are preserved in the Cotton Library, Vitel. B. 9, 10, and 11.—The Letters to Secretary Pace, are quoted by Wood in his account of Cardinal Pole, and by Lord Herbert in his life of Henry VIII. fol. 1649, p. 405.

Fiddes observes, p. 316, that though no work of Wolsey's be extant, to entitle him to the character of an author, yet if all his letters and instructions could be found, there are many authors who, on a comparison, would dwindle before him. In fact, the dispatches which are yet preserved, fall principally within the compass of three or four years, from 1522 to 1525; and if we may estimate those which are missing, during the whole course of his ministry, with the proportion they may be supposed to bear to those which remain, no doubt they would, if recovered, throw much light on the history of those eventful times.

No. IV.

"PETITIONS, WARRANTS, &c. OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY VI, VII, VIII." *folio, parchment and paper.*

These Documents are very numerous, all originals, and they preserve the autographs and seals of some of the principal English Statesmen of the times to which they refer.

1. The first Article is on parchment, in old French, and is an original Grant by King

(1) This work is quoted as still in MS. in a MS. intitled "Queen Catherine's marriage," No. V. in this Press, c. 1. Now the first printed edition of Cavendish is dated 1641, therefore the MS. No. V. is older than that year, An eighth edition came out in 1697, and others are mentioned by Nicolson, but none older than 1641. Kennet says that the oldest copy was in the hands of the noble family of Pierpoint. Burnet quotes a MS. copy different from the printed. History of the Reformation, part 1, p. 8.—So does Lord Herbert, History of Henry VIII. p. 121. Though Sir William styles himself Wolsey's servant, it appears from the life of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, written by his Lady Margaret, b. 1, part 2, Lond. fol. 1667, that he was Auditor of the Augmentation Court, and Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary, after Wolsey's death, and that his son William was the first Earl of Devonshire. But the splendour of Wolsey's retinue had nearly eclipsed that of the King, as appears from Burleigh's Memorial to Queen Elizabeth.

Henry I. to J. Hamond, signed by H. Gloucester, (1) H. Cantuar, (2) J. Ebor, (3) P. Elien, (4) J. Bathon, (5) Th. Dunelm, (6) R. Warrewyk, (7) Scrop, Tiptoft, and Cromwell. It is dated on the back "primo Julii anno VI."—The 6th of Henry VI. was 1428, a clear proof that all those persons lived in that year. No. 2 is an original Grant of the 4th of that reign.

3. A Petition to King Henry VI. dated anno xi. that is, in 1433, signed by the same persons who signed the preceding, with the addition of Sir William Philip, Lord Bardolf, who died June 6, 1441.

4. A Declaration made to King Henry VIII. by Sir J. Cutte, Knight, Undertreasurer of the Exchequer of all fees, wages, and annuities paid at the Exchequer. This Article is dated 24th Henry VII. and is followed by an original warrant of Henry VIII. for the payment of 15*l.* to the Master of the Barges, for carrying the King's guard from Greenwich to Feversham, dated 28th June, an. 5, (1514.)

5. "Money by way of rewarde delyverd by John Danncy to the officers of My Ladies house at the Kinges furst beyinge at Lile, viz. xi^{mo} die Septemb. an. 5."—Original.

6. "Rewards gyven by the Kinge and delyvered by the hands of Sir J. Danncy to My Ladies Officers at the Kinge's seconde beinge at Lile, viz. 17 die Octob. an. 5."—Original.

7. "Rewards giveyn by the King's Grace at Caleys, 20 die Octob. an. 5."

8. "The King's offerings pay'd by Sir J. Dannce, Knight, at sundry tymes, to the hands of sundry persons, &c. an. 5."—Original.

9. Original warrants of an. 5. Henry VIII. bearing the sign manual for wages to be paid to "Sir William Parr, Knight, Rome of the Spere," with his original Receipt, parchment, dated Tourna, 10th Octob. an. 5.

10. Ditto for the payment of 20*l.* to Lord Edward Grey, same date, sign manual at the top. Annexed is the original receipt.

11. Original Warrant and Receipt for the payment of twenty Marks to J. Woodlass, for conveyance of the King's ships, anno 6, Henry VIII. Signed T. Lincoln.

12. "Declaration be Cornelius Johnson, one of the King's Gonners, and his Irm Gounne maker, that by the King's comaundement he hathe made fyfty serpentyns and fourteen long slings, and "fourteen stone gonnys." &c.—Also, ordnance made by him for the navy, with minute descriptions and bills annexed, and the names of the ships, &c. in thirty-four pages, folio, original, of the

(1) This was the celebrated Humfrey Duke of Gloucester, founder of the Humfredian Library, as related in a preceding part of this Catalogue. He was murdered 23th February, 1417.

(2) This was Archbishop Chicheley, whose History is related by Harpsfield and Godwin de Præsulibus. He was Archbishop from 2 Henry V. to 21 Henry VI.

(3) This was John Kemp, Archbishop of York, 1426–1451.

(4) Philip Morgan, Bishop of Ely, 1426–1434.

(5) John Stafford, Bishop of Bath, 1426–1443.

(6) Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, 1406–1437.

(7) Richard Nevil the Brave Earl of Warwick, who commanded against Margaret of Anjou, at Touton field, on Palm Sunday, 1461.

4th and 8th years of Henry VIII. these are followed by original accounts and receipts for painting streamers, colours, and ships, in ten pages more.

12. Original instructions of King Henry VIII. anno regni 38, to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir James Foliam, Sir George Gresley, &c. Commissioners for raising a subsidy in the County of Derby, six pages, folio.

13. King Henry VIIth's original Warrant for the payment of 99*l.* sterling for guns. Seal and sign manual perfect. Dated 26th Jan. an. 4.

14. Nine pages of original accounts and receipts for money paid by King Henry VIIIth's order, with the seals and signature of Lord Leonard Grey, and others, anno regni 5.

15. King Henry VIIIth's original warrant, ordering that J. Gerard, Treasurer of the Chambers, shall no longer pay the King's Speres, and that the " Lord Leonard Gray, one of the said Sperres, " be payd his hole yeres wage." 5th May, anno v. parchment, sign manual at the top.

16. Original Bills and Receipts of the War Office, of the same period with the preceding: being eleven leaves, paper.

17. King Henry VIIIth's original bond for 101*l.* 4*s.* borrowed of the town of Colchester, parchment, dated 28th April, 15th of his reign.

The Documents next in order, down to No. 30, are originals of the 4th and 5th of Henry VIII. relating chiefly to the expences of the armoury and the fleet: all the Warrants for payment bear the King's sign manual and seal.

30. King Henry VIIIth's original Warrant to Sir J. Danncy, to pay to Leonard Ffreshtobale, a Florentine, the sum of 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for " fyve hundreth uncs of Damaske golde at four shillings and foure pens everie unce delivered by Sir Charles Brandon," &c. dated 19th March, anno 4.—Sign manual and seal perfect.

31. The original bill of the said Ffreshtobale, with the prices annexed to the Items, in three pages, folio.

32. King Henry VIIIth's original Warrant, 15th June, anno 5, for the payment to said Ffreshtobale, " for 657 gilt halbards, with our armes, at nyne shillings the pece, two hundreth " foure score and fyftene pounds and thirteen shillings. Item six halbards with a gilt rose in the " mydds, at six shillings the pece, thirty-six shillings.—Item 12 axes gilt, at 10*s.* the pece. 3*l.*— " Item foure score and two hand gunnes, at nyne shilling the pece, 36*l.* 18*s.*—Item for 332 " hagbusses at eight shillings the piece, 132*l.* 16*s.* Item for the yron gunnes of Spayne, 205*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*" The seal is perfect, and Ffreshtobale's original receipt is at the bottom of the warrant, the sign manual being at the top. The 5th of Henry VIII. was 1514.

33. King Henry VIIIth's original Warrant to ditto to pay to the said Ffreshtobale " for 12 " Gonnys, called the 12 Apostles, bought of him for our town of Calays, the sum of 1344*l.* 10*s.* " and also for 12 Cartes for said 12 Gonnys 144*l.* sterling," &c. dated Windsore, 10th December, anno 5, sign manual at the top, parchment. Three other accounts follow, of the years 1512 and 1501.

37. King Henry VIIIth's original Warrant for the payment to " Lord Richard Gray, one of

"our Speres, one hole yere's Wage, after the rate of 3s. 4d. by the daye," dated Calays, 2d July, anno 5. Sign manual at the top, parchment.

38. Ditto for the payment "to Sir John Curre, Knight, his wages for the rome of the spere after the rate of 40d. by the daye for one hole yere," dated "in our ffield before Turney, 2d September, the ffest year," &c. parchment, sign manual at the top.

39 and 40. These are accounts of the same period, signed by the autographs of the Bishop of Lincoln and others.

41. King Henry VIIIth's original warrant for the payment to Thomas Salter of 20*l.* dated "Grenewiche, 14th August, the 5th yere." Sign manual at the top.

42. Original Receipt of Thomas Earl of Surrey, High Admiral, for the sums specified therein, "for conduyt money from London to Dover to the shyppes, the 20 daye of May last past, which ys in dystance 60 myles, and from Dover to London by observ. 60 myles, that ys goinge and comynge 120 myles, accomptinge 12 myles by the daye, that ys 10 dayes every daye 20*s.* sum 10*l.*—Item for conduyte of 33 men by lyke dystance everie of them at 5*s.* by the daye, sum 8*l.* 5*s.* Item for the Wage of me the said Earle for one moneth, begune the 24 day of May last past, at 20*s.* by the day, 28 dayes accompted for by the moneth, sum 28*l.* and for the wage of the said 33 men by the said moneth, at 5*s.* a man, by the moneth, sum 8*l.* 5*s.*" Signed, T. Surrey. Seal perfect: date 17th Aug. anno 6, that is, 1515.

The subsequent Documents are the original accounts of Sir Edward Guldeford for works at Winchester, and "for making tylting and justyng places at Turney, anno 5." Also the accounts of Sir Robert Wingfield, Sir John Dannce, with the autographs of the Bishop of Lincoln, William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, T. Surrey, R. Hynton, T. Somerset, Thomas Wulsy. (1)

The 53d Document is King Henry VIIIth's original order to Sir Edward Guldeford, Master of the Ordnance, to pay to Guido Portuuary of Florence "80*l.* for one hundreth Milleyne harnesses for fotemen after the prece of 16*s.* each. Dated Eltham, 3 Maye, 6 yere," sign manual at the top. All the other Instruments to the end are original warrants, payments, and receipts of the 6th of Henry VIII. too numerous to be detailed. The Royal arms stamped in gold on both covers, shew that this MS. was once Royal property. Mr. Astle's autograph on the margins indicates that it passed from his collection to Stowe.

No. V.

"ORIGINAL LETTERS TEMPORE HENRICI VII. ET VIII."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves are eighty-one. The cover is curiously marked with the arms and devices of John Reynes, Bookbinder in St. Paul's Church Yard, in 1527. Mr. Ames gives a drawing of these arms in his "History of Printing," page 436, and describes them p. 165. Herbert describes them also in his History of Printing. The impression on one side is intitled "Redemptoris

(1) Wolsey was appointed one of the King's Chaplains in 1506.

"mundi arma."—The different Articles are originals, and they are described thus on the first leaf;—"Several letters from Abbots of different religious houses before their dissolution; also others from Bishops, the original Declaration of eight of the Bishops in favour of King Henry VIIIth's power in Ecclesiastical affairs, Articles against the Abbot of Chester, Notes concerning Monasteries in Lincolnshire, Letters of Sir Thomas Cromwell Lord Audeley, of King Henry VII. of Sir William Poulett, of William Thynne, of the Marquess of Dorsett, of Lord Grey, 1535, of Catherine Heneage, of Sir William Mountjoy to his father, of William Pole, of Sir Henry Wingfield, of Sir Robert Southwell, of Robert Fenn, of Oliver Wallop, and others, Commissioners for taking accounts of Church goods in Herefordshire, Derbyshire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Exeter 1553, in Devonshire, and at Peterborough. Notes concerning Sir William Rawleigh's death, a second Secretary of State appointed by King Henry VIII.—That Lord Dacre's lands being entailed, they ought not to be forfeited.—The Archbishop of Canterbury's Letters to King Henry VIII. concerning Queen Catherine's Divorce."

The first Document is an order of Henry de Lancaster, Earl of Derby, to William Loveney, clerk of his wardrobe, commanding him to deliver to John Davy a sufficient quantity of cloth for a gown. Dated at Hertford, Aug. 13th, no year. It is on parchment, and in French, and entirely in his hand. The seal is perfect.

The second is a letter from T. Clare, Chancellor of Oxford, 1416–1418, to the King's Council in behalf of an Oxford scholar accused of an assault on one of the Burgesses, parchment, original, not dated.

3. An original letter from William Abbot of Stratford to the Abbot of Bordesley, concerning a Subsidy, dated on Midlent Sunday. No year.

4. John Solomon to ditto, original.—5. The Abbot of Cumbe to the Recorder of Coventry, 21st Jan. concerning the Abbot of Vale-reall. Original: no year.

6. The Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. to the Jury for deciding a cause between the Lord Ferrers of Groby, and Thomas Ferrers, Esq. 17th Sept. no year. Original.

7. The Bishop of Durham to the Lord Ferrers of Groby. The date is worn out. The writer Thomas Ruthall, was Bishop of Durham from 1508 to 1523.

8. King Henry VIII. to the Abbot of Bordesley, complaining of his treatment of the Princess Mary's servant, whom he orders the Abbot to receive. Dated Ludlow Castle, 9th November, 23d Henry VIII.

9. Original Declaration of the eight Bishops that Christian Princes may make Ecclesiastical Laws. This curious Document is signed by the autographs of C. Cantuar, Cuthbertus Dunelm, Joannes Lond. Jo. Bath—Well, Thomas Elien, Nicolaus Sarisbur, Hugo Wigorn, J. Roffens, that is Cranmer, Cuthbert of Townstall, J. Stokesley, J. Clark of Bath and Wells, Thomas Goodrich, Nicholas Shaxton, Hu: Latimer, John Hilsey. It is not dated, but being signed by Hilsey, it must have been written after 1537, when he was consecrated, and being signed also by Latimer and Shaxton, it must have been written before 1539, when they resigned.—The spiritual fury of those times caused this declaration to be cried down as Heretical, though the design of it was to vindicate the characters of the subscribers, by refuting the assertion that the King had wholly

suppressed the power that is essential, by Divine Institution, to the Christian Church, rendering it wholly dependant on the Civil power, as acting only by commission.—The words of this declaration are “Bishops and Priests have charge of souls within their own cures, power “to minister sacraments, and to teach the word of God, to the which word of God Christian “Princes knowledge themselves subject, and in case the Bishops be negligent it is the Christian “Prince’s office to see them do their duty.” This Act is quoted by Collier, *Eccl. Hist.* v. 2, p. 13, and by Dodd, vol. 1, p. 95.

A note in Mr. Astle’s hand on the back of this Article, states that it was taken from Cranmer’s papers, which were sold at Guildford in 1764, most of which are now in the Lambeth Library. Burnet has printed it in vol. 1. of his *History of the Reformation*, Appendix, No. 10, p. 167, “from the original in Stillingfleet’s Collection,” so that in Burnet’s time it belonged to Stillingfleet. Mr. Astle questions whether J. Roffensis was not Fisher Bishop of Rochester; but that is impossible, as he was consecrated in 1504, and was succeeded by Hilsey in 1535.

The subsequent Articles are original letters of various Abbots concerning calumnious reports and contributions to be levied on their Monasteries.

The 15th contains notes concerning Monasteries in Lincolnshire by one of the visitors. Original.

16. Thomas Cromwell to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports against Pirates. Original, 1st April, no year. The subsequent originals are from the Lord Audley, King Henry VIII. Sir William Poulett, Sir William Thynne, the Marquess of Dorset, Lord Leonard Grey, 8th June, 1535, Catherine Hennege, W. Mountjoy, and others in number 57.

The 50th is from the Commissioners for taking account of Church goods, to Sir Richard Cotton Knight, Comptroller of the King’s Household, and others, 19th May, 1553, concerning the Church goods of Herefordshire. This is a curious monument of the dilapidations and plunders of those times. Original.

51. Ditto to the Lords of the Privy Council concerning the Church goods of Derby, 26th May, 1553. Original.

52. Ditto to ditto concerning the Church goods of Sussex, 30th May, 1553. Original.

53. Ditto to ditto concerning the Church goods of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2d June. Original, 1552.

54. Ditto to ditto concerning the Church goods of Devonshire, 16th June, 1553. Original.

55. Ditto to ditto concerning the Church goods of the City and County of Excester, 16th June, 1533. Original.

56. Robert Kyrkham and the other Commissioners, to Sir Walter Mildmay, on the Church goods of Peterborough, 18th June, no year, but most probably 1553.

57. Sir Ed. Peckham to Sir W. Mildmay, 20th June, 1553.

A copy of Henry VIIIth’s general Instructions for a general Visitation of all the Monasteries, is in MS. in the Cotton Library, Cleopatra, E. 4, but not dated. His general injunctions to all the Monasteries are also in the Cotton, Cleopatra, E. 14, but neither are these original or dated. Both, however, appear to belong to 1535, and they are so dated by Burnet. The first Monastery that was suppressed was the Priory of Christ-Church, near Aldgate, London, which was granted

to the Chancellor, Sir Th. Audley, in 1553. The first resignations of Monasteries were in 1535, and the originals of these are in the Augmentation Office, and enrolled in Rot. Claus. part 1, Hen. VIII. anno 27.

All these Acts precede the grand Act intitled "Instruction for a Visitation of Monasteries in order to their Dissolution," which was dated 28th April, 1536, and caused such plunder to ensue, that visitors were appointed in 1553, before the death of Edward VI. to examine what goods yet remained in the different Churches, and to report thereon against the plunderers. It is to this last period that the letters on this subject, in this MS. are to be referred.

58. The Article No. 58, is a contemporary copy of Sir W. Rawleigh's solemn Declaration of his innocence, with verses written by him the night before his death.

59. Copy of an instrument by which King Henry VIII. added a second Secretary of State, taken from the original on parchment, remaining in the Paper Office in 1670. These Secretaries were Sir Th. Wriothesley, and Sir Ralph Sadler.

61 and 62. Two letters from Cranmer to Henry VIII. dated, the first at Lambeth, 11th April 25th Hen. VIII. the second, May 12, same year.

In the former, Cranmer implores the King's permission to pronounce definitively on the marriage of Queen Catharine; and, the King having acceded to that proposal, a plan which is now known to have been previously concerted between them, Cranmer writes the second to inform him that he has annulled the marriage, and pronounced the Queen contumacious. The King had married Anne Bullen privately, about five months before. (1) The last Article is a copy of Henry de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln's letter to King Edward III. taken from the original by Mr. Morant, from whose Collection this valuable MS. passed to Mr. Astle's. It relates to the surrender of several castles, and is written in the French idiom of that time.

At the end are characters of the most eminent men, from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I. collected out of a MS. in the *Sloania* library in the British Museum, No. 1523 of Ayscough's Catalogue, and also from No. 4224, which have been printed by Dr. Birch.

NO. VI, VII.

"THE LAWFULNESS OF THE MARRIAGE OF KING HENRY VIII. WITH "QUEEN CATHARINE," &c.—*folio*.

These two volumes, though bound differently, are placed together as containing one and the same work, in different hands. The title of the first, at the head of its first page is—"The Lawfulness of the Marriage of King Henry VIII. with Queen Catharine, and the several im-

(1) Henry VIIIth's Commission to Cranmer to pronounce definitively on the Divorce, exists to this day in the Harleian. See Collier, v. 2. Collect. p. 15.

"pediments that annulled the same with Anne Bullen, the true cause of the English Schisme, and the Reformation thereupon."

The title of the second is "The Lawfullnesse of King Henry VIII. his marriage with Queen Katherine. The severall impediments which annulled the marriage of the said King with Anne Bullen, and disabled their issue to the succession to the Crowne of England, being the true and reall cause why Queen Mary of Scotland, the rightfull heire of the said Crowne, was, in her life time, by the State of England, persecuted and oppressed."

The written pages of the first are 218, and they are written closely to the very edges of the margins. Those of the second are 196, but their margins are three inches wide, and the lines are separated by wider spaces, so that the second cannot contain more than half the matter of the first. In fact, the second contains only the six first chapters of the original, whereas the first contains twelve. The different readings of both MSS. are merely verbal.—The sections of Chapters are differently divided in the second MS. the 14th of Chapter 1 in the first being the 15th in the second, a difference which is continued to the end of that chapter.—Of these MSS. the first appears to be the oldest as well as the most complete, though the second comes close upon the author's time, being of Lord Essex's collection, the greater part of which was made in the reign of Charles II. and before he was sent to the Tower for the Rye House Plot.

As the facts stated in this work appear to be selected with judgment and arranged with perspicuity, and the marginal references are in some instances made from MSS. we regret that the author is unknown. Harpsfield's History of the Divorce, of which a MS. copy, preserved in New College, Oxford, is quoted by Collier, *Eccl. Hist.* v. 2. b. 1, is of an older date, a circumstance to be noticed, as Harpsfield saw the original correspondence between the King, Wolsey, and Anne Bullen, as stated by Fiddes in the London edition of his *Life of Wolsey*, fol. 1724, p. 463.—Another MS. History of the Divorce, ascribed to John Harding, is quoted by Le Grand.⁽¹⁾ But he also is older than our author, for he died in 1572. Morgan Philips's "Defence of Queen Mary of Scotland, with a declaration of her Right," &c. is still older, having been published in London, 8vo. 1569, and Liege, 8vo. 1571, whereas we have already stated at p. 360 of this work, that the work now before us was written a little before the year 1641. Campion's "Narratio de Divortio," published at Antwerp 1631, was written before his death in 1581, and Parson's work on the right of succession appeared under the name of Doleman in 1593, 1594, and 1681.⁽¹⁾

There is yet extant an authentic Instrument of the Convocation's Decision on the Divorce Question in 1531, by which it appears that of 272 Catholic Divines, to whom the King proposed that question, 253 decided as he wished, that Queen Catharine's marriage was repugnant to Divine Law! And yet, "though Christendom was then much divided," says Jeremy Taylor, "there was a general consent that the Levitical Degrees do not, by any Law of God, bind Christians to their observation."

It must, however, be observed, that in those days the question was more involved than now.

(1) *Hist. de Divorce de Henry*. 8vo. Paris 1688.

The authority of S. Thomas Aquinas is still of considerable weight, and he maintains that the Levitical prohibitions, and amongst others that of marrying a brother's wife, are moral, eternal, Divine, and therefore not subject to Papal Dispensation. S. Thomas was the Prince of the Scholastics. Even those questions which he started only for the purpose of exercising the ingenuity of his scholars, such for instance as "Whether angelic spirits can pass from one place to another without passing through the intermediate space," are discussed with such acuteness as must astonish and instruct; and when we consider the purity of his morals, and the innocence and regularity of his life, we cannot wonder that his authority should have a prodigious effect on the Convocation of 1531. But S. Thomas was not always a Theologian. He, S. Bonaventure, and J. Scott, refused to decide the question "Whether it be an article of faith that marriage is a sacrament," nor was that question decided until defined by the Council of Trent.⁽¹⁾—But yet the Convocation might have easily ascertained the legitimacy of Catherine's marriage, independently of S. Thomas. The House of Austria had so closely intermarried amongst themselves at that time, that Charles Vth's son Philip II. might have called the Arch-duke Albert his brother, cousin, nephew, and son, for either by affinity or consanguinity, they stood in one or other of all these relations.

No. VIII.

"STATE AFFAIRS."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Essex Collection. The written pages are 424. The writing is of the reign of James I.—The first Article is intitled "The Instructions of Charles V. to his son Philip," &c. Another copy is preserved in the Harleian, No. 836, intitled "A copie of the last Enstructions which the Emperor Charles V. gave to his sonne Philippe the second, King of Spaine, before his death, translated out of Spanish by the Lord Henry Howard, (as it seems) as then somewhat under Queen Elizabeth's displeasure, and by him dedicated in a long Epistle, to Her Majesty."—A third copy is preserved in the same Library, No. 1506.—In the copy before us, the Instructions and the Dedication are complete.—The former have been printed from the original Spanish, by Sandoval, *Vida de Carlos V.* 2d vol. fol. Pamplona, 1634, page 641, where they fill seventeen pages, and are quoted by Veray Cunega, in his *Epitome de la Vida y Hechos de l'Emperador Carlo V.* Madrid, 4to. 1622, as also by Zenocarus *De Republica, Vita &c. Caroli V.* fol. Gand. 1559. But it does not appear that the English translation by Henry Howard was ever published.—Our author was younger son to Henry Howard, Lord Surrey,⁽²⁾ and brother to

(1) Sess. 24, Can. 1, founded on Ephesians, chap. v, and on the Expositions of S. Cyrill to Nestorius S. Epiphanius, *Hæres.* 67, S. Maximus, *Hom.* 1, de Epiphania, and S. Augustin, *Tract.* 9, in Johan.

(2) Howard Lord Surrey, who was beheaded in 1545, was the author of Poems which have gone through several editions, and husband of the fair Geraldine of Ireland, in honour of whose beauty he published a universal challenge at Florence, where he won the prize. The shield presented to him on that occasion by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, is preserved by the Duke of Norfolk to this day. See Lord Orford's *Royal and Noble authors.* 4to. vol. 1.

Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who lost his head for Mary of Scots. His true character may be collected from the atrocious part he took in the intrigues of the Countess of Rochester, and the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. The works of Lesley, Phillips, Parsons, and others, on the divorce and the right of succession, shall be noticed in the sequel. (1)

The second Article in our MS. is intitled "The Revolution of the five periods of 500 years," or observations on the Revolutions of England, from the reign of Brute to that of Elizabeth, in fourteen pages folio, in the same hand with the preceding article. Anonymous.

3. The Great Turk to Queen Elizabeth, on the affairs of Persia and Poland, 1590.

4. Considerations on overtures of peace made to Queen Elizabeth by Philip II. in fifty-six pages, folio. Anonymous of that time.

5. An Answer to certain propositions of war and peace, which were presented to Prince Henry, James Ist's eldest son, eighty pages, in the same hand with the preceding.—This Article seems to be the production of some able Statesman or Lawyer. His quotations are taken from valuable Records and MSS. as well as from the printed Chronicles, and Historians of England, and his work is occasionally adorned by quotations from the classical Historians of Greece and Rome.

6. "Fragmenta Regalia." This work is well known. The writing is contemporary with the author Sir Robert Naunton. The written pages are 112.

No. IX.

"FRAGMENTA REGALIA."—*folio, paper.*

This is another copy of Naunton, in 136 pages, folio. The writing is of Charles IId's time. The quarto edition of 1641 is the first; a London 12mo. edition appeared in 1650. It has been published with Sir Fr. Walsingham's "Arcana Gallica," 8vo. Lond. 1694.

No. X.

"A MEMORIAL OF A DISCOURSE MADE BY THE LATE WORTHY
"EMPEROR CHARLES V. &c."—*folio, paper.*

This is an older copy than that described above, in No. VIII. of this Press, of Charles Vth's Instructions to his son Philip II. of Spain, and bears the name of its translator Henry Howard,

(1) Camden observes that these writers very nearly resemble each other, with respect to the legal points of their argument, that the book bearing Phillips's name was written by Lesley, Bishop of Ross, and that all his law arguments were drawn from the MS. collections of Sir Anthony Brown. But Parsons quotes Phillips, saying that his book was shorter than Leslie's, and that he saw both. See No. XXIX. of this Press.

at the end of the Dedication. The written pages are forty-four: the writing is nearly contemporary with the translator, being of the reign of James I.

We have already had occasion to distinguish this Henry Howard, from his amiable and gallant father, Henry Earl of Surry. His great grandfather was slain in Bosworth Field, where he fought on the side of King Henry VII. His grandfather was condemned for high treason in the reign of Henry VIII. and remained prisoner under that sentence during the whole reign of Edward VI. His father ended his days on the scaffold. His elder brother Thomas Duke of Norfolk, lost his head for Mary of Scots, by a contrivance of the Earl of Leicester's, (Dugdale Baronage, v. 1, p. 274,) and he himself brought shame and disgrace upon his noble house by pandering to the passions of favourites, and being deeply implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. With respect to the "Instructions," this is the only translation that we know of them, nor do we find that they have been published in any other language than in the original Spanish by Sandoval. Tho. Ruscelli mentions Charles Vth's Memoirs in French, written by himself, which, he says, were daily expected in a Latin Version by Menardo. (1)

No. XI.

"LETTERS OF NOBLE PERSONAGES."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 426: the writing is of the reign of Charles I. The first Article is Queen Anne Bullen's letter to King Henry VIII. found amongst Cromwell's papers, and written from the Tower, 1st of May. A copy from the original.

Fol. 2. Sir Thomas Egerton the Lord Keeper's advice to the Earl of Essex, with his Answer. The next most important Letters are Lord Montrose to the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant in Ireland; Lord Chancellor Egerton to James I. resigning his place, 8th Feb. 1615; the great Mogul to King James I.; Sir Christopher Blunt to Lord Clanrickard, concerning the Spanish Ambassador Gondemar, and affairs of the Continent, 7th March 1624; Henry Duke de Rohan to King Charles I. 12th March, 1628, on the loss of Rochelle.

Fol. 17. "A Progress into Scotland; or, Anonymous."—This satirical account of Scotland, dated Leith, 20th June, 1617, was written by Sir Anthony Weldon, whose libellous Anecdotes of "The Court and Character of King James," are well known.

Fol. 25. A series of letters follow from Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice of Ireland, to the Council of England, relative to the state of Munster, and of the English Pale, dated chiefly from Waterford, in the course of January and February, 1579, 1580.—These letters relate chiefly to the Rebellion of Desmond, and do not appear to have been ever printed.

(1) Lettere de Principi, 8vo. Venice, 1581, t. 3, p. 219. See his Letter to Philip II. in 1561, to obtain pardon for Tasso. In this Letter, which is written in a fine strain of eloquence, he mentions a life of Charles V. by that celebrated Poet, which has never been printed. He also quotes Lodovico Dolci's Life of Charles V. of which there are two Venetian editions, 1561 and 1567, and Alfonso Ulloa's, printed Venice, 1569. These works are not quoted by Robertson.

Fol. 47. The Lord Chancellor Bacon's opinion on the employment of Mr. Sutton's charity.

Fol. 52. Lord Digby's Depositions, touching the Spanish match, with the Interrogatories, another copy of which has been mentioned, Press V. No. CXXVII.

Fol. 74. A Discourse on the Peace, supposed to have been offered to Queen Elizabeth, by Philip II. in 1598. Another copy has been mentioned above.

Fol. 99. How the Dukedom of Burgundy came to the House of Austria, and the Kingdom of Spain and the Earldom of Flanders.

Fol. 100. The issue of John of Gaunt.

Fol. 101. Descents of the Kings of Scotland, from James IV.

Fol. 103. Three months' Observations on the Low Countries, especially Holland, by F. S. dated Ægypt, 22 Jan. Anonymous.

Fol. 114. The charge of the Earl of Essex and nine other Colonels, against the Lord Wimbledon, with his answers, being a full relation of the failure of the expedition to Calais, in 1625.

Fol. 150. Sanderson's Treatise of the Exchange and of the King's Exchanger's office, written in 1607. This work is not mentioned in the list of Bishop Sanderson's Works at the end of Isaac Walton's Lives, 4to. Lond. 1796, nor in the 8vo. edition, Lond. 1678, nor could he well be the author of such a work in 1607, when he was but twenty years of age. Neither could the author be William Sanderson, who wrote the Lives of Mary of Scots, of James I. and Charles I. for he was born in 1598, and least of all could he be Robert Sanderson, Usher of the Court of Chancery, and Clerk of the Rolls, who assisted Rymer in publishing the *Fœdera*, which he continued after Rymer's death, beginning with the 16th volume, for he died 25th December, 1741.

Fol. 188. Proofs that Kings of England supported and repaired their estates without Parliaments. All these articles are transcribed from the originals.

No. XII.

"ORIGINAL LETTERS TEMPORE ELIZABETHÆ ET JAC. I."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves of this MS. are 240: the original letters of the greatest Statesmen of the period mentioned in the title, exceed 100. The other articles, though originals also, are of inferior value. It is not the province of a Catalogue to enter minutely into the subject matter of all these letters; we shall confine ourselves to those dates and signatures that appear the most important to the History and Chronology of Elizabeth and of James I.

No. 9 is an original order issued 29th October, 1564, for the encouragement of fisheries, by prohibiting the use of flesh meat in Lent, signed Leycester, W. Northampton, E. Clynton, E. Knollys, W. Cecill, &c. being their autographs.

No. 12. Lord Leicester to Humphrey Ferrers, Esq. concerning a suit depending in the Star-Chamber, relative to Harcourt Park, 12th April, no year. This letter is entirely in his hand.

14. Queen Elizabeth's original order, 24th August, 1579, for victualling the fleet, &c. signed

by the autographs of Burghley, Bromley, Leycester, Hunsdon, Knollys, Hatton, Wilson, Croft, &c.

16 Lord Leycester to his servants H. and T. Ferrers, &c. concerning estates purchased by him. Original, 5th May, 1579.

17. The Queen's original order for detaching a Pinnace after the fleet, under the command of Sir. J. Perrott, 21st August 1579. Signed by the autographs of several of the Council.

21. Original orders to the Bailiff of Colchester, 23d Feb. 1583, signed by several of ditto.

23. Original instructions respecting the trained bands of Essex, 1st May, 1584. Signed as above. Several original letters follow from Thomas Wotton, Sir Phil. Sidney, and others.

31. Queen Elizabeth to Sir Amias Powlett, (1) relating to the confinement of Mary of Scots, 3d October, 1586. Queen Mary was executed in the month of February following.

No. 32. The Queen's Council to the Justices of Norfolk, prohibiting the use of flesh meat in Lent, 10th Feb. 1586. Original, signed Jo. Cant. W. Burghley, H. Derby, F. Hygham, F. Knollys, T. Buckhurst, J. Croft, J. Wolley, W. Davison.

33. Ditto to the Bailiffs of Colchester, same subject, Feb. 13, 1588.

34. Lord Shrewsbury to Humphrey Ferrers, Esq. complaining of waste in Needwood Forest. Original. Sheffield Lodge, 18th June, 1587.

35. The Lord Chancellor Hatton concerning Richard Deering's suit in Chancery, dated 7th March, 1587. Original.

38. The Privy Council to Nathaniel Bacon, Esq. concerning money borrowed by the Queen of the gentry of Norfolk, 7th February, 1589, signed by the autographs of Chr. Hatton, Canc. W. Burghley, J. Hunsdon, F. Higham, T. Heneage, J. Wolley, F. Fortescue, I. Perrott.—See the MS. No. XIII. of this Press.

39. Sir Fr. Walsyngham to ditto on the same subject, 29th Sept. 1589.

40. Sir Humphrey Ferrers to Lord Shrewsbury, relating to a commission of inquiry into the application of timber felled in Needwood, dated Walton, 28th June, 1592. Original.

41. The Council to Lord Cobham, to certify what number of men, armour, and weapons, returned from France, with the Lord Willoughbie, of the 900 taken out of Kent, 5th July, 1591.

42. George Hyde to Sir Humphrey Ferris, Feb. 4, 1593.

46. The Earl of Essex to Sir Humphrey Ferrers, desiring his aid to raise men for the Queen, London, 27th March, 1596. Original.

51. Sir Thomas Egerton, Keeper of the Seals, to Sir Humphrey Ferrer, 30th Feb. 1596. Original.

54. The Privy Council to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, concerning a loan to the Queen from the gentry of Norfolk, 8th May, 1597. Original. Signed Tho. Egerton, C. S.—W. Burghley, Essex, G. Hunsdon, Ro. Cecyll, Fortescue.

57. Henry Lord Cobham's Letter to the Officers of the Cinque Ports, concerning the Spanish

(1) To him was committed the custody of Mary of Scots, in Fotheringay Castle. Queen Elizabeth's letter to him is written more in the style of a romantic lover than of a Queen.

fleets at sea, and the assembling of forces, 31st October, 1597, with the orders of the said officers, 1st November.

58. Sir Nathaniel Bacon to the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 20th Jan, 1597.—Original.

64. The Lord Shrewsbury to Sir Humphrey Ferrers, Dec. 27. 1598. Original.

The remaining originals are Letters to and from Thomas Ferrers of Walton, Nathaniel Bacon, and J. Popham, down to 1604, with the exception of No. 90, which is a Letter from Fl. Mac Carthy, offering to perform services privately for the Crown against his own confederates in rebellion, provided it be kept a profound secret, and that by means of his foster brother whom he recommends. Dated from his prison, last of August, 1602.

No. 95. Thomas Ferrers to his brother on the death of Queen Elizabeth, and the proclamation of King James I. dated London, 25th March, 1603.

No. 101. Original order to Thomas Knyvett, Knight, Warden of the Mint, to send 16,000*l.* to Sir George Carey, Knight, the King's Deputy and Treasurer at War in Ireland, dated Greenwich, last of June, 1604. Signed Ellesmere Canc. Northumberland, Gilb. Shrewsbury, Devonshyre, Ro. Cecyll, Thomas Burghley, Dorset, Cumberland, E. Worcester, J. Northampton, W. Knollys, E. Wotton, &c.

102. Sir Julius Cæsar to Sir Christopher H., (Hatton?) Sir Nathaniel Bacon, and Sir Henry Sidney, 17th Feb. 1604.

103. Sir Edward Coke to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, same date. Original.

104. Dorset to the Justices of Peace of Norfolk, 25th Feb. 1604. Original.

111. Sir Henry Sydney to Sir J. Cæsar, charging Mr. Fairfax with falsehood, &c. and acknowledging his assault on him for said falsehoods. Original, 28th May, 1606.

114. Lord Nottingham to Sir Nathaniel Bacon, 20th Feb. 1607. Original.

116. Lord Salisbury to ditto, last of June, 1608. Original.

117. Lord Northampton's directions for a general muster of Norfolk, 13th Aug. 1608.—The remaining Documents come down to 1623.

No. XIII.

“ LOAN TO QUEEN ELIZABETH BY GENTLEMEN IN THE VARIOUS
“ COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, in 1588.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are sixty: the account is original. The names of the subscribers are inserted, with the sums subscribed by each. A note in Mr. Astle's hand, on the back, states that “ This MS. is valuable, because it contains an account of the principal Nobility and Gentry of “ each County in England.”

No. XIV—XIX.

“ RHETICA, ANGLO-BELGICA, ITALICA,” &c.—6 vols. *folio, paper*.

These six volumes are of the Essex Collection, and were originally of Sir Dudley Carleton's, but afterwards enlarged and bound by order of Lord Essex.

The first volume, intitled “ Rhetica,” contains instructions to Ambassadors, negotiations, treaties, &c. between the Swiss and the other states of Europe, from 1509 to 1636, in Latin and French. We have added a complete Index, with the dates of the different Articles at the end.

The original Collector Sir D. Carleton, was one of the able Statesmen of his age, and employed on the most important missions. Secretary to the French Embassy in 1600 and 1603, he succeeded Sir Thomas Edmonds as Ambassador to the Arch-Duke Albert in 1610, and in the course of that year went Ambassador to Venice. Several of his letters from thence are printed in Winwood's Memorials, 3 vols. fol. London, 1725, and several of his original embassies are preserved in Sir Thomas Edmond's Collections, in this Press. In 1615, he negotiated successfully the Treaty of Asti, as in the MS. now before us, and in Vittorio Siri's “ *Memorie recondite*,” vol. 2. Appointed Ambassador to the States General, in 1616, he passed the most active part of his life there to 1623, and was the last who was admitted to sit and vote, in the character of English Ambassador, in the General Assembly of the States, a privilege which England possessed since the memorable treaty of 1585, when the Dutch mortgaged the cautionary towns to Queen Elizabeth, until they should repay the sum advanced to them for maintaining 5000 foot and 1000 horse against Spain. These towns remained in the possession of England down to 1616, when Sir D. Carleton was sent to restore them for the sum of 248,000*l.* instead of six millions, and eighteen years interest at ten per Cent, as in Rymer, vol. xv. and Camden's Eliz. an. 1585.

During his residence in Holland, he had many opportunities of observing that the Arminian and Calvinistic controversy was but a cloak for the political factions of Prince Maurice and Barnwell, and he induced James to support the former, France supporting the latter. Several of the topics connected with these disputes, occur in the volumes now before us. (1) The docu-

(1) The best account of Sir D. Carleton is Birch's, in his “ *Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels*,” &c. 8vo. Lond. 1749, which has been improved in the Historical Preface to Sir Dudley's Letters, 4to. Lond. 1757. Some of his letters are printed in John Gerard Vossius's “ *Clarorum Virorum Epistolæ*,” folio, Lond. 1690. He must not be confounded with Mr. Dudley Carleton, his nephew, who succeeded him as Resident in Holland. Sir Dudley was created Baron in 1625, and Lord Dorchester in 1628, and sworn Secretary of State that year. Clarendon says that he understood all that “ related to foreign nations and employments very well, but was not acquainted with the laws of England, or the nature of the people.” I. 50. Sir Philip Warwick says that Charles I. remarked that he had two Secretaries, Dorchester and Falkland, one a dull man compared with the other, but yet who pleased him best, for “ he brings me my own thoughts in my own words, whilst the other cloaths them in so fine a dress that I don't know them after.”

ments relating to the Cevennes in the first volume are more copious than those quoted in the "Compleat History of the Cevennes," Lond. 8vo. 1703.

The second volume contains the negociations between England and the United Provinces and Netherlands, from 1577 to 1648, with documents relating to the massacre of Amboyna, in consequence of which England lost the spice trade. Sir D. Carleton's first memorial on this subject was presented to the State's General in 1624. Mr. Boswell's negociations follow, from 1632 to 1640, then the Dutch treaty with Cromwell, and Documents relating thereto from 1654 to 1659. At page 502 is Charles II'd's letter to Borrel, the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, dated 6th March 1653, offering to command the Dutch fleet in person against the English fleet. This copy is stated to be taken from the original, all in his own hand.

The third volume, intitled "Italica," consists of 321 written leaves, containing negociations and treaties between France and the different states of Italy, especially Savoy, the Duke of Mantua, Milan, Venice, Genoa, &c. also between them and England, and the United Provinces, and Switzers. The greatest part of these negociations relate to the Savoy and the Valtellines, from 1610 to 1652, and they are partly in Latin, French, and Italian.—Some few articles are in English: for instance, at fol. 114, "State of Pope Urban VIII. with respect to the Valtelline, Spain, the League, State of Spain, Florence, Parma, Modena, Lucca, Mantua, Venice, Savoy, &c. by Sir Isaac Wake," written between the years 1618 and 1621.—At folio 290 is an "Account of the government, officers, and forces of Venice, in 1628," also in English.—An interesting article occurs at folio 293, intitled "Conclave per la Sede vacante d' Urbano 8. nel quale il Cardinal Pan fili fu creato Innocenzo xiii."

The different articles in this volume amount to eighty-nine, all of which are specified with their dates, in an Index recently annexed at the end.

The fourth volume, intitled "Helvetica," consists of 217 written leaves, relating to the History of Switzerland, from the first dawns of its independence in 1260 to 1634. The first Article is intitled "Chronologie des Lignes de Suisse par Mr. le Marechal de Bassompierre." This article describes the topographical relations of the different Cantons to each other, and the share which each had in contributing to the common independence, from its commencement in 1308;—then their first alliance with France in 1453, and the treaties that followed it to 1635, with Spain and Savoy, as well as France. The author was a man of considerable abilities, whom Cardinal Richlieu, jealous of his talents, confined for several years in the Bastille. His "Memoires," which he wrote in that prison, were printed in three volumes, Cologne, 1665, his "Relation de ses Ambassades," appeared in 12mo. 1665 and 1668.

The 5th volume, intitled "Anglo-Gallica," consists of 300 written leaves, containing treaties between France, England, and Scotland, from 1359 to 1654, including Bassompierre's negociation in England with Du Moullin's, and De la Barre's, and Sir Isaac Wake's, in France, down to 1634; also several letters between the Queen-mother and Charles I. Urban VIII. and Lewis XIII. The last article is a letter from Monsieur de Rat, Lewis XIVth's Envoy in England, in June, 1654, to Cardinal Mazarine, copied from the original. This letter was written when Cromwell had reached the apex of his power in England. He had closed the Dutch war by his treaty of

15th April, 1654, in which he insisted on a private article that neither the young Prince of Orange, Charles II's nephew, nor any of his family should ever be Stadtholder. Richlieu, who had fanned the flames of Rebellion in England, died in 1642, and soon after him died Lewis XIII. leaving his son an infant, four years old, and his widow, Anne of Austria, Regent of the Kingdom. Mazarin had succeeded Richlieu, and, desirous to restore the monarchy of England by dexterity rather than by violence, submitted to great indignities from Cromwell, to attain that end. From the letter now before us, it appears that Cromwell had obtained a complete ascendancy over him in 1654. This ascendancy was confirmed by the Conquest of Jamaica in 1655.(1)

The last volume, intitled "Germanica," consists of 263 written leaves, containing negociations and treaties with the various Electors and States of Germany, from 1630 to 1639, particularly with respect to Gustavus Adolphus's war against the Emperor Ferdinand II. and the Catholic League. Gustavus's Treaty with Richlieu was a master-piece in politics. He agreed, in consideration of an annual subsidy from France of 1,200,000 livres, to observe a strict neutrality towards Bavaria, and all the Princes of the Catholic League, and to preserve the rights of the Catholic Church wherever he found it established, conditioning that they should not join Ferdinand against Sweden. The Catholic Princes, thus freed from all alarm on the score of religion, were furnished by Richlieu with a pretext for withholding their aid from the Emperor, and Gustavus entered Pomerania as soon as this treaty was signed in 1631.

No. XX.

"PROMISSIO LAURENTII PRIOLI DUCIS VENET."—*folio, parchment.*

The written pages are 98, containing, in 117 chapters, the Magna Charta of the state of Venice, being the sworn engagement of the Doge Priuli in 1558, to govern according to the laws and usages which are written in this MS. The transcriber gives his name "Presbyter Johannes "de Vitalibus," and adds that he transcribed this volume in 1558. The writing is in a beautiful Italian hand, and the work is the most complete on this subject. Guistiniani mentions the election of Priuli, in his *Historia Veneziana*, l. 14, Venice, 4to. 1671, p. 576, where he styles him "uomo letterato e prudente." (2) All the voluminous works that have been written on the government of Venice for the last three hundred years, may be reduced to the 117 chapters of of this MS.

(1) Lord Falconbrige, Cromwell's son-in-law, was sent Envoy to France, where Mazarin received him with the honours usually paid to foreign Princes, as in Thurloe, v. 7, p. 151-158. Mazarin sent his nephew Mancini to London with the Duke de Crequi in 1654, expressing his regret that his urgent affairs deprived him of the honour of paying, in person, his respects to the greatest man in the world. Ragenet Vie de Cromwell, Carte's Collections, v. 2, p. 81, Gumble's Life of Monk, p. 93.

(2) He must not be confounded with the Senator Lorenzo Priuli, who soon after was created Patriarch of Venice, as in Doglioni's History of Venice, 4to. Venice, 1696, page 972.

No. XXI.

“MEMOIRS ON VARIOUS STATES IN ITALY.”—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves of this MS. are 317. The first page presents this Note :—“Ex libris fratris mei Gulielmi Tysden, Bathoniæ defuncti 1641.” On the back it is marked as written in 1626, but this is incorrect, for it contains one or two Documents of 1639. The contents are—

Fol. 1. A Memoir on the Venetian Republic, by Dom. Aloysius Cueva, Philip IVth of Spain's Ambassador at Venice, in 1620. Original, in Italian, very neatly written in sixty-eight pages. (1)

44. A Memoir on the Court of Rome, its laws, usages, ceremonials, &c. intitled “Relatione di Roma fatta nel Senato Veneto ai 22 Nov^{re}. 1623, dall' Ex^{mo}. Signore Cav. Rainiero Leni, (or Zeni).”

83. Another “Relatione,” on the same subject. Anonymous, in an Italian hand.

128. “Relatione di Spagna dall' Ill^{mo}. Lunardo Moro, Ambasciatore ordinario per la serenissima Republica di Venezia dell' anno 1629.”

204. Memoir on the Spanish Grandees, their families, revenues, estates, &c. written in Spanish in 1627.

219. Letters from John Francesco Biondi, dated London, Sept. 1634, to the Duke of Savoy, on his pretensions to the title of King, in Italian. This Biondi wrote a History of the Wars of York and Lancaster. See Haym's Italian authors.

221. “Consultatio ab Hollandis et Confœderatis ad ruinam et perditionem Romani Imperii.”

223. “Pretensioni di diversi Principi sopra li Ducati di Mantova e di Monferrato, con le risposte a tutte in favore del Seren^o Carlo Gonzaga, compilato dall' Ab. Giulio Cesare Braccini.” (2)

252. Letters of the above Gonzaga and others, to the Emperor and the King of Spain, on said claims, written in Latin and Italian, in 1628.

261. Declarations of the Prince Cardinal Maurice of Savoy, and of the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador at Rome, on the title of Cardinal granted to that Prince in 1630.

269. Pope Urban VIIIth's Decree “De titulis S. Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalium, die x. Junii, 1630.”

275. “Istruzione al Sig^r. Duca di Fiano destinato da N. Signore a pigliar in deposito, a nome di sua Santità e della Sedia Apostolica, li Forti della Valtellina;”—5th April, 1623, signed Ludovisi.

291. The Pope's Instructions to his Nuntio in Spain, concerning a Dispensation for the Infanta to marry Charles Prince of Wales, dated Rome, 12th April, 1623.

299. “Protestatio del Cardinal Borgia.” This relates to the progress of Gustavus Adolphus, and is a copy from the original in an Italian hand: not dated.

(1) Not to be confounded with Cueva's “Squitinio della liberta Veneta,” which was burned by order of the Senate in 1612, and is very scarce. Haym, p. 70.

(2) Haym mentions an account of the eruption of Vesuvius in 1631, written by this Braccini, p. 93, n. 11.

300. "Littera Cardinatis Pasmanni ad Cardinalem Fr. Barberinum," on the same subject.

302. "Exemplum Prophetiæ Beatæ Agathæ Romanæ, anno 1490 editæ."—This curious document ascribed to S. Agatha, is in Latin verse, and the political design of it is explained by a valuable key in Italian, in the margin.

304. "Discorso intorno al Governo Ecclesiastico così Spirituale come temporale, fatto in Roma nel principio del anno 1629."

No. XXII.

"WARR WITH SPAYNE IN THE LOWE COUNTTREYS, 25TH MARCH,
"1624."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 33: the writing contemporary.⁽¹⁾ The author wrote soon after the Spanish match was broken off in 1624, when the Prince returned with Buckingham, and an alliance was formed by the latter's intrigues, with France and the United Provinces, for the recovery of the Palatinate. The whole system of politics which had been pursued before, was now reversed by a treaty with France, and a rupture with Spain and Austria.

At page 17 of this MS. another tract occurs, in the same hand, intitled—"How to encrease
"200 scale of shippes, everie shippe betweene two and three hundred tunnes, and 200 mariners,
"all to be raised within the space of three or four yeeres, whiche shippes and mariners shall be
"continuallie mayneteyned," &c.

No. XXIII.

"DE LIBERA ELECTIONE REGIS BOHÆMICI, ET DE JURE IMPERATORIS
"FERDINANDI AD IDEM REGNUM."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are twenty-seven. The title page states that it was written in 1619, but it quotes Documents of 1620, and must be of a subsequent date.

Frederic V. Elector Palatine, was induced by the persecuted Protestants of Bohemia, to assume the crown of the Kingdom, contrary to the advice of his father-in-law James I. and was stript in consequence of all his hereditary dominions by the Emperor Ferdinand I. before this work was written. These events occurred in 1620.

(1) It is marked on the first page "A curious Discourse."

No. XXIV.

“ THE PASSAGES, &c. RELATING TO THE PALATINATE.”—
folio, paper.

The title of this MS. as set down at full length on the title page, describes its contents, amply enough, in the following words:—“ The passages and occurrences which happened from the “ first acceptance of the Crown of Bohemia by the Palsgrave, untill the looseinge of the “ Palatinate, with a briefe relation of the substance of the Ambassages and effects thereof, which “ passed betweene the Emperor, Kinge of England, and Archdutchesse concerninge the same.”

The written pages are eighty: the writing contemporary: the author unknown. Much relating to these transactions will be found in the original State Papers of Sir Thomas Edmonds, who accompanied Spinola on his march from Brussels to Coblenz, 8th August, 1620, in order to discover his designs.

Sir Henry Wotton's letters on the same subject in that Collection, are very valuable, they are all in his own hand. See Edmonds's State Papers in this Press. A curious account of Frederick will be found in the third volume of Winwood's Memorials, p. 403.

No. XXV.

“ THE EARL OF ESSEX'S APOLOGY.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are twenty-nine: the writing is of the reign of James I. The speeches delivered on this subject in the Star-Chamber, 29th November, 1599, follow. (1) The Speakers are the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord North, Sir William Knolles, Mr. Secretary Cecil, Sir John Fortescue. The last article is a letter to the Earl of Essex, signed T. E. that is, Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper, requesting of him to sue for the Queen's mercy, with Essex's answer, in which he refuses to comply.

Some of these letters are printed in the “ Cabala,” and in Winstanley's Worthies. Some of them are quoted by Sir Fr. Bacon in his “ Treasons of the Earl of Essex.” (2) Every document that remains of Essex, shews that if his temper was hot, his mind was above the arts of dissimulation. His enemies availed themselves of his candour to hurry him, with cool and deliberate malice, to his ruin. He was beheaded 25th Feb. 1600–1.

(1) Essex's Apology is printed without the Speeches in Bacon's Works, 3 vols. folio, Lond. 1753, v. 1, p. 544. It is printed also under the title of “ The E. of Essex's Vindication of the War with Spain,” 8vo. 1729.

(2) Bacon's Works, vol 1. p. 268.

No. XXVI.

“ CHARACTERS OF ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX, AND OF G.
“ VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are forty: the writing is of the reign of Charles II. Wood says that “ when Lord Clarendon was first called to the bar, he wrote an Essay, intitled “ The difference “ and disparity between the estates and conditions of George D. of Buckingham, and Robert E. “ of Essex, which is printed in the *Reliquæ Wottonianæ*, 8vo. 1672.” Wood’s *Athenæ*, 2d ed. fol. 1721, v. 2, Col. 533. But the author of the MS. now before us states, in the very first paragraph, that he wrote it in the decline of life; in another he says that he was personally acquainted with Essex, as well as with Buckingham, and that he was indebted for many favours, in his younger years, to Archbishop Whitgift, and his account of the Court Cabals of the reigns of Elizabeth as well of James I. shew that he had personal knowledge of them, and must have preceded Clarendon, who was born in 1608, and could not have been personally known to Essex, who was beheaded in 1601. We rather think that the author was Sir Henry Wotton.

No. XXVII.

“ LEICESTER’S COMMONWEALTH COMPLETE.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are ninety-five, followed by as many blanks.—Leicester’s Commonwealth was first printed, 8vo. Lond. 1600, secondly in 1631, thirdly in 1641, with a fine portrait by Marshall, and a Poem entitled “ Leicester’s Ghost,” at the end.

This work is ascribed to Parsons the Jesuit, a man well qualified for such a performance, and so the edition of 1641 bears his name. Yet he himself denies it in his Preface to his “ Warn- “ Word against Sir Fr. Hastings.” The Protestant and Catholic writers have taken opposite sides on this question, the former ascribing it to Parsons, the latter endeavouring to wipe off the imputation. But those who will not ascribe it to Parsons, cannot shew that it was ever ascribed to any other person, nor can they assign any probable cause why it should not be his. The author’s principal object is to shew that the English Constitution was subverted by Leicester’s intrigues; that he affected the Crown in right of blood; that in religion he was a Puritan, in morals a monster. Now the leading principle of Parsons’s book on the succession to the Crown, which he published under the name of Doleman, in 1553, is “ that claims “ founded on proximity of blood, are to be neglected, if the claimant is a heretick.” (1)—

(1) In the 35th of Elizabeth it was high treason for any one to have this book in his possession, and yet the principles of it are precisely those of the Whigs, who rejected the principle of proximity of blood in favour of their Religion. Doleman’s book was reprinted by the party who encouraged Titus Oates.

The octavo volume, intitled "Secret Memoirs of Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester," with a Preface by Dr. Drake, Lond. 1706, and again London, 1707, is no other than Leicester's Commonwealth. The Poem intitled "Leicester's Ghost," at the end of it, is not in the MS. now before us, nor is it Parsons's work; for it recites transactions which occurred after the year 1584, and it also quotes the "Commonwealth" as a well-known book, and is written in a gross style, which Parsons would never have used.

It is true that Leicester is charged in the "Commonwealth" also with every sort of wickedness, poisoning, assassinating, &c. but these accusations are now known to be true, and they are conveyed in decent language, not unworthy of Parsons. Howel relates that Leicester was the first who introduced the art of poisoning. Letters, v. 4, p. 451.—He is accused of having poisoned Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who died in Dublin, 22d Septemb. 1576, and whose widow he married soon after; (1) and it is certain that he sent a Divine to convince Walsingham of the lawfulness of poisoning Mary Queen of Scots, before her trial in 1586.

Leicester's crimes ended in an abortive design on the sovereignty of the United Provinces, and he died abhorred by all the world, even by those who entertained some regard for the memory of his nephew Sir Philip Sydney. Grotius, who hated him, because he had exercised the invidious power of a Stadtholder in Holland, gives him a worse character, if possible, than he deserves; and Strada adds the colourings of a splenetic Italian to the outlines of Grotius's picture, meaning to render his splendid character of Alexander Farnese the more illustrious by such a contrast. See more of the "Commonwealth," at No. XXXII. of this Press.

No. XXVIII.

"VOX POPULI, OR NEWS FROM SPAIN."—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages are twenty-six. The title describes the contents sufficiently in these words:—"News from Spayne, translated according to the Spanishe coppie, which may serve to forewarne bothe England and the United Provinces howe farre to trust to Spanishe Pretences." This little work was printed in 1620, when Gondemar governed the Cabinet of James I.

In the edition of 1620, we find a fine full-length engraving of Gondemar in the character of Machiavello, and another engraving of a Spanish Cortes or Council, both of which are very scarce, as also an engraving of the superiors of the Jesuits sitting in Council, and conspiring with Spain against the State of England.

in 1681, and favoured the Exclusion Bill against James II. because it rejects the title of proximity; but it was ordered to be burned by the University of Oxford, in 1683.—"Leicester's Commonwealth," in verse, Lond. 1641, is not Parsons's work. See Dodd, vol. 1, p. 407.

(1) "Report of Essex's Death," in Hearne's Preface to Camden's Elizabeth, Sect. 26. It is to be observed, however, that several considerable variations from this Report are noticed in "Hemingi Chartularium Eccles. Wigorn." published by Hearne, p. 707.

No. XXIX.

“THE TITLE OF SCOTLAND TO THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.”—
folio, paper.

This is the work mentioned at p. 369 of this volume, to have been written by John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, whose name it bears. The written pages are 108: the writing is nearly contemporary with the author, who wrote it in 1580, and translated it from his own original Latin, in 1584. The original title is—“*De jure successionis regnorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ in causa Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, Rhemis, 4to. 1580.*” It was written in answer to John Hale’s Defence of the House of Suffolk’s title to the Crown, London, 8vo. 1560.

At the end of the English copy now before us, is an article in the same hand, intitled “An Exhortation to the English and Scottish nacyon, that after soe longe warre, they would now at last agree, and joyne together in one true league of fast friendshippe, and amitie,” in twelve pages and a half, folio. A part of the 54th folio is missing.

To Bishop Lesley the Scotch owe the first impression of their ancient laws, Edinburgh, 1566, which are commonly called the “Black Acts,” being in black letter, as he prevailed on Queen Mary to have them printed.—His exertions in favour of that Queen are well known. His work now before us is not mentioned in the Catalogue of his works by Birch, nor by Nicolson; but they mention his Latin work “*De titulo et jure Mariæ,*” 4to. Rhemis, 1580, dedicated to all the Crowned Princes of Europe, and afterwards translated by himself into English, and printed in 8vo. 1584. The quaint poetry on the Passion of our Saviour, &c. at the end of the MS. copy now before us, in twenty-one pages, folio, bears the name of G. Taate.

No. XXX.

“AN ANSWER TO A DISCOURSE OF JOHN LESLEY.”—*folio, paper.*

The contents of this MS. may be inferred from the title page, thus:—“Answer to a Discourse of J. Lesley, Bishop of Rosse, intended to prove that Mary was intituled to the Crown of England in preference to Queen Elizabeth, because the Pope had deposed her, and that her son was intituled to the Crown of this Realm after her decease.” The written pages are ninety-nine, the writing contemporary. This work is quoted by Sanderson, in his Lives of Mary and James the Vth of Scots.

The Jesuits, with Bellarmine and Parsons at their head, maintained the Whig doctrine, that Kings derive their authority from the people. So far they agreed with the Puritans: but their object was very different. They saw that if Kings reigned *Jure Divino*, the Pope’s pretended power to depose them for heresy could no longer be maintained. The Puritans argued as Republicans, the Jesuits as Papal Monarchy men. They did not object to Elizabeth as the bastard daughter of Ann Boleyn, but as excommunicated and deposed by the Pope. Parsons

maintains, under the assumed name of Doleman, "that succession by nearness of blood is not " of Divine law, nor of natural law, nor yet of statute law, so as that it may not be set aside for " just causes," one of which he states to be heresy. (1)

No. XXXI.

" A COLLECTION OF TRACTS."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves are 174, transcribed from originals in the reign of Charles I. On a loose leaf at the end, is James Ist's letter to Queen Elizabeth on behalf of his mother, dated Holyrude-House, 26th Jan. 1586.

Fol. 1. The first article is intitled—The Lords of the Council to King James, touching unusual means to advance the Revenues, if the King will take the Act upon himself, and protect them.

Fol. 6. " Henry Cuffe, Secretary to the Earl of Essex, his letter to Secretary Cecill, declaring " the effect of the instructions framed by that Earl, and delivered to the Ambassador of the King " of Scots, touching his title to the Crown of England." This letter was written after Cuffe's trial and condemnation, for having instigated Essex to rebellion.

9. Lidington the Secretary of Scotland, to Sir William Cecil, touching the title of the Queen of Scots to the Crown of England. Dated 4th Jan. 1566.

17. Articles agreed upon between England and France for the marriage of Prince Charles and Henrietta Maria.—These are in English, and are followed by the same in Latin.

26. Articles of Peace between England and France, according to the French copy, translated into English.

29. Advertisements of a loyal subject to his gracious Sovereigne, drawne from observations of the people's speeches. Anonymous, not dated.

34. The Archbishop of Canterbury to King James, on the Prince's going into Spain.

36. " Mr. Ric. Martin's Speech to the King att his neere approach to London, in the name " of the Sheriffes, &c. in 1603."

42. " Directions of Queene Mary to her Counsell, touching the reforming of the Church to the " Roman Religion, out of her owne originall."

43. Queen Elizabeth to the King of Scots, dated 11th May, 1601, touching his Pension of 5000*l.* &c. from the original.

47. Ditto to ditto, 4th January, 1602, from the original, written with her own hand, dissuading him from receiving a Spanish Ambassador, and shewing the grounds of her undertaking to protect the low Countries.

49. The examination of Sir Anthony Browne, touching the Lady Mary's submission to her father King Henry VIII. A copy.

(1) To this dangerous book Heywood published his Reply in 1603, maintaining that " in no case" is it lawful to alter the succession by proximity of blood. His book was re-published by James Duke of York.

52. Queries from the Commissioners at Boulogne by Mr. Edmonds, touching the point of precedence, dated 20th June, 1600, as also a treaty of peace between England and Spain, (1)

56. The Lords of the Council to the Commissioners at Boulogne, 25th July, 1600, touching the foregoing subjects.

61. Sir Robert Cecill to said Commissioners, dated 25th July, 1600.

62. Questions propounded by Queen Mary, and answered by her Council, touching the continuance of King Henry VIIIth's treaty with the Emperor for maintenance of a quarrel between France and King Philip of Spain.

65. Abatements upon the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth to the Count Palatine, in 1613, for the King's benefit, by the Commissioners of the Treasury.

68. "The danger of the kingdom, and the remedy, by Sir Robert Cotton."—This is not mentioned in the list of his works, by Kippis.

76. "A Treatise of Baile and Maineprise, written at the request of Sir William Heydon, Knight, by Sir Edward Coke," not mentioned in Kippis's list of his works.

96. "A discourse of the Queen's marriage with the D. of Anjou, drawn out, as it is supposed, by the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon, anno 1570."

104. Ordinances for the Court of Star-Chamber.

112. Prince Charles's letter from the sea side, to the Earl of Bristol.

113. King James to ditto, 24th October, on the same subject, with Bristol's reply; also the King to ditto, and Secretary Conway to ditto. Copies.

114. The last answer from Spain relative to the Spanish match.

114. "The reasons of the Commons for breaking off as well the treatie of the Spanish matche as of the Palatinate," with several Letters on that subject.

122. The Lord Digby to the King, 17th of August, 1626, relative to his conduct in Spain, written from the Tower.

128. Secretary Davison to the Earl of Essex, 1596.

130. The Earl of Essex to the Earl of, his cousin, from the Tower, after he was condemned, giving his last advice.

133. Two Letters from Sir Henry Doccora to Secretary Davison, dated Derry, 28th November, and 21st December, 1600, not published.

134. Sir Richard Bingham on Scotch affairs in Ireland, not published.

137. A brief discourse on the traiterous practices of the Earls of Northumberland, Westmoreland, &c. in 1509.

144. Viscount Cranborne to Sir Thomas Parry, April 14, 1604, when the latter was Ambassador in France, concerning Sir Francis Goodwin's being elected for Buckinghamshire, and the traiterous speeches of Mr. Henry Constable.

(1) Sir Robert Cotton wrote, in 1600, "A brief abstract of the question of precedence between England and Spain," the original of which is in the Cotton Library, Julius, C. IX. which was occasioned by Queen Elizabeth's sending Sir Henry Nevill Ambassador to Boulogne to treat of a peace with the Archduke Albert, and her consulting the Antiquarian Society on the point of precedence, a source of much jealousy at that time.

146. An Essay of the law of nations with respect to reprizals. Anonymous.

150. On Knighthood, according to the laws of England. Anonymous.

The greatest part of this MS. is in one hand of the reign of Charles II. The different articles are mostly transcribed from originals.

No. XXXII.

“ MISCELLANEA.”—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 470: the writing is of the reign of Charles I. The first Article relates to the Puritanical objections to Church Ceremonies, and is intitled “A Conference between Mr. Axton, the Bishop of Litchfield, and others,” in the reign of James I.

Page 28. Sir Fr. Bacon on Commendams, 1616, with the arguments in Council on that subject, the proceedings of the Lords on Sir Edward Coke’s opposition to the King, and his submission. We have mentioned other copies of the reign of James I.

42. The King’s Proclamation against the Papists of Yorkshire, published when he was in the North, in 1603. The transcriber states that “The Sheriff who proclaimed it was afterwards in question for it, [and imprisoned as I hear.” It is followed in this MS. by the King’s protestation, whilst King of Scotland only, that he would not only maintain the profession of the Gospel in England, but “not suffer any other religion there.”

43. Lord Southampton’s and Sir Henry Neville’s delivery from the Tower in 1603.

44. The Lord Chancellor’s speech to Sir Henry Montague, when he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, 18th November, 1616, with Sir Henry’s Reply.

49. A letter from Blackwell the Archpriest, to his assistants and Priests in England, &c. In this copy of Blackwell’s letter, the date of the month is omitted; but it may be inferred from the subject matter, by which it appears to have been written immediately after the discovery of the gunpowder plot, in November, 1605. After the death of Cardinal Allen in 1594, the English Catholics having no Bishops, were governed by the Jesuits, and particularly by Parsons, who, with the aid of the famous Bellarmine, thwarted all their petitions for Episcopal Government, and contrived to have George Blackwell appointed their superior, with the title of Archpriest. In vain did the Catholics remonstrate. The Pope confirmed the nomination of Blackwell, and they were compelled to submit. Meantime the discovery that Jesuits were concerned in the Plot, involving him in some measure in their disgrace, to clear himself on that score, he wrote the letter now before us; he even joined those Antijesuitical Catholics who declared for James’s new oath of allegiance, and he renounced the doctrine of the Pope’s arrogated power of deposing heretical Kings: but in thus extricating himself from difficulties on the part of James’s government, he involved himself in greater difficulties with Bellarmine, who wrote to him a letter, which has gone through several editions, declaring him an apostate, on account of renouncing that orthodox doctrine, which had been decided by several Pontiffs through a period of 1000 years! Soon after superseded, he had the mortification of seeing George Birket appointed Archpriest in his stead.

VOL. II.

D d d

Fol. 50. Henoc Clapham to Henry Prince of Wales, against Watson, a Secular Priest, who had written against the Jesuits a work intituled "Quodlibeta." He argues that Watson must not be believed, because "he was hanged, drawn, and quartered for deep treason." Now the fact is, that Watson was one of those loyal Priests, who was sent into Scotland to obtain King James's promise of protection for the English Catholics, when he should come to the crown, and being a marked man on that account, he was accused of being concerned in the plot calumniously imputed to Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cobham, for which alone he was executed at Tyburn, 29th November, 1603. He wrote "Impartial considerations against the Jesuits, said to be in the Spanish interest, 8vo. 1601. A Dialogue between a Secular Priest and a Lay gentleman, Rheims, 8vo. 1601. A Decachordon of ten Quodlibetical questions on State and Religion, 4to. 1602." This last is the work of which Clapham complains, as involving all Jesuits in the crimes of a few; a common place argument, which, however it may apply to a numerous body of Catholics, very few of whom were concerned in the plots, and most of whom condemned the political maxims of the Jesuits, yet cannot apply to a society so comparatively circumscribed, and so compactly united, and subordinate in blind obedience to their superiors, as the Jesuits were at that time, when one of their most sacred Rules was, that all their members should act and think alike, however their private opinions might incline.

Fol. 55. Henoc Clapham to Bishop Bancroft, threatening him with the judgment of God by a sudden death, as Bishop Whitgift died.

55. b. King James to the United Provinces, 20th March, 1607, against Arminianism.

57. A desperate voyage by five seamen, from the Summer Islands to Ireland.

58. "Form used by the Jesuits for consecrating a knife for assassinating heretical princes."—This is a translation from the work of a French Hugonot.—There is no excuse for calumny. It is equally unmanly and immoral. But of all people the Jesuits had least reason to complain of it; for they maintained that it is occasionally lawful, and they covered it with the mantle of religion. See their own works quoted by Pascal. But yet they were not fools, nor assassins. Father Clement, who assassinated Henry III. was not a Jesuit, neither were Ravaillac or Damien.

59. Commission to Sir J. Digby, 16th April, 1617, to treat for a marriage between Prince Charles and the Lady Mary, second daughter of Spain.

60. The Lord Keeper's Speech at Guildhall for the subsidies, July 30, 1621.

Mr. Salisbury's letter, respecting the Protestants of France leaving their Country, Dec. 12, 1621.

66. Sir Robert Cotton's reign of Henry III. presented by him to the King. This is mentioned by Kippis, in the list of his works.

78. Sir J. Digby's narrative to the Lord Fentou, of the negociation of marriage between Prince Henry and the elder daughter of Spain, and after with the younger.

93. King James to his son-in-law the King of Bohemia, November 20, 1623, with the answer.

100. Sir Benjamin Rudier's speech on the Palatine treaties.

103. The King of Spain to Olivarez, 5th November, 1622, with the latter's answer concerning the Infanta's marriage.

106. "Leicester's Commonwealth, 1584."—Drake says, in a Preface to his edition of this

work, that the "History of Reynard the Fox," which came out at the same time with the "Commonwealth," is an enigmatical history of Leicester's atrocities.—Sir Philip Sidney undertook to refute the attack, made upon his uncle Leicester in the "Commonwealth," and we are informed in the Memoirs prefixed to the Sidney State Papers, that his MS. still exists unfinished. But it never appeared in print, though the crimes imputed to Leicester, surpass any thing that is to be found in ancient or modern times. Doctor James's Life of Parsons the Jesuit, in which he ascribes the Commonwealth to that wily writer, was published at the end of the "Jesuit's Downfall," in 1612. It appears from Stripe's Annals, v. 3, p. 358, that the two first editions were printed abroad, without any name of author or printer, place or year. That it came out first in 1584, appears from the mention of Lord Denbigh's illness, supposed to be occasioned by poison in the course of that year, and from the French translation which came out in 1585. Those who respect the memory of Parsons have no cause to blush for his being the author. The exposing of such a monster as Leicester is creditable to his memory. The Jesuits have reason to rejoice in the hatred with which they were honoured by Leicester, more than they could in any possible benefits accruing from his patronage; but their society has not always cultivated the enmity of the profligate.

205. Sir John Elliot's petition to the King against loans, in 1627.

207. Sir Fr. Seymour's speech in Parliament, 22d March, 1627.

209. Sir Robert Cotton's speech at the Council table, on the dangers of the kingdom, and the remedies. This is not mentioned in Kippis's List, or in Cotton's Posthuma.

215. The proceedings of Parliament, as related to the King at the Council table, 4th April, 1628, with Buckingham's speech to the King.

216. Mr. Rouse's speech in Parliament, 26th Jan. 1628.

218. Sir John Elliot and Mr. Selden's speeches, in March, 1628.

219. The Bill exhibited by Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General, in the Star Chamber, against the Earls of Bedford, Somerset, Clare, and others, Nov. 1629, with their answers.

No. XXXIII.

"EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS."—*quarto, paper, red Morocco.*

The written pages are 117. The title, at the head of the first, is "Extracts from original letters written by Robert Layton and others, visitors of religious houses, to Lord Cromwell, circa an. 1537, among Mr. Dodsworth's MS. collections in the Bodley Library." But this title does not convey an adequate idea of the contents. The first article is intitled "Extracts from Letters of the Visitors of Religious Houses, to Lord Cromwell."—Mr. Astle observes, in a note on this Article, that "Much illiberal abuse was cast on the religious by the Visitors." Hume makes the same remark; both might have added that these letters betray the profligacy of their writers, by the most abominable indecencies.

2. "Accounts of Relicks of SS. preserved in several of the suppressed Monasteries."
3. Curious anecdotes concerning the body of Bishop Braybrook, signed H. Coleraine, 10th December, 1675; indecent, incredible, and levelled at the Duchess of Cleveland 'page 15.
4. Concerning the custom of Church ale, Bride ale, &c. page 22.
5. "Little John's place of burial." Little John was Robin Hood's companion, and was buried on the Peak of Derbyshire. This article is taken from Mr. Ashmole's hand-writing of 1652, and may be seen at page 25 of this MS.
6. "A Satyrical letter from Scotland, on King James being there in 1617, taken from the "Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian." Mr. Astle states in a note at the end of this letter, p. 34 of the MS. that the author was James Howell, and that it was printed London, 1649. But we have mentioned another copy, above, page 370, where we have, on the authority of Kippis, ascribed it to Sir Anthony Welton, as in Wood's *Athenæ*, fol. Lond. 1721. v. 1, p. 729.
7. Account of the Abbey and Abbot of St. Alban's, p. 35. This article is copied from Ashmole's hand-writing of 1668.
8. A Devotee bond, witnessed by the four Evangelists and the holy family, from Dodsworth's MSS. p. 39.
9. The value of the crowns of Charles I. and his Queen, in 1649, from Aubery's Collection in the Ashmole Museum, with a list of Jewels delivered to the Parliament's trustees for sale of the King's goods, p. 42.
10. Account of the manners and customs of the English, taken from a MS. in the Ashmole, by Mr. Ashmole, p. 45.
11. A Rental of the Duke of Lancaster, anno 1596, p. 59.
11. Account of St. George's feast at Windsor, ann. 4, Hen. V. page 63, from MSS. Ashmole, vol. 860, and vol. 1439.
12. "Convivium Regis Henr. V. in nuptiis apud Winton." page 64.
13. "Convivium in festo S. Trinitatis in cœna, p. 67, cum convivio Dñi de la Grey," p. 68.
14. A Royal feast at the wedding of the Earl of Devonshire, p. 69.—All these are taken from the Harleian MS. No. 279 in the British Museum.
15. "Convivia Flemynge Epi Lincoln. et aliorum." Sæculo 15to et 16to. p. 72.
16. Purveyance for King Richard II. being with the Duke of Lancaster at the Bishop's Palace, of Durham, at London, 23d September, 11th of his reign. p. 77.
17. Ditto at the installing of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, 21st of Henry VI. page 79. These are from the Harleian MS. No. 4016.
18. The order of the feast Royal made by Cardinal Wolsey, from the Harleian MS. No. 6807, with curious specimens of ancient cookery, from the same MS. from page 81 to 89.
19. A copy, in Mr. Morant's hand, of a Patent of the 9th of King John, No. 24, relative to the Crown Jewels. This Patent describes the great Crown which the Emperor Henry VI. sent to King John in 1194, with the Sceptre and other Jewels, and is very curious.
20. Articles found in Hereford Castle when taken in the 47th of Henry III.—from the ancient Register of Hereford, page 101.

21. Relicks preserved in Leominster Church, from the same Register, p. 103.
 22. Ditto in S. Augustin's Church of Canterbury, from a most ancient copy of the Gospels, formerly belonging to that Church, but now in Corpus Christi College Cambridge, L. 15, p. 107.
 23. Ancient Placita, marked "very curious," taken from the end of the same MS. These are of the years 1109, being the 9th of Henry I. and 1146, being the 11th of King Stephen.

No. XXXIV.

"SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS'S RICHARD III."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are but 23, to which the following memorandum is prefixed, in Mr. Astle's hand:—"This MS. was transcribed from the original, formerly in the library of John Anstis, Esq. Garter King at Arms. The title page was written in a different hand from the rest of the book."

The title page describes the contents thus:—"Sir William Cornwallis's Breyfe Discourse in prayse of King Richard III. Kyng of England, or an Apologye agaynst the malytious accusacions and slaunders of his detractyng adversaries, contayning the lyfe and death of the sayd Prynce, said composed by Sir William Cornwallys the younger."

Prefixed to the first page is an original letter from Mrs. Cornwallis, the lady of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, to Mr. Astle, giving a short account of the author, and stating that the first edition of his works was published in 1600, the second in 1632. He was the son of Sir Charles Cornwallis, Ambassador to Spain from James I. whose character is well drawn by Clarendon, and of whose original letters several are preserved in Sir Thomas Edmonds's valuable Collections in this Press.

No. XXXV.

"MISCELLANIES."—*quarto, paper.*

The written leaves are 131: the writing modern. The first article is a list of papers and letters preserved in the Cotton library, Galba B. 2, 3, and 4, Caligula, D. 6, and also in the Chapel of the Rolls, relating chiefly to the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and Elizabeth. The Documents thus Catalogued are originals, and they are followed at page 21, by five pages of miscellaneous entries from ancient Statutes and Records, relating to the laws of the kingdom, in a hand different from the former. These latter Articles appear to have been torn from a Lawyer's common place-book, being paged 499, 500, &c.

Page 27. A list of the Constables of the Tower from the reign of King Stephen, and also of the Admirals of England. This is in a different hand from the preceding article, down to p. 55.

Page 55. A Catalogue of Charters from the 32d of the reign of Henry III.—This article seems to have been very carefully transcribed, but wants the first fifteen pages, and is negligently bound, the 16th and 17th pages being at the end of it.

Page 66. Robert Penwarne's Love and Loyalty, presented to the House of Commons, with propositions for the Queen's farming the tin mines of Cornwall and Devon, formerly dedicated to the Queen by the same author, in 1704, &c. to page 98.

Page 98. Three pages of monastic extracts, in Mr. Anstis's hand.

Page 102. The Prince of Wales's answer to the Spanish Proposals sent by Olivarez.

Page 113. Letters to Sir Fr. Walsingham in 1580, 1581, and 1582, written by the King of Navarre, Prince William of Nassau, &c. in favour of the French Protestants. Also Letters from the Duke d' Anjou, pressing his suit to Queen Elizabeth, and from her to the State's General, and to Prince William of Nassau, recommending the Duke d' Anjou, whom the Lords Leycester, Hunsdon, and Howard, were sent to conduct into England, with the honours due to his rank. These letters are differently paged, being torn out of different MSS. and are in French.

136. "Rules to be observed by the King's Infantry in the day of battle." These are in quite a modern hand; but the Rules were enjoined on Charles I's progress into Scotland.

153. "Trial of Lord Torrington on board the Kent in the Medway, 10th December, 1690."

169. "Two Letters from Prince William of Nassau, 1582," copies, in French, relating to French Protestants.

172. "Lord Burleigh's advice to his son," written from his retreat. A copy, not dated.

180. "George Wharton's challenge to Sir James Stewart," with the answer.

183. Secretary Walsingham to the Chancellor of Scotland on the death of Mary Queen of Scots, dissuading him from war with England, by the most cogent arguments, down to p. 198.

198. "Sir Edward Dyer to Sir Christopher Hatton," advising him how to manage the Queen in order to obtain her favour.

204. Sir Th. Fairfax's Summons to the Lord Hopton, 5th March, 1644.

207. "Resolutions of Parliament, March, 1646."

208. "The Earl of Lenox to the Queen of Scots, about the murder of his son," 17th March, 1567.

211. Contract of marriage between Mary and Bothwell, 5th April, eight weeks after the murder of the King, and seven days before Bothwell was acquitted.

216. "Nathaniel Hooke to Lord * * * *"(1) 17th October, 1622.

218. "Letters from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn," translated from a copy taken from the originals in the Vatican.

(1) Very few particulars are known of Mr. Hooke, more than his being the author of a Roman History, in 4 vols. 4to. and his dying in 1764. The letter now before us was written by him to Lord Oxford, to say that endeavouring to be rich by the South Sea Scheme, he found himself then but just worth nothing, and would take any thing he could get from government. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, agreed to give him 5000*l.* for aiding

222. H. Hill to Lord * * * * 12th April, 1714.

225. Lord Burleigh to Queen Elizabeth on his losing her favour, with her answer, 8th May, 1583.

229. "Richard III. to the Mayor of Windsor," dated Windsor, 6th December, no year.

231. Henry Earl of Richmond, before he was King, to his friends in England from beyond the seas.

No. XXXVI.

"MS. LETTERS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS."—*quarto*.

The written pages are forty-eight: the writing is quite modern, of the present reign. The originals were in French. At the end is a printed work, intitled "Observations on a picture representing the cenotaph of the Lord Darnley," addressed to Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.

On these letters so much has been said, and so much written by Robertson, Goodall, Whitaker, Anderson, and Malcolm Laing, that nothing more seems necessary here than to say that these are transcripts of the reign of George I.

Granger says that Mary was enrolled among the martyrs of the Church of Rome. But this is certainly not true. The Roman Court always suspected the family of Guise, and Buchanan had abundantly exposed Mary's character in his History of Scotland, and still more in his "Detection," printed at Rochelle, in French, in 1572. Buchanan's malice to Mary is well known, but his stories were well calculated to raise suspicion and mistrust.

her to write an account of her conduct, down to 1810, which he did some time after, and the work was published in 8vo. 1742, but she quarrelled with him, alledging that "he attempted to convert her to Popery." Bolingbroke quarrelled with him in like manner for having introduced a Catholic Priest to Alexander Pope, to whom he made his confession on his death bed. See the *Biographia*.

(1) The genuineness of these letters has been sufficiently proved in the Dissertation concerning the murder of Darnley, in the Appendix to Robertson's History of Scotland, 4to, London, 1759.—Mary's condescending to marry Bothwell, the murderer of her husband, is a stain which the combined talents of a Whitaker and a Goodall have in vain endeavoured to wipe away from her character. We may infer that Lesley's "Defence of the honour of Mary, Queen of Scotland," &c. in two books, 8vo. Liege, 1571, is equally unsatisfactory on this head. Morgan Philips, already mentioned, endeavours, in like manner, to clear Mary of the murder of Lord Darnley, but with equal success. Shakespeare alludes to the fascinating manners of Queen Mary in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act 2, where he designates her as the "Mermaid on the Dolphin's back."

The letters before us are in a modern hand, and modern spelling, and objections to their authenticity have been founded on these circumstances, and on the vulgarity and indelicacy of the style. But these objections have been abundantly refuted by Hume and Anderson.

No. XXXVII.

"ORIGINAL LETTERS, PAPERS," &c.—*parchment and paper.*

The first Article is a warrant, on parchment, bearing Queen Elizabeth's sign manual at the top, and dated 6th November, 16th of her reign, (1574,) for delivering to Christopher Hatton, Esq. Gent. of the Privy Chamber, and Captain of the Guard, "six yards of tawnye meddley, at "13s, 4d. per yard, with black furr budge for the same value 10d. also to the Yeoman Grooms "and Pages of the Chamber, each, five yards of ditto, at 5s. per yard." Then follow the names of 205 persons so to be clothed, amounting in all to 219l. At the end is the autograph of E. Wyngate, Clerk of the Cheque.

2. Fr. Walsyngham to Edward Beashe, General Surveyor of the Queen's Mate, 11th August, 1579, ordering him to victual the Revenge, and other ships immediately for sea. The Revenge was commanded by Captain Sir Richard Grenville, in the sea fight with the Spanish Armada in 1591. (1)

3. A letter of advice from Cardinal d' Ossat to Henry IV. King of France, touching the Pope's and Spaniard's designs on the succession to the English Crown, by the Lady Arabella Stuart, after the death of Elizabeth;—forty-two pages, folio, imperfect at the end.

4. Account of Consultations amongst Cardinals, Bishops, and others, at Rome, conspiring against Queen Elizabeth, and the established Church of England;—transcribed May 8th, 1712, from a MS. in the Honourable Mr. Bridge's Library. To this "Account" is prefixed a letter by E. Dennum, who procured the intelligence from Venice, 13th April, 1564. A note on the margin states that it was found "amongst severall memorials of the Lord Cecill, transcribed out "of a booke of his, being lent unto mee, by John King, Minister and Deane of Tuam, anno "1556."—This curious narrative, sent originally to Cecil from Venice, consists of seven pages, 4to, and is followed by three pages in another hand, intitled "Memorandum from Sir Henry "Sidney, his book, called the Romish Policies, No. 6, p. 37, a MS. with Archbishop Usher."—This article is dated Delph, 4 Ides of May, 1549, and is a translation from the Dutch.

5. Letters Patents by Henry IV. of France, granting Privileges to a Company trading beyond the Cape of Good Hope, translated from the French. Not dated, but signed H. de Montmorency.

6. Thomas Ferrers to this brother, giving intelligence of Prince Maurice's victories in Flanders, Lond. 27th June, 1600, or an account of the battle of Newport. Original. (2)

7. Orders concerning the Church of Ireland, its free schools, endowments, &c. dated 3d Feb. 1623, and signed H. Falkland. Ten leaves, 4to. written on both sides, signed at the end William Becher. This article appears to be unpublished.

(1) The best account of the celebrated action of the Revenge with the Spanish Admiral, and with several other first rates, is given in Sir Walter Rawleigh's True Report, printed in Hakluyt's Voyages, v. 2, part 2, p. 169, and Camden's Annals of Elizabeth, p. 637, &c.

(2) This battle is described by Grotius, l. 9, Reidan, l. 17, Bentivoglio, part, 3, l. 6. Sir Fr. Vere, with the English auxiliaries, led the Van

8. An original letter from Christian IV. King of Denmark, to John Coke, Privy Counsellor to the King of England, dated "Ex Arce nostra Haffnensi, 28th Octob. anno 1628," sign manual at the top. The words "from Mr. Fisher of Repton" are endorsed in Mr. Astle's hand.

9. Part of Instructions for Lord Loftus, Chancellor of Ireland, and for the Earl of Coke, copied in 1681 from a folio MS. in the Paper Office. These Instructions begin at folio 69, and end fol. 93. They are dated Oathland, 10th August, 1629, and followed by a list of the army in Ireland at that time.

11. Instructions for Mr. Hu. Peters, addressed to the Commissioners of Ireland, and signed Thomas Wharton, Chester, 2d November, 1646. These relate to the transporting of Cromwell's forces into Ireland.

12. Ordinance for the Ecclesiastical government of England and Wales, twelve pages, folio, closely written, being the enactment of the long Parliament on that subject.

13. Order, signed Leveson, and dated 17th January, 1643, addressed to the Constables of Burton-upon-Trent, and parts of Staffordshire, for calling out the Array of the County.

14. Depositions before the Committee of Sequestration concerning Vernon, dated Nantwich, 15th March, 1644. Name and signatures perfect.

15. Sir Jo. Gell's Articles with Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Kniveton, concerning the surrender of Tuthurie Castle, 6th April, 1646.

16. A letter from the Parliament's Committee, dated Derby House, April 10, 1646, and signed T. Wharton Johnson, to Sir William Brereton, recommending the surrender of Tutbury to him, Colonel Bowyer, Colonel Wildham, and Henry Vernon, or any two of them.

17. Articles agreed upon for the surrender of ditto, 20th April, 1646.

18. An original summons to Henry Vernon of Haslington, to appear before Major-General Worsley, and other Commissioners, on 11th Feb. 1653.

19. Another, by order of the Lord Protector, to ditto, 28th Nov. 1653.

20. A third to ditto, Nov. 21, 1655. Signature perfect.

21. A fourth to ditto, to appear before the Commissioners, Nov. 26, 1655. Signatures perfect.

22. Petition of said Vernon, to the Lord Protector. The original draught.

23. Order for the sequestration of Tim. Stourton's estate in Staffordshire, dated 23d Jan. 1650.

24. Original letter from John Hough Bishop of Oxford, to the Rev. Mr. Vernon, Rector of Redmill, near Belvoir Castle. Dated Magdalen College, Oxford, 24th September, 1696, concerning a work of his.

25. E. Chandler to Mr. Vernon, dated Whitehall, 20th Feb. 1699. Original.

26. Bishop Hough, after his translation from Oxford to Worcester, to the Rev. Mr. Vernon, Hartlebury, 25th July, 1742. Original.

27. Jo. Potter Archbishop of Canterbury, to Mr. Vernon, Lambeth, 5th Aug. 1707. Original.

28. Original letter from the Duchess of Rutland to Mr. Vernon. Seal perfect: not dated. Signed K. R.

29. Mr. Vernon to Mrs. Eliza Noel, with some verses. Original, seal perfect.

30. Dr. S. Garth, to Mr. Vernon. Original, not dated.

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31. Dr. Vernon to Dr. S. Garth, verses on the latter's being appointed Physician to the King, 1715. Original.
 32. Thomas Hearne to Mr. Robert New, dated Edmond Hall, Oxford, 3d May, 1731, on some of Le Neve's MSS. Original.
 33. Thomas Carte to, dated Winchmere Hill, 1st August, 1736, relative to MSS. on Irish affairs. Original.
 34. A half sheet, in Mr. Carte's hand, relating to the ancient History and Government of the Britons. Original.
 35. Mr. Andrew Lumsden to Mr. James Cook, relative to some books for Mr. Carte, dated Edinburgh, 13th March, 1739. Original.
 36. The Duke of Richmond to Mr. Hill, dated Goodwood, 26th Nov. 1742. Original.
 37. Ditto to ditto, Whitehall, 15th June, 1742. Original.
 38. Captain Thomas Coram, founder of the Foundling Hospital, to Mr. Swift the Steward, or or Madam the Matron of the Foundling Hospital, 1st May, 1457. Original.
 39. H. Cavendish Holles Oxford, Lady Oxford, wife of Edward Earl of Oxford, (son of Robert Lord Oxford, Treasurer,) to Mr. Joseph Lockwood, at Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford's house in Dover Street, 19th Oct. 1748. Original.
 40. Lord Orrery to Mr. Paul Vaillant, Bookseller, thanking the author of the "Inspector" for his notice of Lord Orrery's Pliny, Leicester Fields, April 25, 1751.
 41. Ditto to Dr. Hill, no date. Original.
 42. Orator Henley to Dr. Hill, no date. Original.
 43. John Fielding to the "Inspector," thanking him for his commendation of the Universal Register Office, 10th November, 1751. Original.
 44. Spranger Barry to Dr. Hill, Nov. 11, 1751. Original.
 45. John Roberts, Secretary to Mr. Pelham, to the editor of the "Inspector," Arlington Street, Jan. 26, 1753. Original.—Mr. Roberts was afterwards appointed one of the Lords of Trade. He lost his place in January, 1763, and was restored in 1765.
 46. Dr. John Warburton to declining a Dedication, 28th Jan. Original. Year omitted.
 47. An original letter, partly in red pencil, on the Play intitled "The Careless Husband," from The: Cibber, to some person unknown, June 14, 1753.
 48. The Duke of Portland to Mr. J. Lockwood, at the Countess of Oxford's, Dover Street, dated Bulstrode, 8th Jan, 1755, relative to a recommendation for a place in the British Museum.
 49. An authenticated copy, under the seal of State, of the sentence pronounced against Augustin Mayans, and others of the Island of Minorca, on the 16th of Sept. 1758, in Latin.
 50. An original Instrument of 25th Oct. 1759, in German.
 51. Mr. J. Banks, New College, Oxford, relative to his taking his Degree, 25th June.

No. XXXVIII.

“THE EARL OF BRISTOL’S NEGOCIATIONS IN SPAIN.”—*folio, paper.*

This is one of the Essex MSS. consisting of 252 written pages, and an Index. It contains all the charges and recriminations of Bristol and Buckingham, on the subject of the Spanish match, and the Prince’s journey and proceedings in Spain, with the pleadings on both sides. This Defence of Lord Bristol’s negotiations, shews that he was as honest as he was amiable. It is abridged in the State Trials, and in Rapin’s History. This Earl, who died in 1652, must not be confounded with his eldest son, George, already mentioned.

With respect to Buckingham, his chaarcter is well known from Clarendon. Winwood says, that “though charged with many things, particularly in relation to the Spanish match, he “deserved the thanks of the nation on that account.” And Spanheim speaks very honourably of him in his History of the Electress Palatine, written after Buckingham’s death. But if what is related by his contemporaries be true, of his attempt to seduce the wife of Olivarez, and even Anne of Austria, Lewis XIIIth’s Queen, as related by Wilson in his Life of James I. it must shake our faith in Clarendon’s impartiality with respect to him.

No. XXXIX.

“LETTERS, SPEECHES, PAPERS.”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 202: the writing is of the reign of Charles I. The MS. is of the Essex Collection: the contents relate chiefly to the Palatinate and the Spanish match, in the following order.

Page 1. King James to the King of Bohemia, 10th November, 1623, with the Reply, 30th December, 1623.

Page 9. King James’s first speech in the House of Lords, 19th February 1623, with the Lord Keeper’s, and Sir T. Crewe the Speaker’s.

Page 22. The Catholic King to Olivares, on the Infanta’s marriage, 5th November, 1622, with the Reply, 8th November.

Page 27. The Prince’s and the Duke of Buckingham’s Speeches on their return from Spain, 24th Feb. 1623.

Page 43. The Prince’s letter from the sea side to the Earl of Bristol, with letters on the same subject from the King, Lord Bristol, Secretary Conway, &c. the last answer from Spain, 5th January, 1623, and a conference on it between both Houses of Parliament. Also the Archbishop of Canterbury’s speech addressed to the King at Theobald’s, 3d March, 1623, in behalf of both Houses, and several speeches on ditto.

Page 88. King Charles Ist’s speech, 18th June, 1625, being the first day of his first Parliament.

Page 91. The Lord Keeper’s Speech at Oxford, 1625, with the Lord Admiral’s and Speaker’s *ibidem*.

No. XL.

"RICHLIEU'S INSTRUCTIONS TO D' ESTRADES."—*folio, paper.*

These Instructions are in French, transcribed from the French original, and of Mr. Astle's Collection. On the inside cover is the following memorandum in his hand:—"Bibli: Th. Astlei—This MS. was presented to me by Gustavus Brander, Esq. March 29, 1780." The written pages are 112, all in one hand, and in French. They are the instructions sent to d' Estrade on his Embassies to London and Holland, &c. from 1637 to 1672.—There are three or four editions of d' Estrade's Negotiations, one at the Hague, in nine volumes, 12mo. 1742, which contains only extracts from the originals, in twenty-two volumes, folio, the smallest of which consists of 900 pages. Another edition was printed at Amsterdam in 1709, by John Aymond, who stole some of the MSS. out of the Royal Library, and curtailed the contents as he thought fit. Another edition, in five vols. 8vo. came out at Brussels in 1709, and a fourth in London, 1743.

The letters now before us are printed in this last edition, and they abundantly prove that Richlieu fanned the flames of the Rebellion in Scotland, from 1637. But on the other hand it is equally true that Charles I. not only assisted the Rochellers after the war commenced, but that he encouraged them to rebel, as appears by the Duke of Rohan's letters above-mentioned; also by Rohan's Memoirs and Apology, which are printed; by Buckingham's Manifesto to the Rochellers, signed by his own hand on behalf of Charles I. July 21, 1627; and by Charles's own letters to the inhabitants of Rochelle, published by Mervault, an eye witness, in his "Histoire de la Siege de Rochelle."

No. XLI.

"TWO DISCOURSES ON COURTS AND FISHERIES."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Essex Collection, and consists of 206 pages, all in one hand of the reign of Charles II. The author is unknown: but the learning and sagacity displayed in both works shew that he was a writer of considerable eminence. The Discourse on Courts and Courtiers is divided into fourteen chapters, and ends at folio 74, or page 148. That on fisheries is directly levelled at the Dutch, and abundantly proves that they derived most important advantages from their encroachments.

No. XLII.

“ FALKLAND’S MILITARY MISCELLANY BOOK, 1606-1627.”—
folio, paper.

The written pages of this interesting volume are 623, exclusive of an Alphabetical Index of eight leaves at the end. It contains military transactions in Ireland from 1626,⁽¹⁾ beginning with a list of the fleet Companies in Munster, in 1626, when Lord Falkland was Lord Deputy. The last is intitled “ The Distribution of the new supplies for the three Moneths beginning “ the 20th of December, 1627, and ending the 30th of March following.” But though it ends in 1627, there are several articles of 1628 and 1629, in the body of the work.

It does not appear that any part of this MS. has ever been printed. The following Catalogue of its contents will therefore be acceptable to readers of Irish History.

Page 1. A list of the fleet Companies in Munster, their officers, and how distributed throughout that Province.

Page 6. The Lord Deputy Falkland’s Warrant for Sir Fr. Willoughby to receive Captain Taylor’s company at Cashel, and march to Limerick, 28th September, 1626. A marginal note states that “ this warrant was drawn by advice and direction of the Lord Caulfield, as were all “ the other instructions, warrants, and letters following, for the fleet soldiers.”—It is followed by similar warrants to several other officers, for the distribution of the troops, to p. 17.

Page 17. Instructions “ drawn by the Lord Caulfield, with his own hand,”⁽²⁾ for Sir Richard Aldworth and Sir Fr. Willoughby, 29th September, 1626, with similar orders and instructions to other officers, relating to the troops, their arms, their maintenance, &c. and all of 1626, 1627, and 1628. They are all signed Falkland, and addressed to the Lords Powerscourt, Kingston, Caulfield, Valentia, Netterville, Sir William St. Leger, Sir J. Ogle, Sir Ar. Blundell, &c. &c. to the Sheriffs, and to the several commanding officers of the army in Munster. With these warrants are blended several for the prosecution of Rebels and Wood-Kerne,⁽³⁾ and for their execution by Martial Law, for confiscation of their properties, for setting Rebels against Rebels, rewarding some for betraying others, provisioning and paying soldiers, levying aids and subsidies.

At p. 120 is a Petition from Lord Dunsany to Lord Falkland, 9th June, 1627, describing the attack of his house, by Mac Cleland’s troop of horse, and the pillaging, &c. with the answer of the assailants, that this was done on the refusal of Cesse.

(1) It appears from Mason’s Sale Catalogue of 1818, No. 661, that this MS. was purchased at his shop, No. 10, Gerard Street, London. That Catalogue describes it as “ Falkland’s Military Miscellany book, a complete History of Military Transactions in Ireland, from 1606 to 1627. MS. extremely curious.”

(2) These words are taken from “ a note on the opposite margin,” which indicates that these copies were taken from the originals.

(3) The Irish word “ Ceatharnach,” corruptly Kerne, means a stout foot soldier, belonging to a *Cathra*, that is, to a troop of forty men.

At p. 170, &c. are several orders and letters relative to the embarkation of men, horses, arms, and ammunition, to join the King's forces in England in 1627, on the Duke of Buckingham's expedition to Rochelle.

Page 182. The Duke of Buckingham to Lord Falkland, desiring chosen men for that his first expedition, that he may acquit himself with credit, 28th May, 1627.—The remainder relate chiefly to cesses on different towns and baronies for the maintenance of the troops.

Hume observes that Ireland was never completely subdued until the reign of James I. whom he emphatically styles the "Legislator of Ireland;" and certainly though Henry VIII. first assumed the title of King of Ireland, the subsequent war of Tyrone shews that the title was not accompanied with the reality. At a later period Sir. H. Sydney says in a letter to Secretary Cecill, dated Dublin, 17th April, 1566 :—" If the Queene meane soch a totall extirpacion of him " (O'Neill,) and his, soe as there shall never be O'Neill more, and either to bringe the people to " the just rule of English Lawe, or to banish them quite, and unpeople the soile, by induce- " ment of Colonies (1) hoc aliud est, but yet optable and fezible, but with moche more charge " and tyme: for then looke for noe sounde friendshippe an anye original Irishe's hande, for eche " will thinke that his staffe standethe next to that dore; and withall the conquest of Leix and " O'Fally is to be remembered, which I am suer hath cost the Queene and this Countrye more " then woulde purchase soe moche rent, tenne tymes told in Englande." (2)

At a still later period, when Sir William Fitzwilliam, while Lord Deputy, told Maguire that he intended sending a Sheriff into Fermanagh—" Do, said Maguire, but let me know the price of his " head, that if any of my people should chop it off, I may levy the eric for it."

The MS. before us abundantly proves that those writers are mistaken, who say that " James " abolished the barbarous custom of subsisting soldiers on the Inhabitants, that he maintained a " sufficient army by regular pay, and that its pay was punctually transmitted from England." (3) Not one of these positions is true. The houses of the inhabitants were, even in the administration of the amiable Lord Falkland, pillaged by the soldiery on pretence of exacting the Cesses imposed by the Government. If these barbarities were practised even upon the Lord Dunsany, we may guess how persons of an inferior degree could escape the ferocity of the soldiery. The Historians of Ireland of all parties have substituted declamation and prejudice, for a plain narrative of facts. The Irish Princes exercised their usual authority, not only of imprisoning, but of hanging up at the gates of their Castles all offenders of their own Clans, who were convicted of rebellion against their authority, down to the year 1600. In the MS. No. XI. of this Press, is a letter from O'Reily to the Lord Deputy Pelham, demanding as a right, that his pledges for the observance of peace, concluded between him and the Queen, " may not be " confined in the Castle of Dublin, where their maintenance put him to great expence, but that " they be committed to the care of some gentleman, on the borders of the English Pale, according

(1) This was Cromwell's policy, and yet it failed.

(2) Sidney papers, by Ar. Collins, Lond. fol. 1746. vol. 1, p. 10.

(3) Russell's Modern Europe, vol. 1, p. 185, from Hume.

"as they are accustomed by other governors; so that we may compound with their hostes according to the accustomed rates;" nor were the submissions of the Irish Princes to the English Kings ever understood by either party, in any other sense, than in that in which John Baliol swore allegiance to Edward I. as stated by Craig; neither could they be deemed Rebels, when they conferred the Crown of Ireland on Robert Bruce in 1316, for they had not yet sworn allegiance to the English Government. We have seen in the first volume of this work that the Brehon Laws were still in force in 1631, amongst the common Irish, who could speak no language but their own; and Buchanan expressly states that the usages and manners of the ancient Scots were yet in full force when he wrote. "Plurima ex veteribus institutis adhuc manent, nec quicquam fere in Hibernia, nisi in ceremoniis et Religionis ritibus est mutatum." Rer: Sot: l. 1.

No. XLIII,—LIV.

"SIR THOMAS EDMONDS'S PAPERS."—*folio, paper.*

These are twelve folio volumes, containing a valuable collection of original documents, several of which were never published; and most of which have escaped the knowledge of the learned. Dr. Birch mentions them in his *Historical View of Negotiations between France and England*, 4to. Lond. 1749, *Introd.* p. 12, and in his *Memoirs of Elizabeth*, vol. 1, 4to. Lond. 1754, p. . . . and again, p. 194. (1)

Prefixed to the first volume is a drawing, the portrait of Sir Thomas, from an original picture, the property of the Earl of Fitzwater, a circumstance which we notice, because he is nowhere mentioned by Granger, nor is any other portrait of him known. He was appointed Resident at the Court of France in 1592; in 1596 chosen the Queen's Secretary for the French tongue. In October, 1597, he was dispatched again Agent to France, whence he returned in 1598; he retraced his steps in July following, and was recalled in 1599, when he was sent, with a letter of credence to the Archduke Albert, Governor of the Netherlands. These Dates belong to the two first volumes of this Collection, and in both, the dates of his letters must be understood accordingly, where the years are not mentioned, or some confusion will otherwise arise, as they have been bound together without any historical or biographical illustration.

The first letter is dated Cressy near Planieres, 5th Jan. 1592. It is a draught, in his own hand, of his letter of that date to the Lord Treasurer Burghleigh. The second is ditto to ditto Chartres, Jan. 8, 1592; the third, ditto to ditto, Ibid, 18th Jan. 1592.

The last in this volume is from Paris, 27th October, 1596. Many of the intermediate letters

(1) He says that they were then in the possession of the Honorable Philip Yorke, but in his Introduction he adds that the Collection, in twelve volumes folio, precisely that which is now before us, "was once in the Cabinet of Secretary Thurloe, and after in that of the Lord Chancellor Somers."

between the first and this last are in cypher. They are all endorsed by Sir Thomas, and are either his draughts of his own letters in his own hand, or the originals of the ministers of State who corresponded with him. In the following account of the contents, we omit his original draughts, which are too numerous to be detailed, and confine ourselves to the original dispatches.

1. The Privy Council to Sir T. Edmonds, 2d July, 1592, demanding restitution to John Dowdall, Merchant of Drogheda, "of 36 tonnes of seck, half a tonne of oyle, various peeces of " ordynance, &c. to the amount of 1200*l*." Signed J. Puckering, Howard, Hounsdon, Buckehurst, T. Heneage, F. Fortescue, W. Burghley, R. Cecil, J. Wolley.

18. W. Burghley to Sir T. Edmonds, Norwich, 8th August, 1592, concerning the conditions with Henry IV. for the Queen's sending him succours.

24. Ditto to ditto, Oxford, 26th September, 1592, on the same subject, with advice of matters which he dares not communicate on paper.

35. Ditto to ditto, Windsor, 23d September, 1593. When Henry IV. was in the greatest distress, ready to sink under the power of the "Ligue," in 1590, when the Spaniards, commanded by Alexander Farnese, menaced France from the Netherlands,—when Philip II. might claim France for his daughter the Infanta Isabella, whose mother was daughter of Henry II. of France, when Pope Sixtus V. favoured this pretension, in order to exclude Henry IV. as a Heretick, and France, torn by factions, lay quite open to an invasion on the side of Spain, Elizabeth, alarmed by a combination of circumstances so favourable to the aggrandizement of Philip, sent Henry a present of 22,000*l*. and 4000 men commanded by the Lord Willoughby.—Aided by those, he gained the Victory at Ivry in 1590. But she expected that the English troops should be employed in driving the Spaniards out of the Maritime Provinces of Bretagne, Normandy, and Picardy; whereas Henry's object was first to expel his enemies from the heart of France, and after from the Borders, a course which would put Elizabeth under a continual necessity of assisting him.—

These opposite views caused the letters now before us to be written. The Queen sent him 3000 fresh succours in 1591, under Sir J. Norris, and soon after 4000 under the Earl of Essex. Those joined him at the siege of Rouen, but that siege was raised in consequence of the superior skill of Alexander Farnese, the greatest general of his age; and though the death of that great man in 1592, relieved Henry from the most formidable of his opponents, yet, invited by the Catholic Ligue to accept the crown, on condition of abjuring heresy, he publicly professed the Catholic faith in July 1593. Elizabeth's astonishment and chagrin are sufficiently expressed in her subsequent letter, in Winwood's Appendix, No. 4, and the letter now before us affords equal proof of the mistrust of her ministers. It is quoted by Dr. Birch, p. 9, where he gives a whole paragraph of nine lines from it very correctly, but he commits a great fault, in being so negligent and inaccurate, as to date it September 6, instead of September 23. It is a long letter of four pages folio, which has never been printed, and the mis-quotation of the date might hereafter involve this part of the correspondence in perplexity and doubt, had not the original been luckily preserved. Elizabeth was less alarmed by Henry's Catholicity, than by the continued preparations of Spain; and therefore, even after he became a Catholic, she made a league offensive and defensive with him, which was signed at Melun, in August, stipulating that

no peace should be made with Spain without mutual consent, and she was so far from breaking with him, that she sent Sir Robert Sydney, Governor of Flushing, one of her cautionary towns, as Ambassador extraordinary to Henry, at this very time, as will appear by the correspondence now before us. *Infra*, No. 44 of this page.

38. The Privy Council to Sir T. Edmondes, Windsor, 24th October, 1593, that the Queen's troops, under the command of Sir Edward Brooke, shall immediately embark for the defence of Ostend. Autographs perfect.

41. Secretary Cecill to ditto, from Court, 13th November, 1593, inclosing papers to be shewn to King Henry IV.

44. Ditto to ditto, Windsor, 4th December, 1593. How he is to send such private intelligence as he can collect from Bouillon, and that Sir Robert Sydney is sent Ambassador to Henry IV.

This letter also is quoted by Birch, but he dates it "4th of October," page 9. The most unerring sources of History are the original unstudied letters of those men, who were the principal actors in the affairs they relate. But if the dates of those letters are falsified, the causes of events are placed after the events occurred; and History, polluted in its source, becomes worse than romance, for by romance no man is deceived; whereas familiar epistolary intercourse, which Lord Bacon stiles "*ad Historiam pretiosissima supellex*," being ante-dated or post-dated, becomes itself a source of falsehood and misrepresentation. We therefore are compelled to be more minute in our account of these original letters, than is perfectly consistent with our original design.

45. W. Burghley to ditto, 5th December, 1593, acknowledging his letters, and stating that his son Sir Robert Cecil, now by the Queen's order, writes to Sir T. in his (Burghley's) absence from court.—Also excuses to Vidam de Chartres, for not writing to him on his departure from England.

47. George Gilpin to ditto, Hague, 29th December, 1593, requesting to hold private correspondence with Sir Thomas, and complaining of Buzenval, the French Agent there.

51. Ditto to ditto, Hague, 7th May, 1594, of Sir Fr. Vere's arrival there, and the operations of the troops under him in conjunction with Prince Maurice, and of a cypher for private intelligence.

54. The Privy Council to ditto, Greenwich, 25th March, 1594, demanding redress for the plunder of an English ship. Autographs perfect.

64. William Burghley to ditto, Greenwich, 10th August, 1594. Six pages, folio, on the affairs of France, and the course to be pursued by Sir J. Norris, and the English Commanders there.

69. The Privy Council to ditto, from the Court at Somerset House, 12th December, 1594, demanding redress for the plunder of a ship. Autographs perfect.

72. Sir J. Norris to ditto, from Morlaix, 6th September, 1594, of the capture of that Castle, and of his claims of profit arising from it, and injustice of the French in withholding them, &c.

73. The Privy Council to ditto, Greenwich, 16th of September, 1594, against Monsieur Lewson, Governor of Blay, and for the release of an Englishman confined by him. Autographs perfect.

75. Cecill to ditto, from Court, 27th September, 1594, desiring that if any Pamphlets on State affairs come out in France, they may be sent to him, with a case of two of the finest scissars, of French manufacture, &c.

77. Ditto to ditto from Court, 26th September, 1594, for the delivery of Morlaix to the Queen, as a place of retreat for her troops, according to contract, and that she has earnestly written to the King on maritime spoils committed by his subjects against her's.

79. W. Burghley to ditto, from his house, Westminster, 6th October, 1594, on the same subjects, and on pursuing the war in Brittany, or else Sir J. Norris to return.

80. The Lord High Admiral Howard to ditto, Nonsuch, 7th October, 1594, complaining of maritime spoils by Frenchmen, "to the amount of 400,000*l.* within these eight years."

81. Sir J. Norris to ditto, from his camp, 11th October, 1594, that he is misrepresented to Henry IV. by the Duke of Montpensier, that he is resolved to lay down the command, if the Queen will not recall her forces, seeing he has no reputation to gain, on account of the envy and jealousy of the French, &c. three pages, folio.

No. 84. Cecill to ditto, from Court at Richmond, 30th October, 1594, that the Queen has discovered a plot to poison her by means of Roderigo Lopez, a Jew, her physician, and two Portugeze, who were corrupted by the Count de Fuentes, and Don Diego d' Ibarra, and that Sir T. Edmondes is ordered to communicate the discovery to Henry IV. as affecting the character of Philip II. who appeared implicated by the confession of his agents. This letter is interlined in several places by Cecill's father, the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

Almost all the conspiracies against the life of Elizabeth, were detected by the vigilance of Walsingham. (1)

86. Cecyll to ditto, not dated, inclosing letters to Winwood and others.

88. Sir J. Norris to ditto, from Croyson, 12th November, 1594; operations of the army; lists of killed and wounded, &c; names of officers who distinguished themselves. Seven pages, folio.

90. W. Burghley to ditto, from his house at Westminster, 27th November, 1594, That the Queen is contented with Henry IVth's honourable dealings towards the Protestants, and concerning the operations of the English troops, under Sir Fr. Vere, &c. with Instructions not to leave Paris, till he should hear further of Sir T. Parry, who was sent Ambassador to the King then at Lyons.

91. Ditto to ditto, from his house in the Strand, 28th November, 1594, inclosing a printed translation into French from the English, of Lopez's plot, and charging Philip II. with abetting it.

93. Cecill to ditto, Somerset House, 11th December, 1594, inclosing a letter from the Queen to Henry IV. in favour of Alderman Houghton, and other English merchant adventurers.

97. Sir Thomas Edmondes's original draught of his letter to Burghley, on the attempt to assassinate Henry IV. "by John Chastel, a scholar of the Jesuits, who confessed that he had communicated his design to his father, that he undertook it to deliver the Jesuits from so great

(1) State Trials. Naunton's Character of him. Welwood, p. 10, Lond. 1702. Forbes's Collections and State Papers.

"an enemy, &c." Davila says that the Jesuits were banished from France on this account, but afterwards recalled.

101. The Privy Council to Sir T. Edmondes, Greenwich, 18th January, 1594, in behalf of English Merchants plundered at sea by Frenchmen.

103. Burghley to ditto, from Court, 23d January, 1594-5, acknowledging the receipt of two books, one containing the history of the Gallican Church, the other a Refutation of the Jesuits, in the name of an Advocate; that Sir Thomas Parry is ordered to proceed to the King at Lyons, as ordinary Ambassador; that he cannot relieve Sir T. in his present necessities; that the Queen will heartily join the King in making sharp war on Spain, and how she will so do; but that she complains of the treatment her troops experience from the French; that Morlaix, which had been taken by the aid of her troops under Sir J. Norris, ought to have been delivered to them as a place of retreat by agreement, but that Marshal d' Aumont, to elude this, had inserted an Article in the Capitulation that none but Roman Catholics should be admitted; finally, he complains that Sir Thomas never discovered a secret treaty made by the Bishop of Glasgow, now known to be the King of Scot's Ambassador to King Henry IV. which treaty has been carried in writing to Scotland by the Lord Weems. (1)

105. Cecil to ditto, from Court at Lambeth, 20th Feb. 1594-5, commending the conduct of the French Ambassador Morlant, now returning to France, and on prosecuting sharp war against Spain, as far as the Queen's affairs will permit, with complaints of D'Aumont's conduct to Sir J. Norris, and expressions of the Queen's anxiety respecting the ransom of Mr. Gorges, a prisoner in France.

107. Burghley to ditto, from his house in Westminster, 20th Feb. 1594-5.

109. Cecil to ditto, from Court, 21st March, 1594-5, chiefly respecting Mr. Gorges's ransom.

111. The Council to ditto, Whitehall, 12th March, 1594-5, demanding redress for spoils of Merchantmen at sea, by French subjects. Autographs perfect.

112. The Lord High Admiral Howard to ditto, 9th March, 1594-5, same subject.

113. Cecil to ditto, same date, desiring the King to be informed that Monsieur Chorin has acquitted himself to the King's satisfaction.

116. Ditto to ditto, from Court at Richmond, 17th March, 1595, insisting on redress for English ships plundered.

118. The Council to ditto, Whitehall, 3d April, 1595, same subject.

121. Ditto to ditto, Whitehall, 27th April, same subject.

122. The Earl of Essex to ditto, Hague, 29th August, 1595. Operations of the armies. Seal perfect.

125. Cecyll to ditto, from Court, 18th May, 1595, for protection for Merchants Adventurers.

133. The Council to ditto, from Court at Greenwich, 20th July, 1595, for redress for Merchants.

(1) This letter is quoted by Birch, p. 18, but he again misquotes the date, dating it 24th January, 1594-5. It consists of four pages, folio.

140. Cecyll to ditto, from Court at Nonesuch, 8th October, 1595. That Monsieur l' Ominy had his audience, and is gone, that his choler and menaces have made matters worse. That the Queen desires Sir T. to see the King before l'Ominy arrives, to prevent the mischief he will make, and translate into French for the King the letter which he incloses.

This letter is in two places interlined by Burghley, and is very interesting. The Queen's letter must have been written on the day before. (1) The subject was this:—when Cambray had surrendered to the Count de Fuentes, Henry sent l'Ominy to the Queen, to acquaint her that he had received absolution from Rome, four Cardinals having been deputed for that purpose, whose chief business however was to induce him to a peace with Spain, and to unite against the enemies of the church. That he was unwilling to desert her, but if she refused the necessary aid, he must provide for himself. l'Ominy added to these letters some bold speeches which offended the Queen, who therefore wrote to Edmondes the Letter which Cecil inclosed, and which he read to the King, in his Camp, before La Fere, 30th November, 1595. In that letter she enlarged on what she had done, and what she would do, if she had not been crippled by the Tirone war, &c. and encourages Henry to persevere.

145. Ditto to ditto from Court, Richmond, 14th November, 1595. That l'Ominy had been disappointed of a passage, and instructing Sir Thomas to explain to the French King why he could procure none, and that he loitered on the coast longer than he need, in order to cause more jealousies between the two Courts.—The fact seems to be, that she and Cecil contrived that her messenger should arrive first at the French Court.

147. Ditto to ditto, Whitehall, 27th November, 1595, to inform the King of France that the Queen has received a Pamphlet from Italy, containing Articles said to be agreed to by him, which she does not believe, but yet that she sends him the articles, and demands his disavowal under his own hand; also inclosing Tirone's and O'Donnell's submission, which is annexed, and is dated 18th October, 1595.

150. Burghley to ditto, from Court, Richmond, 18th December, 1595, that Sir Henry Unton is sent Ambassador to France, to prevent Henry's making peace with Spain. (2)

154. Cecyll to ditto, from the Court at Richmond, last of March, 1596, desiring that, Sir Henry Unton being in a very dangerous state of health, Sir T. in his stead, would inform the King of the Queen's plans respecting the manner of conducting the war.

155. The Count Palatine of the Rhine to Queen Elizabeth, Stutgard, 27th Jan. 1596. Seal and autograph perfect, offering his services.

The other papers in this volume, though highly interesting to the Historian, are omitted in this Catalogue. They are chiefly Sir Thomas Edmondes's draughts of letters to Burghley and Cecil, and afford abundant proof of his consummate skill, sagacity, and industry, in attending to all

(1) The Queen's letter inclosed in it, is quoted by Birch as of the 12th of October, p. 28, but that cannot be accurate. The fact is, that the writing of these original letters is very painful to the eye, and that Birch or his transcriber mistakes the numerals. The old manner of writing VII resembling that of XII.

(2) This letter is quoted by Birch, who misdates it December 23, instead of December 18, page 44, where he mistakes the two first numerals xv. for xx.

the motions of the Court to which he was sent. Birch justly observes that his style is strong, clear, and entirely free from the pedantry and puerilities which infected the writings of Lord Bacon, Sir Henry Wotton, Dr. Donne, and the other most applauded writers of that age; and that even Thurloe and Somers, whose talents for the administration of affairs were superior to those of most others, deemed the study of his collections of the highest use to themselves.

The second volume contains, in addition to Edmondes's original draughts, which are very numerous, three original letters of Cecil's, two of which were written on his way to Paris, in Feb. 1597, and one after his return, dated Whitehall, 26th October, same year. The former relate to Henry's separate Treaty with Spain, the last to the Spanish Armada. Two original letters from Mr. Phillips to Cecil follow, dated Paris, 5th and 14th of November, on continental affairs, and secret cabals and intrigues against the Queen. No. 13 is the Council's letter to Edmondes on redress for plundered ships, 6th December, 1597, Autographs perfect. No. 16, 19, and 20, are from Cecyll against a separate treaty between France and Spain, (1) and that the Queen is much offended with Lord Southampton for reasons which he assigns, and which the Queen herself specifies in her original to Mr. Edmondes, No. 21, signed by her own hand.

No. 26, 28, 30, 32, and 35, are Cecil's original letters to Mr. Edmondes, dated from Court, in October and November, 1598, touching the melancholy affairs of Ireland, that in one action with Tirone the Queen lost 1000 men killed on the spot, that the French Ambassador has shewn the Queen the Confession of an Irish Bishop who is prisoner at Dieppe, and able to make important discoveries; that the affairs of Ireland are getting worse; concerning Essex and Mountjoy, attempts on the Queen's life by Jesuits, &c.—In the letter No. 30, he informs Edmondes that the Queen has “resolved to send Mr. Neville, a gentleman of a “noble house, Ambassador to France.” (2)

No. 38. The Council to Mr. Edmondes, 24th of November, 1598, concerning Merchants plundered at sea.

No. 39. The Queen to ditto, thanking the master of Gray for his proffered services, as a private informant. This man was sent with Melvil by James I. to present his letter against the execution of Mary in 1586. But Camden and Spotswood agree that he betrayed James, and instead of supporting the prayer of his petition, suggested to Elizabeth the necessity of putting Mary to death without delay.—No. 40 and 41, are Cecil's letters of the same date, accepting Gray's offers.

No. 43. The Queen to Sir T. Edmondes, 20th January, 1598, to demand redress for spoils at sea, and corn from Nantes for the Irish expedition, &c.

No. 44. Ditto to ditto, 11th March, 1599, giving Mr. Edmondes instructions on his Embassy to Brussels. Her letters which follow these, are copies, in Mr. Edmondes's hand, on the same subjects.

(1) See Burghley's Considerations on a motioned treaty with Spain, in Strype's Annals of Elizabeth, vol. 4, No. 246.

(2) He was descended from the Barons of Abergavenny, and son to Sir Henry Neville of Bellingbere in Berks. See Wood's Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, p. 5, &c.

No. 58, 59, 60, and 62, are originals from Cecil to ditto, same year, on the expedition to Ireland, of 16,000 foot, and 1300 horse, with 3 months' pay, and 3 months' victuals beforehand, also on overtures from Spain, private agents sent to report on the state of the Spanish navy, &c. The subsequent papers are Mr. Edmondes's copies of such letters as passed through his hands from and to the Queen, Henry IV. the Archduke Albert, the President Richardot, &c. relating to the separate treaty concluded between Henry and Philip at Vervins, in 1598, and the subsequent negociations with her at Bouloigne.

Sir Ralph Winwood's letters, preserved in this volume, begin in 1601, from No. 107, which letter is addressed to Mr. Edmondes, at Paris, 6th of January, 1601. It relates to the state of Ireland; the plundering of English Merchants by Frenchmen; Spanish preparations at Lisbon, Genoa, Naples, Sicily, &c. and spies in London.

108. Ditto to ditto, not dated, but endorsed, 12th of January, 1601, "that if all the earthe were parchemin scribable, (as Chaucer saith) all water incke, and all trees pennes, and so the rest in proportion, yet were there no means fully to declare the contentment which I doe enjoy by the happie tydings of the late defeat which the Rebels receaved in Ireland. Now I am somebodie againe, but the fear which I apprehended by your former letters did make me passe a few dayes without soule and without sonne. This was vray "coup de ciel," &c.

111. Ditto to ditto, from Paris, 15th Jan. 1601. French news, and of Henry IV. sending money to the aid of the United Provinces.

112. Ditto to ditto, Paris 23d Jan. 1601, on the Spanish preparations, and that the greatest efforts are making by the revolted Provinces also, &c. Eighteen original unpublished letters, written by Sir Ralph Winwood from Paris in the course of 1601, follow, with some of the President Richardot's, Edmondes's original draughts of his own letters, and of such of the Queen's, of Henry IVth's, and of the Archduke Albert's, as passed through his hands in the course of that year. The letters of 1602 begin at No. 148, page 599 of the MS. with Richardot's overtures for a peace between Spain and England, dated 2d March, 1601-2. These are copies in Spanish, with an English version.

149. Monsieur Hotoman to Mr. Edmondes, Dusseldorf, 12th of March 1602. Affairs of Brandenburg.

150. Mr. Edmondes's draught of his answer to Richardot's Proposals, March, 1602. This article is quoted by Birch, p. 202, where he dates it 28th May, 1602. But this date is undoubtedly erroneous, the date 28th March is repeated at p. 634 of the MS. and the course of the correspondence will admit of no other.—It must be observed that these original letters are interwoven with those of the same period, which have been printed in Winwood's Memorials, that they fill up the chasms of that work, and that any errors in the dates in either would derange the whole Collection, and occasion doubts with respect to their authenticity.

153. Mr. Edmondes's draught of his answer to Richardot, dated London, 28th May, 1602, with his draughts of several letters from the Queen.

156. Sir R. Winwood to Mr. Edmondes, Paris, 2d July, on the gallant defence of Ostend. The overtures being rejected, the Archduke laid siege to Ostend, and that important fortress,

after standing a siege of three years, which cost the King of Spain and the Archduke the lives of 80,000 men, as stated by Grotius and Bentivoglio, capitulated to Spinola, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins in 1604.

157. Ditto to ditto, 21st July, 1602, of the execution of the Mareschall de Biron for treason,(1) and the operations of the army under Prince Maurice. This account of Biron's death is probably the best extant. The subsequent papers to No. 163, are Edmondes's copies of the Queen's letters to the State's General, down to 14th August, 1602.

163. Sir R. Winwood to Mr. Edmondes, Paris, 22d August, 1602.

166. Sir Dudley Carleton to ditto, from Paris, 18th October, 1602. Account of the arrival of the Swiss, and the manner of receiving them; also of the arrival of the Landgrave of Hesse, and his designs, &c. Five original letters follow from Sir R. Winwood, from Paris, 1602, relative to the Netherlands, and two from the Audiencier Verreyken, dated Brussels, 16th November, and 26th December, 1604, relative to the ratification of the treaty between James I. and Philip III.

The four last letters of this volume are from Winwood to Edmondes, dated Hague, 10th March, 15th November, 1st August, and . . . 7ber. The years are not mentioned; but in an Index at the end, in Mr. Edmondes's hand, they are referred to 1604. There is therefore an interval of two years, during which Mr. Edmondes seems to have been neglected; in consequence of the death of Elizabeth. In fact, though an Embassy was sent by the State's General to congratulate James on his accession, at the head of which were Count Henry Frederick Nassau, the younger son of William first Prince of Orange, and the celebrated Barneveldt, James never spoke of the Dutch but with bitter reproaches and contempt. (2)

The third volume of Sir T. Edmondes's Collection, is the 45th of this Press, and consists of 764 written pages, containing his correspondence from 22d Jan. 1605.—The original letters are about 120: the writers are Sir R. Cecil, then Lord Salisbury, Sir H. Wotton, Sir William Brown, Lord Shrewsbury, Sir Th. Smith, Sir George Carew, the Audiencier Verreyken, Mr. Winwood, Lord Northampton, Sir Edward Hoby, the Lords of the Council, Sir Charles Cornwallis, King James I. Sir Thomas Parry, Monsieur St. Sauveur, the Baron de Hoboque, the Duke of Ascot, Sir Dudley Carleton, the President Richardot, the Lord Admiral the Earl of Nottingham.—The first is from Lord Salisbury, 22d January, 1605, concerning overtures by the Pope's Nuncio, and inclosing a Proclamation against the Jesuits, as deeply concerned in the gun-powder plot. The second is Sir Henry Wotton's to ditto, from Venice, 20th January, 1605, relative to the Interdict of Paul V. prohibiting divine service, &c. in all the Churches of Venice, until he should have satisfaction from the Republic. The 4th is from Sir William Brown, 20th January, 1605, to ditto, same subject, and on Lord Salisbury's publications. The 8th is Lord Salisbury to ditto, that in consequence of the Plot, all English subjects

(1) A minute account of his treasons is given in Winwood's Letter to Cecyll, from Paris, 17th June, 1602, O. S. Winwood's Memorials, vol. 1, p. 417, &c. 437.

(2) Sully's Memoires, part 2, t. 2, p. 270, Rouen, 1663.

as well as Irish, are forbidden to go into the Netherlands, or enlist in foreign service, &c. also concerning persons implicated in the plot, and the executions of others.

The 9th is Lord Shrewsbury to ditto, 12th February, 1605, on the same subjects, and the union of Scotland. Several other letters follow on the affairs of the Continent.

16. Sir H. Wotton to ditto, from Venice, 24th February, 1605. This letter gives an interesting account of the difficulties in which the Pope had involved himself in the affair of the Interdict.

19. Lord Salisbury to ditto, 27th February, 1606.⁽¹⁾ That the Spanish Ambassador has again applied for leave to raise Catholic regiments in the British Islands, for the service of Spain and the Netherlands, which was refused, as it would make them soldiers, and endanger the State of England, and the Parliament would oppose other wishes of the King were he to grant it.

21 and 22. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Griffin Markham's original confession to Sir T. Edmondes, signed by himself, 1st March, 1606, with a copy of Captain Orme's Information against Sir William Winsor, 14th March.

32. The Privy Council to ditto, 20th March, 1605, signed Ellesmere, Canc. Lenox, Nottingham, Suffolk; Salisbury, E. Wotton. Autographs perfect.

44. Lord Salisbury to ditto, Greenwich, 11th May, 1605, permitting levies for Spain, if made discreetly.

47. Ditto to ditto, from Salisbury House, 16th of May, 1605, of presents to and from King James and the Archduke.

49. King James to ditto, Greenwich, 29th of May, third year, in favour of William Lindsey, sign manual and seal perfect.

56. Lord Salisbury to ditto, 12th June, 1605, of the attack made by the Dutch on the Spanish fleet, in the road of Dover, and the Spanish Ambassador's complaints, and other matters.

60. Lord Salisbury, 28th of June, 1605, to ditto, on the conduct to be observed towards the Belligerents, inclosing the King's letter in his own hand on that subject, to his Ambassador at the Hague, (Winwood) also on the transporting of the Spaniards, who were chased into Dover, back to their own Country. Several letters follow from the different Ambassadors on the Continent, relating to the affairs of the States to which they were sent.

80. Lord Salisbury to Sir T. Edmondes, from the Court at Rockingham, 12th of August, 1605, on the transporting of the Spanish troops, and recruiting of the English and Scottish Catholics for the service of Spain, who were to be commanded in that service by Lord Arundel or Wardour, advanced to that title in the beginning of May preceding, and by the Earl of Hume.

90. Ditto to ditto, from Salisbury House, 12th September, 1605, on the same subject, that the Lord Arundel hath gone to Spain contrary to the King's command, and so falsified his word to

(1) Though this Letter be evidently dated 1606, it is equally clear from the subject that it must have been written in 1605. It is addressed to Brussels. Sir T. Edmondes was sent Ambassador to Brussels in 1605, and remained there to 1609. In May 1610, he was appointed Ambassador to France, where he remained many years. The whole letter relates to the transactions of 1605, and is followed by letters of that year.

the States' General's Agent, Sir Noel Caron, by which he promised that said Lord should not go in one of His Majesty's ships, under the protection of the Ambassador the Count de Villa Medonia, but clandestinely, that a letter to that effect had been written to Medonia, to forbear, in any case, to carry him over. Notwithstanding which, having bribed Captain Broadgate, he procured a passage in the Adventure, Vice-Admiral to the Vanguard in which the Spanish Ambassador sailed; that therefore Sir T. Edmondes is to order Lord Arundel to return to England, to abide the King's further censure.

105. Henry Howard Earl of Northampton to ditto, dated 10th October, 1605, exposing the conduct of the Lord Arundel, as "by circles of error, plunging him into the most just indignation of the King; that the making of Markham his Lieutenant hath more vexed and disquieted the King, than his former presumption in embarking expressly against the King's commandment." (1)

Sir Griffith Markham had been condemned in 1603 for being concerned with the Lord Grey, Mr. G. Brooke, and others, in a design to surprise the King and Court, as stated in a letter from Secretary Cecil to Sir R. Winwood, 3d October. 1603. (2)

128. The copy of the letter sent to Lord Mounteagle, advising him not to come to Parliament, which was inclosed by Lord Salisbury to Sir T. Edmondes.

129. A copy of the examination of Guy Fawkes, inclosed by Lord Salisbury in like manner.

130. Lord Salisbury to Sir T. Edmondes, from the Court at Whitehall, 9th November, 1605, giving a detailed account of all the particulars of the plot, with several other letters on that subject.—The remaining letters of this volume, with the exception of a few from Monsieur de S. Sauveur and Richardot, relate chiefly to the practices of Jesuits against the State of England, clearly evincing that the apprehensions of the Ministry, and the exaggerated statements of new plots and new discoveries, which agitated the minds of men of this period, were as much to be ascribed to the prejudices of one party, as to the fanaticism and impious projects of the other.

The fourth volume consists of a great number of letters, from January, 1607, to the 19th of February, 1608. The original letters, exclusive of Sir T. Edmondes's original draughts, are 31, from Sir G. Carew, at Paris; from Sir C. Cornwallis, at Madrid 10; from Sir Henry Wotton, Venice 22; from Sir Dudley Carleton, London 4; from the Lord Salisbury 21; from J. Brokesby 1; from Sir R. Winwood, Hague 14; from Sir Henry Nevill, London 1; from the Lord Treasurer Dorset 3; from Sir William Browne, London 1. All these are directed to Sir T. Edmondes at Brussels, in the course of 1607; the subjects to which they refer, relate to all the States of Europe during that year, and of course are too numerous to be detailed here. They are interwoven with the

(1) See the Character of Henry Howard faithfully delineated, in Lord Orford's *Royal and Noble Authors*, 4to. vol. 2. He was one of the meanest of Parasites, and was concerned in the death of Sir Thomas Overbury.

(2) Winwood's *Memorials*, vol. 2, p. 8.

subjects of the President Jeannin's Negotiations of the same period, (1) with the letters published in the second and third volumes of Winwood's Memorials, and with the Sydney papers. All these united, explain fully the negotiations for that celebrated suspension of arms of 1607, in consequence of which the Independence of the United Provinces was established in 1609, the 30th year after the "Union of the United Provinces" was signed at Utrecht in 1579.

There is also in this volume an unpublished list of the principal persons who fled from Ireland when the conspiracy of Tirone and O'Donnell was discovered in 1607. It is stated that they embarked at Ramullen, 4th September, 1607. The list is endorsed 30th of that month.

Sir G. Trumbull's letter, the 92d in this volume, addressed to the Archduke, and dated Brussels, 22d December, 1607, is an official complaint to him of the seditious publications of the Refugees, then crowding from the British Islands into his States.

Discovering that his plans were detected, Tirone fled, in company with his wife, his two younger sons, his nephew, the Earl of Tirconnel with his son and brother, and the Lord Dungannon, and others, as stated in Howe's continuation of Stowe's Chronicle, p. 801, and the whole party landed at Quillebeuf, in France, soon after. Sir G. Carew, then Ambassador at Paris, demanded that they might be arrested, the King answered that his cousin the Duke de Montpensier had pledged his Royal word for their free passage to Brussels, and that he could not recall it, especially as he was informed that they had fled for matter of religion, and were only to pass through his States. They passed accordingly to Brussels without going to Paris or seeing the King. On their arrival at Brussels, Sir T. Edmondes interposed, by direction from England, to have them arrested as guilty of treason. But the Archduke returned a similar answer, refusing to comply; he even received the fugitives, who were magnificently entertained by the General Spinola, as persons unjustly deprived of their ancient inheritance, and persecuted for the Catholic faith. They afterwards resided at Louvain, where it appears from Lord Salisbury's correspondence with Sir Charles Cornwallis, (3) that a company was established for the support of their retinue, and followers, in a style suitable to their rank.

Tirone soon after went to Milan, where he was splendidly entertained by the Count de Fuentes, as in Winwood's Memorials, v. 2, p. 386, and thence to Rome, where the Pope granted him a pension of 100 crowns monthly, and the King of Spain 600, *ib.* p. 411, 421, 459.

Lord Salisbury's original letter to Sir T. Edmondes, giving him the first intelligence of Tirone's flight, and inclosing the list above-mentioned of the principal persons who fled with him, is dated 30th September, 1607.—In this letter he refers to the King's Proclamation against them, which is published in Rymer, (4) and in his letter to ditto 18th November, 1607, he mentions "the King's

(1) Henry IV. being informed in 1607, by the States' General, that they agreed to a truce with Spain, sent Peter Jeannin into Holland with Buzanval, to watch his interests, according to instructions, dated 22d April, 1607, as in the "Negociations de Monsieur le President Jeannin," t. 1, ed. 1650, p. 91.

(2) Winwood's Memorials, vol. 2, p. 357.

(3) Winwood, vol. 2, p. 357-8, and Sir T. Edmondes's letters to Lord Salisbury, in the volume now before us, 30th Sept. and 18th Nov. 1607.

(4) *Fœdera*, vol. xv. p. 664. Lord Salisbury's representations against the honourable reception Tirone and

“Declaration in print, both in Latin and English, that thereby all Princes and States may be truly informed of the cause of their flight,” of which a copy was sent to the Archduke.

Several of Sir Henry Wotton's letters in this volume, relate to the Venetian Interdict, and the assassination of the celebrated Fra Paolo Sarpi. On these subjects his letters of 18th May, and 22d June, 1607, are most interesting. The account of the withdrawing of the Interdict agrees with that more ample account which is published in Fra Paolo's History.

The fifth volume begins with a letter from Sir Richard Spencer, to Sir R. Winwood dated 20th February, 1608, and ends with Lord Salisbury's to ditto, Whitehall, last of December, same year.

The original letters exclusive of Sir T. Edmondes's draughts, are in number ninety-nine; namely: two from Sir Richard Spencer and Sir Ralph Winwood, jointly, from the Hague, to Sir T. Edmondes; twelve to ditto from Winwood at Antwerp; one from Winwood at Berghen, and seventeen from him at the Hague; seventeen from Sir H. Wotton at Venice, twenty-eight from Sir G. Carew, at Paris. ten from Sir Charles Cornwallis, at Madrid, nine from Lord Salisbury at Court and at Salisbury House; one from the Council, Autographs perfect; one from the notorious Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, and two from Dudley Norton. All these letters belong to 1608, and relate chiefly to the final treaty of peace between Spain and the United Provinces, which was concluded the following year.

Of these letters, the most interesting are Lord Salisbury's. In one of the 28th of May, 1608, he ascribes the state of Ireland, and the rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, to the countenance shewn to Irish Refugees by the Archduke and Spain, foretelling the utter ruin of all those Irish who were so misled; he adds, that the Baron of Delvin had already submitted, but that in consequence of the passing and repassing of Irish to Brussels, the King had issued a Proclamation, forbidding the passage of all such as shall refuse the Oath of Allegiance. (1)

Sir Ralph Winwood's letter of the same date, from the Hague to Sir T. Edmondes, states that “there is a purpose to assist Tyrone not only in Spain, but likewise in Italie, and some speeches are cast out as though Sir Robert Dudley should be employed in thys service by the Duke of Florence.” Sir Robert Dudley was the author of a very scarce and celebrated work, intituled “*Arcano del Mare*,” printed in three volumes folio, at Florence, in 1646. He was the son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by the Lady Douglass Howard, daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham, and widow of John Lord Sheffield.—The Earl of Leicester having dis-

Tirconnel experienced at Brussels, from the Archduke and from Spinola, are conveyed in a letter to Edmondes, dated 14th January, 1607, which is the 6th letter in the MS. now before us.

(1) The original Proclamation is in this volume. The spirit of party which has infected the pages of the modern Historians of Ireland, must shrink from the overwhelming truths contained in these documents.—Curry's misrepresentations have been exposed in the “*Historical Address of Columbanus*,” but how many others remain yet to be refuted! Prejudice, ignorance, and a puerile love of the marvelous, have perverted facts which can be readjusted only by a cautious scepticism, and an impartial and undaunted mind.

owned the marriage, his son undertook, several years after that Earl's death, to prove it, in order to establish his own legitimacy; but King James stopped the proceedings. Provoked by this violence, Sir Robert retired to Italy, and refusing to return when summoned, his estate was seized as that of a fugitive, and given to Prince Henry. In March, 1620, the Emperor Ferdinand II. created him a Duke by his grandfather's title of Northumberland. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, who was created Duchess Dudley in 1644, in consideration of the injury above-mentioned. (1)

In a letter dated Hague, 7th May, 1608, Winwood writes to Sir T. that by accounts from Rome, "Tyrone is acknowledged there King of Ireland." He then entreats, on behalf of Sir Henry Savill, who assisted King James to translate into Latin his Apology for the Oath of Allegiance, that Mr. Sanford, Sir Thomas's Chaplain, would, with his permission, go to Antwerp, "to break" with Moret the Prynter about certayn Greeke characters, whereof he shall have use for the "prynting of Chrysostom's works, which long he hath had in hand." This edition of S. Chrysostom's works cost Sir H. Saville above 8000*l*.—It was printed at Eaton in 1613, in eight volumes, folio, and was the most splendid work that England at that time had produced.

The sixth volume of this collection consists of 776 written pages. The original letters contained in it amount to 114, exclusive of Sir Th. Edmondes's numerous original draughts of his own letters and of King James's. It is impossible to give any detailed account of such a voluminous collection of dispatches, and consistently with the plan of this work.

All, excepting the first, which is Sir R. Winwood's, from Antwerp, 17th March, 1608, to Sir T. Edmondes at Brussels, are of the years 1609 and 1610. Amongst them are two original letters from King James I. the first dated Westminster, 26th May, 1609, the second from Westminster, 30th July, 1610. The former addressed to Sir T. Edmondes, Resident with the Archduke of Austria, the latter to ditto, resident with the French King. Here also are two original letters from Sir T. Edmondes, from Cosmo II. Grand Duke of Tuscany, dated Florence, 20th May, 1610, and 14th July same year, and from Frederick Elector Palatine to ditto, Heydelberg, 19th June, 1610, with another to King James, same date, respecting the Jesuit Baldwin, and other conspirators of that time.

Page 761. The Prince Elector of Brandenburg to Sir T. Edmondes, Cologne, 20th October, 1610.

Archbishop Bancroft's letter to ditto, dated Lambeth, 26th June, 1610, ordering 30*l*. to the celebrated Casaubon, in aid towards transporting his family into England. (2) The Privy Council's letter to ditto from Whitehall, 4th July, 1610, presents the autographs of R. Salisbury, H. Northampton. T. Suffolke, Gilb. Shrewsbury, E. Worcester, W. Knollys, Julius Caesar, J. Herbert, and relates to the mercantile interest of England.

(1) The Patent is published in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2, p. 225.

(2) Casaubon was invited to England by King James, when his Patron Henry IV. was murdered by Ravailiac, on the 4th of May, 1609. Casauboni Vita præfixa Epistolis illius a Theodoro Janson, &c. editis Rotterdami, fol. page 48. He was not long in England when he became discontented and querulous. He writes thus to

Sir T. Edmondes's letters in this volume relate chiefly to the Queen Regent Mary of Medicis's Italian favourites, especially Concini, by whom she was principally governed, and the factions of the great Princes of the blood, by whom the Court was divided during the year 1609 and 1610, also the course pursued by Sully at this time, the parties formed against him, his resignation and retreat.

The seventh volume consists of 652 written pages, containing the correspondence of the same Ambassadors, during the years 1611 and 1612. At this period, religious controversy, mingling itself with political struggles, distracted all Europe. The Calvinists and Arminians in Holland were as hostile to each other, as the Catholics and Protestants. France, under the regency of Mary of Medicis, returned to that state of disorder from which it had been rescued by Henry the Great, and England was brought by the pedantic spirit of James I. to be divided into the two formidable parties of puritans and Episcopalians. The rise of Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, is one of the most distinguished features of the year, 1612. This volume relates chiefly to these subjects. It opens with the "Apologie de Monsieur le Duc de Rohan sur les denieres troubles a cause de la Religion," which is followed by a continuation of Sir T. Edmondes's correspondence with the different English Ambassadors already mentioned.

At p. 24 is King James's original letter to Sir T. Edmondes, requiring of him to use his best efforts for the furtherance of the Protestant cause in Germany, especially for the "Princes of the Union," and for his son-in-law the Elector Palatine, dated 22d Feb. 1611.

The "Evangelical Union" was formed in 1609 by those German Protestant Princes who wished to extend their privileges and establish their power. This Union produced another called the "Catholic League." On the death of John William, Duke of Cleves, without issue, in 1610, the disputed succession roused to arms the leaders of both. It is to this war that the letter now before us relates. The writers of the subsequent letters have been mentioned, with few exceptions, in enumerating those of the preceding volume. The exceptions are the following:—

Page 248. The Duke of Mantua to Sir T. Edmondes, from Mantua, 17th June, 1611.

Page 261. The Duke of Guise to ditto, 10th March, 1611. Several letters from J. Digby in Spain to ditto.

Page 267. The Palatine of Newburg, (one of the Princes of the Union,) to ditto, from Cleve, 22d June, 1611.—The Earl of Pembroke, Monsieur Mayerve, Du Plessis, Le Marquis de Verneville, Monsieur du Moulin, Lord Dover, the Duke de Bouillon, Sir T. Lake, Mr. Kirkham.

Page 457. King James to ditto, ordering him to thank the Queen Regent for proposing to send an Ambassador extraordinary to condole for the death of Prince Henry, and to congratulate on the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, 18th Feb. 1612. Monsieur Belleady, Casaubon, Sir T. Somerset, Duke and Duchess of Lenox, Mr. Paul Pindar from Pera, 25th March, 1612.

Thuanus from London, 9th November, 1612. "Ego mores Anglorum non capio, quoscumque ipse habui notas priusquam huc venirem, jam ego illis sum ignotus, vere peregrinus, barbarus, nemo illorum me vel verbulo appellat, appellatus silet." Epist. 841, ed. Roterd. fol. p. 506.

Page 541. King James to Sir T. Edmondes, 10th April, 1612, respecting the Scottish Guards in the service of France, and the bad conduct of the French Ambassador towards him personally.

The eighth volume consists of 661 pages, beginning with Sir John Digby's letter to Sir T. Edmondes, in cypher, dated Madrid, 23d May, 1612, old style, and ending with Isaac Casaubon's to ditto, 16th May, 1612, new style. Of the intermediate letters, sixteen are from the King to Sir T. Edmondes, all of 1612, and dated 3d July, 10th ditto, 23d ditto, 31st ditto, 4th August, 16th ditto, 26th ditto, 27th ditto. This last may be seen at page 233, all, excepting the sign manual, in the hand writing of the celebrated favourite Robert Carr, then Lord Rochester. Another original from the King, to Sir T. Edmondes, of the same date, may be seen at page 241, the others are of 17th and 22d of September, 4th, 6th, and 23d of October, 21st of December, and 16th of March.

In addition to these, we find three of Prince Henry's letters, the first to the Duke de Bouillon, from Richmond, 31st July, 1612, a copy, the second to Sir T. Edmonds, same date, entirely in his own hand, the third dated Richmond, 10th September, in his own hand also. These letters relate to a projected marriage between him and the Princess Christine of France, second daughter of Henry IV, then only nine years old. On this subject he writes as a cold calculating politician, stating that should his match be concluded upon lower terms, with the second daughter, than the King of Spain had obtained with the eldest, (1) it would be dishonourable. In his letter of the 14th of October, 1612, in answer to his father's letter on that subject, he says,—“If your Majesty regards the greatness of a dowry, I think you will prefer the Princess of Savoy. She brings with her 200,000 crowns more than the Lady of France, &c. But if your Majesty lays aside interest, to do what shall be more to the mind of the general body of Protestants abroad, it seems to me you will rather incline to France than Savoy. I fear least your Majesty should not be contented with the indifference I shew, for all the propositions of marriage which are made me. I most humbly beg pardon for it. It is you, Sir, who is to take the most advantageous resolution for the good of the State,” &c.

This phlegmatic Prince died soon after, at the age of eighteen, on the 6th of November, 1612, and so little impression did his death make on the Court, that Rochester wrote on the third day after to Sir T. Edmondes, to negotiate a marriage between Prince Charles and the same Christine. (2) Sir T. Edmondes appears to have been disgusted, as well he might, by the indelicacy of such a proposal, and refused to comply. In justice to the King, it must be observed, that writing from Royston, 11th December, a letter which is entirely in Rochester's hand, excepting the sign manual, he approves of Sir Thomas's prudence in that respect.

(1) In order to a reconciliation between France and Spain, a double match was concluded in 1611, between the young King of France's eldest sister Elizabeth, and Philip, Prince of Spain, afterwards Philip IV. and also between Lewis XIII. himself, and Anne of Austria, Infanta of Spain.

(2) As in the MS. now before us, page 497.

The ninth volume contains the correspondence of 1613, beginning with a copy of King James's letter to the Duke de Rohan, February, 1613, and ending with Monsieur de Beaulieu to Sir T. Edmondes, 29th of January, 1614. The principal intermediate originals are from the King, (1) from Monsieur Beaulieu, Du Moulin, the Lord Hertford, Sir William Trumbull, J. Dickenson, Sir D. Carleton, G. Calvert, Sir J. Digby, the Duke de Bouillon, the Lord Lisle, Isaac Casaubon, Robert Carr Lord Rochester, Monsieur de Souilly Anjorant, Monsieur du Plessen, the celebrated Justel, G. Goring, the Princess Dowager of Orange, Henry Nevill, Leuox, John Count Palatine from Heidelberg, 14th Aug. 1613, the Duke of Mantua, from Mantua, 20th June, 1613. No. 109 is from Abbot Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir T. Edmondes, Lambeth, 25th August, 1613, private, desiring him to contrive some method of sending the King's works on the Oath of Allegiance to the Pope. No. 110. Frederick Elector Palatine to ditto, not dated, but original.

No. 126. Frederick Elector Palatine to Sir T. Edmondes, dated Heidelberg, 22d Jan. 1614.

No. 132. Ditto to ditto, Heidelberg, 26th January, 1615.

No. 133. The French Queen's answer to Sir T. Edmondes's last Memorial on the treaty of marriage, Jan. 1614, in French.

No. 134. Articles du mariage comme ils sont proposees par le roy tres chretienne.

No. 136. Monsieur de Villeroy to Sir T. Edmondes, dated 27th January, 1614.

No. 138. Sir R. Winwood to ditto from Whitehall, 28th January, 1614.

The different Articles in this MS. are in number 139.

The tenth volume contains Sir T. Edmondes's correspondence, from 24th Jan. 1614, to 29th December, 1615. The principal original documents and letters are from the Duke de Bouillon, Henry de la Tour, T. Arundell, from Arundell House, 23d of February. This was the celebrated Collector of the Arundell marbles. In this letter he complains bitterly of the jealousies and suspicions and parties at Court, grown to such a height as to dissolve the bonds even of kindred. Also respecting "an Aggate Cuppe," &c. The Duke of Guise to ditto, Paris, last of February, 1614; the President de Thou; the town of Geneva; the Prince of Conde, Sedan, 26th May, 1614.

No. 63. King James I. to Sir T. Edmondes, giving instructions which are signed at the head by the King, at the end, by Ralph Winwood, 20th July, 1614. The Privy Council to Sir T. Edmondes, 30th ditto, autographs perfect, Monsieur de Villeroy, from Nantes, 20th August, 1614.

No. 77. George William Prince of Brandenburg, to Sir T. Edmondes from Rees, 11 September, 1614, seal and signature perfect.—

No. 86. The town of Geneva to ditto, 4th October, 1614.

(1) His letters are dated Greenwich, 7th June, and 20th ditto. His instructions about the treaty of marriage, No. 82 of this MS. are original, though not dated. No. 83, to Sir T. Edmondes, is dated Farnham, 21st July, 1613. No. 102 is from Sailesbury, 12th Aug. 1613. No. 104 is dated Hinchinbrooke, 13th October, 1613. No. 105, *ibid*, 14th ditto. No. 115 is dated 11th Jan. 1614.

- No. 93. The King to Sir T. Edmondes, 16th October, 1614.
 No. 100. The King to ditto, 7th of November, 1614.
 No. 115. Frederick Elector Palatine to ditto, Heydelberg, 15th December, 1614.
 No. 116. Elizabeth Electress Palatine to ditto, same date.
 No. 118. George William Prince of Brandenburg to ditto ¹²/₁₂ December 1614.
 No. 127. Jehan de Courtenay to ditto, from London, 13th March, 1616.
 No. 131. Frederick Elector Palatine to ditto, from Heydelberg, 27th March, 1615.
 No. 135. The Duke of Savoy, to ditto, from Turin, April 10, 1615.
 No. 137. The Duke of Lorraine to ditto, from Nancy, 24th April, 1615.
 No. 146. Le duc de Rohan to ditto, 26th June. 1615.

Originals, Seals and Auto-
graphs perfect.

The various articles in this volume amount to 155. Many of these documents relate to intrigues in the French and English Cabinets, some to the fall of the favourite Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, some to the death of Overbury, (1) and some to the rise of Buckingham. Whatever credit may be due to the insinuations of some writers, with respect to the familiarity which subsisted between those favourites and James, certain it is that two volumes of the original letters which passed between them and the King, are still preserved in the Harleian Library, and that Welwood, who has given some extracts from them, says that they abound in obscenities "which might make a bawd to blush to repeat."

This tenth volume contains, in addition to the documents already mentioned, Sir T. Edmondes's "Considerations touching the Discontentments of the Prince of Conde, and the other Princes of France, and what course His Majesty was to follow thereupon." He represents the design of Conde, Bouillon, and the Hugonot leaders, as tending to embarrass the Queen Regent's Ministers who were inclined to Rome and Spain, to put off the Spanish marriages in the hope of breaking them, to sow dissensions amongst the Catholics, and to cement union amongst themselves.—Sir Thomas's house at this time was the ordinary resort of Conde's party, and it is not to be wondered that the principal part of the correspondence in this volume relates to them. That party, and Lewis XIIIth's army, commanded by the Duke de Guise, continued in arms against each other, until January 1615-16, when a treaty commenced, which was concluded in 1616.

The eleventh volume consists of 568 written pages, containing a continuation of the same correspondence from 9th March, 1616, to 29th December, 1625. The original letters exclusive, of Sir Thomas's, are from Mr. Woodford, Mr. Merlin, Minister at Rochelle, Winwood, the Duke de Guise, Sir D. Carleton, Monsieur Dumont, the Marquess of Hamilton, Sir W. Trumbull, the Princess Elizabeth from Heydelberg, 13th April, 1617, the Duke of Buckingham, a copy of Lewis XIIIth's letter to his Ambassador, avowing to have commanded the murder of the Mareschal d' Ancre, the Duke de Bouillon, Sir Fr. Cottington, the Queen of Englaud, Anne of

(1) There is a letter in this Collection from Henry Howard, Lord Northampton, who was concerned in the plot against Overbury, suggesting the propriety of having the body buried immediately, the very day of his death. See note, p. 409.

Denmark, to Sir T. Edmondes, 18th July, 1617, the Elector Palatine to ditto, not dated, the Duke d' Erlach, the Electress Palatine Elizabeth from Heydelberg, 13th August, 1617, the Elector ditto from Frankendal, 21st August, 1617, the Duke of Savoy, Mr. Isaac Wake, Monsieur de Villars, Du Moulin, the Deputies of the Assembly at Rochelle, University of Oxford, 24th November, 1621, the Duke de Rohan, Lord Falkland from Dublin, 25th May, 1623, Monsieur Justel, Lord Falkland from Dublin, 20th May, 1624, the States General 6th June, 1625, Lord Delaware.—All these letters are addressed to Sir T. Edmondes.

Several others relate to the Restoration of the cautionary towns to the Dutch, and others to the new quarrel between the associated French Princes and the Court. The Mareschal d' Ancre having persuaded the Queen Regent that Conde still intrigued against her Government, prevailed on her to send him to the Bastille on the first of September, 1616; the Nobility of his party immediately retired from Court, the Hugonots took arms, and the war was renewed. But the assassination of d'Ancre, by de Vitry, Captain of the King's Guards, soon put an end to it, and King James's favourite Villiers thanked the Assassin, in the King's name, for so meritorious a transaction.—“His Majesty,” says he, in a letter to Edmondes, “would have you let Monsieur de Vitry know how glad His Majesty is that he hath been an Instrument to do his Master (the King of France,) so good service.”—Even Edmondes attempts in reply to justify this atrocious act. “I have found cause,” says he, (1) “fully to be satisfied, touching the objection which was made in England about the violent killing of Marshal d'Ancre, it being notorious, that if the King had not taken the resolution which he did, for the sudden cutting of him off, it was impossible to have executed it by any other way, considering the absoluteness of the Queen's authority, and the greatness of his faction.” In times of despotic and fanatical government, the most atrocious assassinations disgrace the pages of history.

Nothing more clearly shews the necessity of unwearied diligence in reporting the dates of dispatches and State letters, than the letter No. 29 in this volume. That letter is dated by the writer Sir Dudley Carleton, “Hague 4 Decemb. 1616;” and though this date be in his own hand, it is unquestionably false, the context, the answer, and the whole correspondence connected with that letter, ascertaining that he wrote by mistake December for November.

The last volume of this Collection consists of 523 written pages, beginning from the 14th of January, 1627, and ending the 28th ditto, 1639. The principal foreign writers of its original letters, are the States General, De Villars, the King and Queen of Bohemia, &c.

Copies of letters from Charles I. to the King of Persia, and of Gustavus Adolphus to Charles I. are followed by Collections of Treaties and State Papers, in the following order:—

Page 121. Minutes taken in the Commons, on the Earl of Bristol's appearing at the bar.

Page 135. A discourse relating to Spain and the West Indies, in Sir T. Edmondes's hand.

Page 151. A Dialogue on the necessity of calling a Parliament, written by Sir Walter Raleigh, immediately after the dissolution of the 12th of James I. which broke up discontented.

(1) Letter to King James from Paris, 12th June, 1617, in the volume now before us, page 262.

Page 223. Lord Ellesmere's observations on the Statutes of Provisors and Præmunire, especially concerning Proceedings in Chancery, and other Courts of equity.

Page 237. King James Ist's letter to Lord Chancellor Bacon, 19th March, 1615, requiring of him and the learned Councillors to pass Precedents of Henry VIIth's time, and since, of complaints exhibited in Chancery, there to be relieved in equity, after judgment at Common law had, and when the Judges at Common Law could not relieve, with the opinions of Ran. Crew, Hen. Montague, Hen. Yelverton, Jo. Walter, and Fr. Bacon, 18th Julii, an. 14.

Page 249. Mr. Benn of the Middle Temple's Treatise on the proceedings of the Court of Chancery, in case of freehold, and in cases after judgment, that the same are justifiable as they are used, and that the proceeding by bill of præmunire in the King's Bench, in impeachment of the Court of Chancery, in respect of such their Proceeding, is erroneous and unwarranted.

Page 267. The Lord Deputy of Ireland's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, in the case of impositions, 13th June, 1631.—This was Lord Falkland, who was recalled from Ireland in 1629.

Page 281. Judge Hutton's argument in the Exchequer, 28th April, 1638.

Page 301. "Bref recueil de plus choses qui n'ont esté exécutées,"—or grievances of the French associated Princes during the minority of Lewis XIII.

Page 313. Proceedings in the House of Commons in the case of Sir J. Elliott, 29th May, 1629.

Page 319. "Promissio et Declaratio Ludovici XI. Regis et Helvetiorum in Ducem Carolum Burgundiæ, anno 1470, apud Turenos."

Page 357. Traité du Roy Francois I. avec les Grisons, 5 Fevr. 1523.

Page 359. Alliance entre le Roy Henri deux^{me}. et les onze Cantons.

Page 367. Traité entre le Roy Charles IX. et les mesmes, 17th December, 1564.

Page 373. Traité de entre le Roy et ceux de Geneve 1579, avec la Ratification.

Page 379. Tractatus mutui commercii inter Anglos et Lusitanos die 25 Octobris, anno 18, Elizabethæ Angliæ.

Page 391. Tractatus Bristolii conclusus, 21 Aug. 1574, super renovatione intercursum inter Anglos et Gallos.

Page 425. "Tractatus Pacis Castellii Cameracensis inter Reginam Angliæ et Christianissimum Regem, 2 April. 1559."

Page 461. The last treaty of Commerce between England and France, reign of Henry IV.

Page 485. Articles of the treaty of Vervins, with a summary of the same, in French.

Page 495. Treaty between France and Spain at the Chateau Cambresis, 1559.

Page 527. The first printed edition of the Articles of the truce between Spain and the revolted Provinces, printed Brussels, 1609.

We have now given an abridged Catalogue of near 1500 letters, in these twelve volumes, which are either original letters, or original draughts of the letters of the first Statesmen of their times.

No. LV.

“ MISCELLANEA.”—*folio, paper.*

This volume contains the following loose papers:—A list of all the original letters in the Edmondes Collection, of twelve volumes folio, with their dates. A letter from Mr. T. Astle to the King, on Lord Macclesfield's Collections, dated Whitehall, 10th December, 1771.—Richard Dalton to Mr. Astle, same year, not dated.—Copy of the Princess of Stolberg's letter to Mr. Astle, in his hand, 24th May, 1791. The original is in the MS. No. LXIII. in this Press.—An Essay on the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659.—Extracts from the Edmondes Collections, in seventy-nine pages, folio, intended for the Press, by Dr. Birch and others. “ Litera Henrici VI. Regis Angliæ Erico X. Daciæ Regi, ex Autographo in Bibliotheca Thomæ Astle, A.D. 1439.” A list in Mr. Astle's hand, of Yorkshire Charters, the originals of which are in Press III. No. 94 of this Collection.

No. LVI—LIX.

“ TREATIES.”—*4 volumes, folio.*

These volumes are in different hands, and do not form one work, but are placed together as relating to one subject. Their ages nearly agree.

The first is of the Essex Collection, and is lettered on the back “ Treaty of 1598.” The title page describes it thus:—“ Relation of the negotiations of peace between England and Spaine “ in 1598, 1599, and 1600.—The former part seems to be written by Sir Robert Cecil, the “ Secretary of State, the other by Sir Thomas Edmondes, being an account of his Embassie to “ the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, (then Sovereigns of the Spanish Netherlands,) “ and of the transactions between the Queen's Commissioners, and those of Spaine, being mett “ at Bologne, in France, amongst which the point of the precedence of England before Spaine is “ debated.” It consists of 275 written pages, folio, and appears to contain a complete collection of all the instructions and State letters relating to the subject.

When peace was concluded between Henry IV. and Philp II. at Vervins, in 1598, and the Edict of Nantes, which was promulgated that year, had quieted the minds of the Hugonots, the Catholic League being then dissolved, Elizabeth's ministers consented to the negociation which is so amply detailed in the volume now before us, and it is placed here as a valuable Appendix to the twelve volumes of Edmondes's State Papers already described.

The written pages of the second volume are 180: the blanks are nearly as many. The writing is of the reign of Charles II. It contains a copious list of treaties between the different States of Europe, from 1495, but chiefly in the 17th century. An alphabetical Index, which is prefixed to it, refers to the pages, and the pages give the dates. It commences with a document dated

Whitehall, 20th May, 1668, intitled, " Committee appointed to consider of the manner of signing " publique treaties by Ambassadors. Present the Lord Keeper Earl of Anglesey," &c. The treaties then follow in chronological order, down to page 180.

The third volume is intitled " A Breviate of Leagues between England and foreign Princes." The written pages are 152. The title within is more accurate than the lettering on the back, and sufficiently describes this MS. thus:—" Catalogus, sive brevis enumeratio Fœderum Pacis et " Commercii, Tractatum, Convencionum et Treugarum, inter Reges Angliæ et Imperatores, " Reges, Pontifices, Principes et communitates diversarum Regionum ab ineunte Sæculo 12mo. " usque ad ann. 5 Jacobi I. Quæ quidem in domo capitulari Ecclesiæ S. Petri Westmonasteriensis " conservantur, sicut prodierunt in anno 1611, cura et labore Arthuri Agard et Georgii Austen, " Vicecamerariorum Scaccarii Domini Regis, in Recepta prædicti Scaccarii, ex mandato honora- " tissimi Viri Roberti Comititis Sarisburiensis, magni Thesaurarii Angliæ."

A memorandum at the end, states that several of the documents in this MS. " are not to be " found elsewhere." It concludes with a short Catalogue, of seven pages, 4to. intitled " Chartæ " antiquæ," which have been engraved at the expence of Dr. Richard Rawlinson. Agard's original collections have been mentioned Press IV. where several of these Charters are preserved, in 6 vols. folio.

The fourth volume is intitled " Treaty with Portugal, 1654, with an English Translation." The written pages are ninety. The first informs us that " this copy of the treaty of 1654 was " procured from the Secretary of State's Office, by Mr. Vice Consul Mardurck, in 1722, and is " authenticated by the proper officer. Sir Harry Frankland received it from a merchant at " Lisbon, as in Vice Consul Hardwick's Correspondence from Lisbon, in 1722."

It contains also the Methuen treaty in 1703.

The former consists of twenty-eight articles relating to the Privileges of the English merchants which are confirmed by a declaration of the King of Portugal, 29th May, 1656, and referred to in Thurloe's State Papers, vol. 5, p. 14.

In this volume is another copy of the treaty of 1654, transcribed from that of the English factory at Oporto, which is written on Vellum, and has the original signatures of the Secretary of State, and King John. Both are in Latin.

No. LX.

" MISCELLANEA."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 235. The contents are—

Page 1. Part of the original book of the Commissioners for the sequestration of Delinquents' estates, in the County of Essex, in 1645 and 1646, marked by Mr. Astle " very curious."

Page 44 to 64. Concerning the stopping of Dagenham Breach by Captain Perry.

Page 64 to 121. An inventory of the furniture in Howard-House, anno 1588, containing many curious particulars; namely:—tapestry, hangings, robes, masking garments, the armory, and the Earl of Arundel's debts, and state of his personal estate in 1588, and 1589.

Page 126 to 146. The account of Thomas Cole, Collector of the tenths and fifteenths in the County of Suffolk, 1606.

Page 147. Articles of impeachment against John Earl of Bristol.

Page 153. Concerning a treaty, offensive and defensive, between England and France, 1596.

Page 158. Considerations concerning the peace moved in 1598.

Page 166. Expedition against Cales. This is a contemporary narrative, containing the names of the officers knighted at Cales.

Page 170. Concerning a reform in Church Government, in 1603.

Page 174. Notes relating to the Palatinate, and the Spanish match, tempore Jac. I. with the articles of the intended marriage of Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain.

Page 182. Dutch treaty with England in 1674. Original.

Page 190. Papers relating to the charitable Corporation and their Charter.

Page 201. Decree in the Exchequer, in 1659, concerning Sunning Bridge, High Bridge, and Down Bridge, Com. Berks.

Page 229. Original account of Dean Forest in Gloucestershire, written in the 10th of Charles I.

No. LXI.

“ MISCELLANEA ”—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are numbered 243: the writing is of different hands from the reign of Elizabeth. The contents are—

Page 1. A vow and covenant to be taken by the army and kingdom, 1641.

5. A gracious and religious Epistle from a son to his father, eight pages, of James I's reign.

13. Declaration sent by the Duke of Buckingham to the Hugonots of Rochelle.

17. Remonstrance of the Peers to Charles I. concerning grievances, &c. with Parliamentary proceedings, and speeches thereon.

35. Remonstrance of Parliament respecting a libel, intituled “To secure the State, and bridle “the impertinence of Parliaments.”

43. Petition of the Officers and soldiers of the Yorkshire and Northern forces to Parliament.

47. Roman antiquities discovered at Worcester, in 1704.

49. A paraphrastic translation of Psalms i, ii, and iii, in English verse.

53. Miscellaneous proceedings during the interregnum, in 1648, 1660, &c. and concerning Lord Strafford's debt to Sir Arthur Aston, &c. also sequestrations of Estates by the Parliament.

70. Original Petition of Lawrence Coles to King Charles II, with the reply, 30th November, 1660, concerning his losses as a loyalist; with a Petition of the Surveyor-General of the Customs in Ireland, concerning his losses in the Parliament's service.

73. Papers relating to the Exchequer in 1650. Original.
79. Original letters relating to the Office of Pleas and Writs of Error, tempore Caroli I^{di}.
90. Judge Croke's arguments in Mr. Hamden's case of ship money.
108. Regulations concerning grain, directed to Norfolk Magistrates in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.
123. "The Oath of an Escheator in the Exchequer," reign of Henry VIII.
125. A petition, in Welch, to Cromwell.
127. Notes concerning the honour of Gloucester, some of which are in Mr. Morant's hand.
131. "Copie of a letter found amongst some Jesuites that were lately taken in London, and addressed to the Father Rector at Brussels, soon after the gunpowder plot."—Not original, nor in writing of that time. (1)
135. Propositions for an English fishing trade, 18th July, 1649.
139. Queen Elizabeth's Proclamation against the destruction of monuments and defacing of Churches.—A fair copy, in a modern hand.
146. Places in the Lord Chamberlain's disposal, which pass the great seal.
147. Examination of Thomas Acton, 30th June, 1652, relative to his being with the King at the battle of Worcester. Original.
151. Inventory of the goods of S. Halsenet, 28th Henry VIII. Original.
159. Copy of the Duke of Ormond's Patent, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 21st Feb. 1662.
166. Propositions concerning the government of Ireland, 22d June, 1662. These are the propositions which were written by the Duke of Ormond, as preliminaries for his accepting the government of Ireland, with the civil and military establishment of Ireland in 1662.
201. List of the pictures at Hampton Court, and also in the private apartments at Windsor.
205. Regulations concerning the plague of London.
209. Petition of Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, 5 Ric. 2^{di}. in Mr. Morant's hand.
211. The manner of burying great persons in ancient times.—In a modern hand.
215. Complaint of Admiral Boscawen to the victualling Board, in 1758.
241. Letter from the Council of the Antiquarian Society to the Lords of the Treasury, concerning the publication of Domesday book.

No. LXII.

"STATE PAPERS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 298, containing—

Page 1. Observations on Chancery Practice.

3. King James I's proclamation on his return from Scotland, concerning Recreations, dated 1619.

(1) It is a forgery of Charles II's time, calculated to render the Puritans still more odious, by describing them as persons "who will never give over until they have extirpated him (James I.) and his posterity."

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7. The grounds of unity in religion for a general conformity.
12. Proceedings of Parliament about the King's declaration of Indulgence against Popery, and about grievances, 6th Feb. 1672, with the Address of both Houses against Popery.
24. Address of the House of Commons concerning Ireland, delivered to the King, 26th March, in the year 1676, enforcing the Act of Settlement; with the Address of the Commons concerning grievances, delivered same day.
29. The Duke of Buckingham's speech in the House of Lords, 15th Feb. 167⁹.
37. Regulations concerning the Court of Chancery, 18th June, 1664.
41. Predictions of the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, (Usher)—ascribed to him by Enthusiasts.
45. Memorial of the Spanish Ambassador in 1677; and Lord Cornwallis's trial.
60. Anonymous poems on different occasions, of the reign of Charles II.
65. Petition of the Lords Brudenell, Talbot, Mervin, Audley, &c.
67. Poems, anonymous. 69. The Duke of Buckingham's answer to the Spanish Ambassador's informations. This was printed in 1689. 85. The Earl of Shaftesbury's speech when he was brought by habeas corpus to the King's Bench, June 29, 1677. See State Trials.
89. The benefit of the ballot, with the use thereof, particularly in the Republick of Venice.
97. News from Germany, 1676.—104. Private debates, 21st May, 1677.
125. The Earl of Shaftesbury's case in Banco Regis, 29 Caroli II.
187. The Quaker's protestation or testimony against Popery, anno 1678.
138. A mournful elegy on King James's death.
141. Petition of George Eglisam, (King James I's Physician,) to King Charles II. concerning the poisoning of the Lord Marquess of Hamilton, and also the poisoning of King James.
159. Lord Clarendon to his daughter Anne, Duchess of York, and to the Duke of York. (1)
165. George Earl of Bristol's speech in the Commons, 1663, and March 3, 1663.
175. The Lord Andover's speech concerning the Star Chamber, 19th March, 1641.
181. Lord Lucas's speech in the House of Peers, Feb. 12, 1670, on the Supply Bill.—This speech was ordered to be burned by the common hangman.
184. Alderman Atkins's seasonable speech in the Rump Parliament.
188. A letter to Mr. S. a Romish Priest, concerning the impossibility of the public establishment of Popery in this Kingdom, 19th May, 1672.
191. A letter from Amsterdam, 30th August, 1672, describing taxes and oppressions.
205. An essay on love, in a series of love letters, sixty-seven pages, to page 270.
- At p. 270. this MS. must be inverted, as the remaining pages read from the end. They contain a series of letters or petitions to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, concerning a Bill against breach of covenants in leases; also the Marquess of Worcester's Bill against Loyd and others, concerning discovery of tythes, addressed to Anthony Lord Ashley Cooper.
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(2) See Press V. No. 103, above, p. 336.

No. LXIII.

“ ROYAL LETTERS.”—*folio, parchment and paper.*

These letters are of the Astle Collection, and some of them are very valuable and curious. As they are neither paged nor indexed, nor arranged chronologically, the following list of the contents will be found useful.

No. 1. King Henry IV. of England to King James I. of Scotland, Westminster, 8th December, 1403, being the 6th of Henry IV. and 1st of James I. demanding the arrears of a sum due on an exchange of prisoners, nine lines, written lengthways on parchment, each a foot in length.

2. King Henry IV. to the Counts of Holland and Zealand, and Dukes of Bavaria, desiring to renew former treaties. A copy on parchment, of that reign, not dated.

3. King Henry VI. to Christopher III. of Denmark, from Bury St. Edmonds, 25th February, 35th of his reign, parchment, desiring restitution of the ship Catherine of Hull, detained in 1441, with her cargo amounting to 246*l.* &c.—Christopher III. was elected in 1439, and died 1448.

4. King Henry VII. to the Barons of the Cinque Ports, commanding them to obey Prince Henry Duke of York, (afterwards Henry VIII.) then appointed Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden, parchment, original, dated Sheen, 7th June, 1495, sign manual at the top.

5. King Henry VIII to Sir Th. Arundell, Justice of the Peace for Cornwall, admonishing him and the other Justices of “ their lewdness in administering justice,” for though he had with much labour expelled the usurped power of Rome, yet they do not punish Papists, or the propagators of evil reports. Sign manual and seal perfect, dated Chobham, 17th July, no year.

6. King Edward VI. to the Archbishop of Canterbury, ordering the book of Common Prayer to be used throughout all England. Sign manual perfect, seal broken, autographs of the Privy Council perfect. It is dated Westminster, 25th December, third year of our reign, (1549.)

7. Philip II. of Spain to his Treasurer d’Orvea, ordering an annual pension to Colonel Edward Randolph.—Paper, original, Philip’s sign manual and seal perfect. London, 3d April, 1555.

8. Original order of Queen Mary to George Bridgeman, one of the Grooms of her Privy Chamber, to pay or have paid to Nicholas Brigham, Esq. whom she has appointed Teller of her Exchequer, the sum of 6000*l.* Parchment, sign manual and seal perfect, from St. James’s, 7th October, “ fifth and sixth yeares of our reigne.” (1)

9. Original authority from Queen Mary to the Lord High Treasurer, Under-Treasurer, and other officers of the Mint, to take throughout England, artificers, metals, and other materials for coining, with authority to imprison such as should resist. Parchment, the great seal and her sign manual perfect. One of her titles in this curious document is “ Defender of the faythe, and in “ earthe of the Church of England, and allsoe of Irelande the Supreame hedd.”

(1) On the lower margin is a note in Mr. Astle’s hand, “ Presented to me June 10th, 1793, by J. W. Esq.”

10. Original letter of Queen Elizabeth, dated "Eastegrenewiche, 17th July, sixth of our reign," to John Fortescue, Esq. of her great wardrobe in London, ordering him to deliver to persons mentioned, certain quantities of crimson velvet, &c. Sign manual and seal perfect, parchment.

11. An original warrant for the "lyverie of Robert Tia, Clarke of the great wardrobe," under the sign manual of King James I. dated 13th November, 1603, the seal perfect, parchment.

12. Original permission of King James I. for his subjects to go serve the King of Spain, without taking the Oath of Allegiance to him at their going. This is directed to Lord Zouch, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, seal perfect, sign manual at the top, dated 28th August, 19th of his English, and 55th of his Scottish reign, paper.

13. "*Literæ Regis Jacobi ad Universitatem Cantabrigiæ.*" A curious specimen of James I's Latinity and absolute principles, in a contemporary copy, on paper, not dated.

14. Original from James's daughter, the Queen of Bohemia, to Lord Northampton, all in her hand. Seals perfect, 3d March, year not mentioned, paper.

15. Original from the Earl of Holland to the Queen of Bohemia, 18th August, no year.

16. Arabella Stuart to Charles Gosling, original, seals perfect. Whitehall, 28th March, 1609. Arabella was the only child of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, by Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir William Cavendish. (2) She was cousin German to King James, and, without his privity, married Sir William Seymour, second son of the Earl of Hertford. Suspected by James of affecting the crown, they were both committed to the Tower, where she died without issue, 27th September, 1615.—She was interred in Westminster, in the same vault with Mary Queen of Scots. Mr. Seymour, her husband, was afterwards Earl, and Marquess of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset, and married the daughter of R. Devreux, Earl of Essex.

17. King Charles I's original warrant, under his sign manual, to William Earl of Denbeigh, Master of the great Wardrobe, to deliver to Sir William Segar, Garter, principal King at Arms, for His Majestie's installment, the particulars expressed in said warrant. Seal perfect, dated 10th July, first of our reign,—parchment.

18. King Charles I's original letter, dated Westminster, 27th January, 1634, to the Equestrian Order of Poland, on the proposal of the King of Poland for his niece the Princess Palatine, seal perfect. Mr. Astle states that he had this letter from the Rev. Mr. Price of Epsom, in 1764.

19. Original from King Charles I. to the Earl of Kingston, dated Nottingham, 9th September, 1642, desiring a loan of 5000*l.*

20. Original deed, by which Queen Henrietta Maria appoints Thomas Mallett her Solicitor, 1626. The Queen's sign manual is at the top of this instrument, and the following certificate is at the bottom, in the hand-writing of J. Tonstall:—"Mr. Malet was sworne by me according to this her Majestie's Patent, the 24th daie of December, 1626. J. Tonstall."

21. Original from Oliver Cromwell to Major Butler, 31st May, 1649.

22. Original warrant of Richard Cromwell, for the payment of 3000*l.* to Richard Frost,

(2) Charles Stewart was younger brother to Henry, King James's father.

Treasurer for the Public Contingencies, addressed to the Commissioner of the Treasury, and signed by himself, 30th December, 1658, parchment.

23. King Charles II's letter to Lady Shirley, dated Bruxelles, 20th October, 1657, on the death of her husband. A fac-simile

24. Original letter from King Charles II. dated Bruxelles, 12th April 1660, seal perfect. It is not known to whom it is addressed; but it is highly valuable. It is all in his own hand. Mr. Astle states, in an endorsement in his hand, that he had it from Mr. Welles.

25. Ditto to Lord Clarendon, Hampton Court, Saturday, Two in the Afternoon. A copy from the original, in the possession of Lord Lansdown, relative to Sir H. Vane, who was executed June 14, 1622, on the day sevensnight, after this letter was written.

26. King Charles II. to the Duke of Savoy, dated Oxford, 30th November, 1665, original, seal perfect, sign manual at the end.

27. Ditto, to Horatio Lord Townshend, Lord-Lieutenant of Norwich, 24th November, 1666, original, sign manual at the top, against the insolent carriage of Papists.

28. Order for a Proclamation against levying men for France in Scotland, Jan. 1677. A copy.

29. Ditto to the Paymaster-General, ordering payment to Mr. Kent for several disbursements, 24th September, 1670.

30. Copy of a letter from ditto, to Sir G. Downing, Minister of the Hague, from the original in the Collection of the Marquess of Buckingham, which is all in the King's hand. Dated Whitehall, 16th January, old style, 1674.—31. The original of the preceding copy. (1)

32. Original orders to Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, for the impressing of seamen, 14th April, 1672.

33. King Charles II's original order to Sir Roger Cave, for the payment of 490*l.* to Lord Viscount Cullen, for disbursements by him amounting thereto. Dated 7th June, 1676, sign manual and seal perfect. (2)

34. Original from Thomas Thynne to the Earl of Northampton, inclosing another entirely in the King's hand, Whitehall, 21st April, 1677.

35. The said inclosed original, dated Newmarket, 20th April, 1677, being a licence for the Lord Wharton to go from the Tower to his house in Bucks, until further orders.

36. Copy of a letter from the King to Lord Clarendon, from the original in the Marquess of Lansdown's possession, relative to making Mrs. Palmer, afterwards Countess of Castlemain and Duchess of Cleveland, Lady of the Bed-Chamber. Dated Hampton Court.

(1) This letter is extremely valuable and curious. It was calculated to lull the Dutch into security. The treaty between England and France against Holland was signed at Whitehall, 13th March, and an attempt was made to intercept the Dutch Smyrna fleet before any declaration of war, but they escaped except five. War was declared by France and England against Holland, 17th March following.

(2) The King's secret service money is frequently alluded to in Lord Essex's correspondence. Essex's refusal to pass the accounts of Lord Ranelagh in Ireland, caused him to be recalled. The following memorandum is written on one of the margins of this letter:—"Memorandum. That on the 24th of April, 1679, this letter was produced and shewed to John Westley, Gent. at the time of his examination before us Richard Bubler, Val. Spukburgh, John Randolph."

37. The original signature of Anna Maria Brudenell, Countess of Shrewsbury, afterwards married to George Rodney Brydges, Esq. of Avington in Hampshire.

38. An original letter from James Duke of York, afterwards James II. dated Breda, April 19, 1660, all in his hand, thanking some unknown person for his loyalty.

39. "Instructions for Horatio Lord Townshend, my Vice-Admiral of the County of Norfolk, and his Deputy." Dated Whitehall, 6th January, 1664, from James Duke of York.

40. Instructions to ditto, 9th June, 1673, original sign manual at the end.

41. Original from Princess Mary to her Aunt the Duchess of Savoy, on the Restoration. Whitehall, 17th December, 1660. Seals perfect.

42. An order, under the great Seal, and the Royal signature of George I. to Lord Macclesfield, dated Gohrde, 14th October, 1723, to cause the great Seal to be set to the treaty of Charlottenburg, and to the secret, and two separate articles thereunto belonging. This is signed by Lord Townshend, by order of His Majesty. The King's sign manual is at the top. The seal is perfect.

43. The original marriage contract between his Serene Highness Frederick Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and the Princess Mary, daughter of King George II. May 8, 1740, parchment. The signatures are very numerous, and some of the autographs rare.

44. Original from the Duke of Cumberland to Sir J. Ligonier, dated Inverness, May , 1746, after the battle of Culloden.

45. The Landgravine of Hesse to Mr. Grenville, Secretary of State, dated Zelle, 18th August, 1762. This letter is in French, refers to a preceding correspondence, and thanks the King for the protection afforded to her State. A copy.

No. 46. The Princess Amelia to Lady Sophia Egerton, original, and all in her own hand. Gunnersbury, 25th August, no year.

47. King George III. to Lord Sandwich, approving of the answer to the King of Poland's private notification of his election to that crown. Original, dated fifty minutes past eight.

48. A copy of King Stainlaus's letter to King George III. with the latter's reply, and congratulation on the election of the former, all in French, and in his own hand.

49. King George III. to Lord Sandwich, all in his own hand, dated 11 o'Clock, post M.

50 and 51. Ditto to ditto, two notes, also all in his own hand, on State affairs, endorsed by Mr. Astle, thus:—"From Mr. Phelps's papers, presented by his brother and executor to Mr. Richard Blyke, and by his widow to me, T. Astle."

52. Recommendations for appointments by the King, in Lord Sandwich's hand, with the King's answers in his own hand, 1st March, 1765.

53. The King to..... Windsor, 28th April, 1789, with his sign manual.

54. The Pretender James III's original order, in his own hand, to Mr. Waters, dated Rome, 5th April, 1743, to pay Colonel O'Brian 300*l.* on his account.

55. The Princess of Stolberg to Mr. Astle, May 24, 1791. Original.

56. Genealogy of the House of Stolberg, from Thomas Bruce Earl of Aylesbury, by a Herald at Brussels, with notes by Mr. Astle.

57. Original draught of a letter from King George III. to the King of Denmark, 11th Sept. 1764, in French.
58. The King of Denmark to King George III. 17th August, 1764. A copy, asking in marriage for his eldest son, the unfortunate Caroline Matilda, King George's sister.
59. Draught of King George III's letter to the Primate of Poland, in Latin, 23d March, 1764.
60. Draught of George III's letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with several obliterations and amendments by himself, very interesting.
61. King George III's letter to the Elector of Saxony, October 25, 1763, a copy.
62. Draught of King George III's letter to the Duke of Brunswick, 9th December, 1763.
63. Ditto to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, same date.
64. Copy of the Landgravine of Hesse Cassell's letter to the King, 2d May, 1764.
65. The King's answer to ditto, 15th May, 1764.
66. Draught of Lord Sandwich's letter to the Landgravine of Hesse, 15th May, 1764, in his own hand.
67. Copy of the Bishop of Liege's letter to the King, December 31, 1764.
68. Copy of a letter from the Hereditary Prince of Denmark to the King, dated Jan. 22, 1765.
69. Original draught of Lord Sandwich's Reply on the King's part, to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, 8th February, 1765, with the Prince of Hesse's said letter to the King. A copy.
71. The Prince Bishop of Liege to Lord Sandwich, 2d June, 1762. Original.
72. Conrad of Valenrode, (1) Grand Master of the Teutonic Order of the Knights of S. Mary at Jerusalem, to King Richard II. of England, March 27, 1393, in favour of Prussian Merchants plundered by Englishmen.

This Document being original, and on linen rag paper, is very curious. The oldest document on such paper that has been discovered hitherto, is noticed by Adrian Valesius, from Peter the Venerable's Treatise against Jews, in the *Bibliotheca Cluniacensis*, col. 1069-1070, "*librum ex rasuris veterum pannorum*." Montfaucon acknowledges that he never saw a single scrap of paper older than the year of S. Lewis's death, 1270. (2)

Prideaux informs us that he saw a Registration of some Acts of John Cranden, Prior of Ely, made on paper, in the 14th of Edward II. that is 1320, and in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich, a Register book of Wills, all of paper, contains original wills of 1370. (3)

Tiraboschi pretends that we owe this invention to the Italians, and refers the paper mills of Padua to 1340, from Cortusius's History of Padua. Muratori attributes to Pax of Fabriano, the paper manufactory of Treviso in 1340. Daniel Longol has discovered a written document on linen paper, expedited by Frederic, Bishop of Augsbourg from 1307 to 1330; and Nuremberg boasts of a Register or List of the Members of its Council, on linen paper, written in 1319.

(1) Valenrode was elected Grand Master in 1391, and died 1395, as in Giustiniani's History of the Order, and in Duellensis Hist. Teuton, Ordinis, fol. 50.

(2) See Leo Allatius on the invention of paper, in his "*Notæ ad Antiquitates Hetruscas*."

(3) Lewis's Life of Caxton, page 125.

Heroyal communicated to Mabillon a letter of Joinville's to Louis-le-Hutin, written in 1314, on linen paper, but that paper was not French, nor was such paper made in France before the reign of Philip de Valois, in 1340. In the Bodleian there are specimens of 1335, but of uncertain origin. In the Canterbury Archives, some others are said to exist of 1340, but the first linen paper mill known in England was that of Hertford, 1588.

Bartolo mentions the paper manufactory of Fabriano in Italy, 1340 "*De Insignis, et armis*," and enlarges on the crime of counterfeiting other person's water marks.—In general, the most ancient linen paper bears for water mark the head of an ox, and the first printed books are on such paper, but no European linen paper has yet been proved to be older than 1319.

Mahomet boasted that a paper copy of the Koran, in a volume of silk and gems, was brought down to the lowest heaven by the angel Gabriel, who successively revealed to him each chapter and verse. See Herbelot, p. 85–88. Maracci *Vita Mohammedi*, t. 1, p. 32–45. Sale's *Preliminary Discourse*, p. 56–70.—But this was an Asiatic, not an European invention.—“The art of transforming linen into paper,” says Gibbon, “has been diffused from the manufacture of Samarcand, over the Western world. The Librarian Casiri, relates, from credible testimony, that paper was first imported from China to Samarcand, anno Hegiræ 30, and invented, or rather introduced at Mecca, A. H. 88. The Escorial library contains paper MSS. as old as the fourth or fifth century of the Hegira.”

73. An original letter from Conrad de Jungingen, Grand Master of the Teutonic Oorder, to Henry IV. King of England, dated from the Castle of S. Mary, 16th June, 1403, in answer to his letter complaining of damages done to his subjects by some Knights of the Teutonic Order, in a sea fight, and desiring to send an Envoy to accommodate all differences.

N. B.—His predecessor was Conrad of Valenrode above mentioned, as in Giustiniani's *Hist.* *ibid.* He died in 1407, and was succeeded by his brother Ulric.

74. Andrea Contarini Doge of Venice, to King Edward III. of England, recommending some ships that were going to Flanders. Dated Ducal Palace, 5th Feb.—13 Indiction. Contarini was elected Doge in 1367, and died in 1381.

75. The city of Bruges to Henry IV. of England, desiring restitution of a ship called *Coqua*, with its cargo, amounting to 350 livres, ten sous, Flanders money, which had been taken by some men of Bayonne, on pretence that the sailors therein were Frisons, dated 4th April. 1404. This is on paper.

76. The City of Bruges in Flanders, to the Privy Council, stating that Paul Cangiard, who was come to England to recover some of his goods, was detained at Portsmouth, and that a fisherman of Ostend, who was come upon our coast to catch herrings, was carried prisoner to Hull, in company with a ship from Brill, and praying that they might be released. Original. The year is not mentioned, but this is coeval with the preceding Document.

77. The Senate of Hamburg to King Henry IV. of England, complaining that two Hamburg ships, laden with beer, were taken by the English. Original, parchment.

78. Original letter from Francis I. of France, to the Bishop of Bayonne, his Ambassador in England, with his sign manual, and the original seal. The year is worn off.

79. Ditto to Monsieur de Vaux, his Ambassador in England.
80. King Henry II. of France to O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, 5to. Idus Octob. 1549, recommending Agents whom he sends to treat with him. A copy.
81. King Henry IV. of France to Queen Elizabeth, Montauban, 10th September, a translation from the original in his own hand.—82. Ditto to ditto, 5th July, 1602. A translation.
83. Ditto to ditto, a fac-simile.
84. Ditto to King James I. congratulating him on his escape from the Powder Plot. A copy from the original in his own hand, dated Paris, 18th December, 1605, with a translation.
85. Mary de Medicis to James I. congratulating him on said escape. A translation from the original, 20th December, 1605.
86. Lewis XIV. to the Duc de Elbæuf, 19. Fevrier 1644, sign manual perfect, seal worn off.
87. Lewis XIVth's order to the Governor of the Bastile, to permit the Countess de Bussy to sleep with her husband, signed by the King, and by the celebrated Le Tellier. This was taken at the demolition of the Bastile in 1788, and sent to Mr. Townley, who presented it to Mr. Astle. (1) Original, the sign manual is perfect.
88. Lewis XIVth's original order to the Governor of the Bastile, to admit Commissioners to examine the Chevalier de Rohan, signed by the King and the great Colbert, 26th Nov. 1674.
89. An original Russian Ukase, dated Moscow, 26th August, 1744, seal and signatures perfect.
90. Original letter from the Marquis de Seignelay to the Governor of the Bastile, desiring to know what passed there relative to the Chevalier de Rohan and his accomplices. The Governor is ordered not to mention that the King desires this information.
91. Madame de Maintenon to the Marechal de Villeroi. Original, October 19, 1709.
92. An original passport granted to an English vessel, 6th March, 1781, and signed by the late Lewis XVI. during the American war of Independence.
93. Frederick King of Prussia, to George II. of England. Original, Berlin, 30th Nov. 1753.
94. The late Prince of Orange's sign manual, 1787.
95. An original Lettre de Cachet, signed by Louis XIV. in the latter part of his reign, 10th of December, 1701, endorsed by Mr. Seward.
- At the end of this MS. are a great many original letters and autographs of the present Royal Family of England and France, and of the other reigning Princes of Europe.

No. LXIV—LXXI.

“ ORIGINAL LETTERS.”—8 vols. folio.

These letters commence with James I's reign, and end with George II's. The four first volumes bear the Royal arms, embossed in gold on the covers, with the initials G.R. and are of Mr. Astle's Collection. They appear to have been originally Sir Edward Deering's, but to have been

(1) So Mr. Astle states in a memorandum endorsed.

increased by additions from different collections of a later date.—Avoiding prolixity, we confine our account of them to the following Alphabetical list of the principal persons whose original letters are most to be valued, by reason of the celebrity of the writers.

Abbott, Robert, to Sir Edward Deering, 1641, not to be confounded with Robert Bishop of Salisbury, in 1615, and brother to George Archbishop of Canterbury. Our Abbott was author of several tracts on religion, which are noticed by Wood and Kipling.—Anglesey, Lord, several letters to Sir Edward Deering, on the forfeited lands in Ireland. The best illustration of the spirit with which he writes on Irish affairs, will be found in his controversy with the Lords Castlehaven and Ormond, intitled “A letter from a person of honour, &c. being Observations “on Lord Castlehaven’s Memoirs,” &c. 8vo. 1681, and “A true account of the whole proceedings between James Duke of Ormond, and Arthur Earl of Anglesey,” fol. 1682. Also, “The account of Arthur Earl of Anglesey, &c. of the true state of your Majesty’s Government “and Kingdoms, 27th April, 1682.”

Anstis to Lord Clarendon and others, 1718.—Apsley, Sir Allen, Governor of Barnstable for the King, in 1645.—Arlington, Lord, to Sir Ed. Deering, affairs of Ireland.—Arundell and Surrey, Earl Marshal, 1625. This was the Collector Arundell, the purchaser of the Arundelian marbles, whose character is described by Lord Clarendon.—Aston, Sir Robert, to the Marquess of Buckingham in Spain, 1623.—Ashmole, Elias’s, autograph may be seen in vol. 5 of this Collection, with Edward Lhwyd’s original certificate that it is his hand. A list of his works is given in Kippis’s Biographia. His great work is his “History of the Order of the Garter,” fol. 1672. A fire breaking out in the next room to his, in the Middle Temple, in 1679, he lost a fine library, with a collection of 9000 coins, and a vast repository of seals, charters, &c. But his MSS. and gold medals escaped, being then at his house at S. Lambeth, where he died in 1692.

Bale, John, to Sir Edward Deering, on the affairs of Poland, a long Narrative, 17th November, 1632, from Warsaw.—Baltimore, Lord, to ditto, 1627.—Bedford, Duke of, from Woburn, 1662.—Bentley, Dr. about receiving King George I. at Cambridge, not dated.

Bolingbroke, Mr. S. John, (after Lord,) not dated.—Boyle, Robert, to Samuel Clarke, 1666. This was the celebrated Irish Chemist and Philosopher, the son of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, born at Lismore, 25th January, 1626–7, whose life was published by Dr. Birch; he was the discoverer of the air pump. His works have appeared in five volumes, folio, Lond. 1744, he died 1691.—Boyse, Samuel, author of several poems and articles in the Gentleman’s Magazine, was born in Dublin, 1708. His original Latin rhymes to Mr. Cave, are preserved in this Collection, beginning “Hodie teste Cœlo summo,” &c. His History of the Rebellion of 1745, printed in two volumes, 8vo. 1747, is his best work. His poem intitled “The Deity,” is highly commended by Hervey, Meditations, vol. 1, and by Fielding in Tom Jones, B. vii, c. 1.—Bromley, Speaker of the Commons, 1710–11.—Browne, (Isaac Hawkins,) author of several fugitive poems, died in 1760. His son Hawkins Browne, Esq. published his Poems in 8vo. 1768.—Buckingham, Duke and Duchess of, 1623–1626.

Calvert, Secretary, to the Duke of Buckingham, 1624, presenting a picture.—Carlingford, Lord,

from Dublin, on the State of Ireland, 1667.—Carpenter, General, from the scene of Rebellion in Scotland, 1715.—Carter, Eliza, Mr. Gray's friend, 1730-40.—Cartwright, Bishop, account of, death, 1619, in vol. 3 of this collection, No. 119.—Casbel, Archbishop of, petitioning for augmentations, in 1666, when all the Anglo-Irish were scrambling for forfeitures.—Charles I. to the University of Cambridge commending the faithful services of the Duke of Buckingham, second year.—Cholmly, Sir Hugh, Law affairs, 1680-1683.—Churchil, Sir Winston, the Duke of Marlborough's father, 1667-8. In 1664 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims in Ireland.⁽¹⁾—Clogher, Bishop of, Lands and interests of his Diocese, in 1667, 1668.—Coke, Sir Edward, Lord Chief Justice, 1604. This letter was written soon after the trial of Raleigh, on which he shewed himself a "Legal Tyrant," as he is called by Sir Fr. Bacon, Gabala, p. 219, ed. fol. 1663.—Conway, Lord, 1663, Irish affairs.—Colepepper, Sir John, 1640-1642. See his character in Clarendon.—Council Privy, 1624, 1680, autographs and seals perfect.—Cowley, Abraham, on forfeitures in Ireland, 1663-1666. Mr. Cowley was an injured loyalist, who, like others of that numerous tribe, had recourse for indemnities to the forfeitures of the Papists of Ireland. Dr. Sprat mentions, "as very excellent" "in their kind, Mr. Cowley's letters to his private friends, none of which were published."⁽²⁾—Craggs, Secretary, 1719, 1720.

Danby, Abstrupus, to J. Thorsby, 1694.—Dashwood, Sir John, from Wansford, on coins found there, 1726.—Deering Edward, to Archbishop Parker, in Latin, four pages, folio, 5th September, 1570. Parker was consecrated in Lambeth.—Sir Edward Deering to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1634, also to Sir J. Hippeley, same year, and to others from Dublin, 1666.—D'Ewes, Sir Simonds, author of "Journals of both Houses," &c. fol. 1682.—Sir Dudley Digges, 1632. Several of his speeches are printed in Rushworth: he died in 1638-9. He was the collector of the letters that passed between the Lord Burleigh, Walsingham, and others, concerning the intended marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Duke d'Anjou, in 1570, and the Duke d'Alencon in 1581, published in folio, 1656.—Dodwell, Henry, MS. letters concerning the fragments of S. Irenæus, &c. 1684-5. These letters, in vol. 3 of this Collection, No. 88, 89, 90, are very curious and learned, as are all the numerous works of this indefatigable writer. He was born in Dublin, 1641. A valuable Catalogue of his works may be seen in his "Life" by Brokesby, 8vo. 1715, and in Wood's Fasti, vol. 2.—Dorset, Earl of, 1625.—Dryden's first Draught of an Epistle [Dedicatory, with his alterations, emendations, &c.—Dublin, Archbishop of, to Lord Clarendon, on Records of his See, 1667.—Dugdale to Gregory, King, Lancaster Herald, 1677.—Dungannon, Lord, from Dundalk, to Sir Edward Deering, 1670.—Dunsany, Lord, on his claims and reprisals in Ireland.

(1) He wrote an Essay on the History of England, which was published in folio, 1675, intitled, "Divi Britannici," and dedicated to Charles II. which is rather superficially mentioned by Nicolson and Wood.—The eldest of his sons was John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, whose sister Arabella, James II's mistress, was mother to the celebrated Duke of Berwick.

(2) Sprat's Life of Cowley prefixed to his Works, ed. Lond. 1721. Some of his letters are printed in Brown's Miscellanea Antica.

L'Estrange, Hamond, 1640, author of several translations.—Evelyn, John, Esq. 1673, to Richard Browne, in Latin. Another John, to his grandfather John, in Latin. These were the son and grandson of the celebrated John Evelyn, author of "Sylva" and "Pomona," and of several other works. The former translated into English verse Renatus Rapin's Latin Poem, "Of Gardens," 8vo. 1673. Their grandfather is best known from his Memoirs lately published in 2 vols. 4to. 1818. His Chalcography, is one of his best productions.—Prince Rupert, whose ingenious discoveries are well known, is supposed to have contributed to it. He prevailed on Lord Henry Howard to bestow the Arundelian marbles on the University of Oxford. (1)

Fanshaw, Sir Richard, 1655. He fought for the King at the battle of Worcester, and was taken, and committed close prisoner to the Tower, where he wrote several poems.—Faulkner, the celebrated Dublin Printer, 1739.—Finch, Sir Heneage, 1656, 1658, 1664, 1668, on forfeitures in Ireland. Sir Heneage was appointed Solicitor-General at the Restoration, and was very active against Lord Clarendon in 1667. He filled the office of High Steward at the iniquitous condemnation of Lord Stafford, who was beheaded for Oates's Plot. Dryden describes him under the name of Amri in his Absalom. His speeches are enumerated in Wood's Athenæ, and in the "Lives of the Chancellors."—Flamstead, the famous Astronomer, 1702. He corresponded with Newton, who acknowledges obligations to him in his "Principia," also with Dr. Halley, W. Molineaux of Dublin, Dr. Wallis, and Cassini, and died in 1719. The letter now before us, relates to his discovery of several hundreds of stars about the Pole, and in the Great Bear, forming a part of his Catalogue of 3000 British fixed stars.—Fox, George, the Proto-Quaker. The Hebrew Alphabet, in a circle of less than one inch diameter, with some Rhapsodies, in his hand, may be seen in this Collection. He died in 1681.

Gale, Thomas. See his life prefixed to the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, in the Biblioth. Topogr. Brit.

As mistatements, too numerous to be mentioned, have appeared in different lists of his works, on English History, (2) and we have now before us a fine copy, with the MS. notes of White Kennet, to whom it once belonged, and of Th. Martin, the Antiquarian, to whom it passed from Kennet, the following account will be found perfectly correct.—The work intitled *Scriptores XV.* consists of three volumes, folio; the first printed at Oxford, 1684, contains "Ingulphus, with Petri Blessensis continuatio Ingulfi. 2. Chronica de Mailros. 3. Annales Burtonenses. 4. Historiæ Croylandensis continuatio," to page 597, where it concludes. An Index of twenty pages folio, is added at the end.—The second volume, printed at Oxford 1687, contains *Annales Marganenses. 2. Chronicon Thomæ Wikes. 3. Annales Waverleiensis. 4. Historia (sive Itinerarium) Galfridi Vinesalvi. 5. Historia Walteri de Hemingford.* This last is imperfect. The pages are 594, followed by an Index of twenty-nine pages, and one of Errata at the end.

The third volume, printed Oxford, folio, 1691, contains *Gildas, Eddius, Nennius, Asser, Higden, William of Malmesbury de Pontificibus, Anonymus Malmesburicensis, Anonymus Ramesiensis,*

(1) These marbles were collected by his grandfather Thomas Howard. They have been ably described by Humphrey Prideaux, in his "Marmora," &c. Oxford, 1676.

(2) The statement in the Biographical Dictionary, Lond. 1784, vol. 5, is very incorrect.

Anonymus Elyensis, Thomas Elyensis, Johannes Wallingford, R. de Diceto, Joannes Fordun, Alcuinus de Pontificibus Eborac. These end at p. 732, where a valuable Appendix is added, containing nine articles, and an Index Rerum et Locorum. The nine articles are—1. Cl. Ptolemæi Descriptio Britanniarum. 2. Antonini Itinerarium Britanniarum. 3. Notitiæ dignitatum in Britannia. 5. Hydæ Saxonica. 6. Consuetudines et Jura ex libro Doomsday. 7. Antiqui populi, urbes, &c. Britanniarum. 8. Notæ ad Ptolemæum. 9. Notæ ad Antoninum. This appendix ends at page 796, and is followed by an Index of near fifty pages, folio. Dr. Gale corresponded with Mabillon, Baluzius, Cappellus, Rudolphus, Wetstenius, Grævius, Huetius. His son Roger published his “Antonini Iter Britanniarum commentariis illustratum Thomæ Gale, “accessit Anonymi Ravennatis Britannia Chorographia, &c.” Lond. 4to. 1709. (1)

Garth, Dr. a celebrated Poet and Physician, author of the “Dispensary.” He had the honour of providing a suitable interment for the neglected remains of Dryden, in 1701. See his life by Johnson.—Gower, Sir William Leveson, 1670, 1676.—Guydot of Bath, 1703.

Hales, Sir Edward, letters from 1631 to 1679, and his “Case,” written by himself.—Hampden, John, 1693.—Hatton, Charles, giving an account of the Rebels of Scotland, in 1615, from the theatre of action. Also, Lady Hatton to her son, 1663.

Harley, Robert, afterwards Earl of Oxford. Letters in 1695. He had the honour of being praised by Pope, and abused by Bolingbroke.—Heath, Sir Robert, Attorney-General, 1623.—Holland, Earl of, reign of James I.—Hooper, Dr. celebrated for sermons and controversial works. He was sent by King James II. to attend the Duke of Monmouth in the Tower, the night before his execution in 1685.—Howard and Suffolk, to the Duke of Bucks, Lord High Admiral, 1623. We have already mentioned him as the collector of the Arundelian marbles.

Ingoldsby, Richard, on Irish forfeitures, 1666.—Jenkins, Sir Leoline, to Bishop Fell, 1683. The Queen Mother Henrietta Maria, dying 1st August 1699, in France, and her nephew Lewis XIV. claiming her whole property, real and personal, Sir Leoline was sent to Paris, with other Commissioners, to recover her effects. He was also sent to treat of the Union with Scotland in 1671, and was appointed with Sir William Temple to negotiate the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678–9. His State papers, &c. were published in 2 vols. folio, by W. Wynne, 1724. His letter to Dr. Fell, now before us, is dated Windsor, 27th August, 1683, and relates to the Charter and Liberties of the University of Oxford.—Jennings, Sir John, on disarming Papists in Yorkshire, 1689.—Jessop, Judge in Wales. Letters in 1610.—Johnson. N. on the descent of the Thoresby family, 1667, in vol. 5 of this collection.—Jones, Jezrael, to Dr. Sloane on Phænomena at sea.—Justel, Henry, as celebrated as his father, Christopher, the

(1) Mr. Gough had three copies of this edition, enriched with valuable notes, and also a fourth copy with MS. various readings, taken from two MSS. from which Henry Stevens first printed this Itinerary. Mr. Gale's brother-in-law, Dr. Stukeley, inscribed to him the 7th “Iter” of his *Itinerarium curiosum*, which he intitles “*Iter septimum Antonini*.” See the *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1776. This is the second and best edition. Mr. Gale published also the “*Registrum honoris de Richmond*,” from the original in the Cotton Library. See *British Topogr.* v. 2, p. 444. It is printed at large in the “*Reliquiæ Galeanae*.”

translator of the Greek "*Codex Canonum Ecclesiae Universalis*," (1) the original Greek MS. of which, Henry Justel sent to the Bodleian Library, by Dr. Hickes.

Keene, Sir Benjamin, Ambassador to Spain, "Life of," in vol. 6 of this Collection.—King, Gregory, Lancaster Herald, to Lord Clarendon, on the Duke of Albemarle's coat armour.—Kirke, T. several letters on Natural History, &c. 1677.—Knatchbull, Major J. several letters, 1663 to 1666.

Lane, George, to Sir Edward Deering, 1666, on Sir William Petty's affairs in Ireland.—Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, to ditto, to arrest Separatists, &c. 1635.—Lethieullier, John. He had a choice collection of MSS. as appears in Bowyer's *Life* by Nichols. He died in 1736.—Letters to Lord Fairfax, on proceedings of a meeting of Nobility and Gentry in Yorkshire, in 1690, with their names.—Limerick, Bishop of, Claims in Ireland, in 1666-1668.—Lincoln, Bishop of, to the Duke of Buckingham, 1623.—Llhwyd, Edward, from Oxford, 1701. He was the Keeper of the Ashmole Museum, where he succeeded to Dr. Plot. Lister, Martin and John, 1675. Martin was born in Buckinghamshire, in 1638, and is celebrated as a Naturalist, in the *Philosophical Transactions*.—Locke, John, letter dated Oates, 27th June, 1704, a little before his death, the approach of which he mentions in it. He died 28th October, that year.—London, Bishop of, to the Duke of Bucks, 1623.

Mackenzie, Sir George, his "Life," is prefixed to his works, Edinburgh, 2 vols. folio, 1716. In 1671 he pleaded the cause of Argyle, who was beheaded at Edinburgh that year. He died in 1691.—Madox.—Martin, author of a *Journey to the Western Islands*, praised by Dr. Johnson.—Massareen, Lord, to Sir Edward Deering, on Irish forfeitures.—Mr. Molyneux, on a valuable Irish MS. Dictionary, Dublin, 10th November, 1702.—Molesworth, R. from Edlington in Yorkshire, 11th March, 1703-4. This was the person who saved the Duke of Marlborough's life. His letters are from Bayonne and France, 18th June, 1707, describing the battle of Almanza, &c. and the events of that war, 1708-9.

Nelson, a letter of 1708. He was author of several religious works, of which the best known is his "*Companion for the Festivals and Fasts*."—Newton, Sir Isaac, several letters, from 1671, to 1675, to the Rev. R. Clarke. Newton was born on Christmas-Day, 1642. He died in 1719.—Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of, to Sir Thomas Waller, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, from Northampton House, now Northumberland House, in the Strand, which he built. His letter is dated 1st December, 1608.

Orders of Council of the reigns of the two Charles's. Seals and autographs perfect.—Ormond, Duke of, Letters, 1665, 1667.—Orrery, Boyle, Lord, Letters from Charleville in Munster, 1664-1668, on the Settlement of Ireland.—Ossory, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1668.

(1) He and William Voel united, had previously published, in two vols. folio, Paris, 1661, the "*Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Veteris*," which is the best work on the subject. He published also, from a very ancient MS. the "*Codex Canonum Ecclesiae Africanae*," and the "*Histoire Genealogique de la maison d'Auvergne*." He left Paris in 1681, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and coming to London, was appointed Keeper of the King's Library, a place which he held to his death in 1693, when Dr. R. Bentley succeeded him.

Pegge, Samuel, the celebrated Antiquary, 1757.—Pembroke, Montgomery, Earl of, 1633. Penn, William, the celebrated Quaker. A letter dated 1804. He died near Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, in 1718.—Peyton, Thomas, letters, 1640-1665, on lands in Ireland.—Pepy's, Samuel, 1694 to 1699.—Philipot, Somerset Herald, letters, 1687.—Plott, Robert, author of the Histories of Staffordshire and Oxfordshire, letters.—Pope, Alexander, to Mr. Cave, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, not dated.—Prior, Matthew, letters from Whitehall, 1700.—Pulleyn, letters from Italy, 1677. Prynn, William, letters, 1663.

Radcliffe, Dr. John. He was elected member for the town of Buckingham in 1713. The Oxford Library and the Infirmary, which bear his name, immortalize his memory.—Ray, John, the Botanist. His "Life," prefixed to his select works, and written by Denham, 8vo. 1760, informs us, that he was born in 1628. The letter before us is dated 1689.

Rebellion of Scotland in 1715, accounts of, by Hotham, Carpenter and others, of that year, may be seen in vol. 5 of this Collection.—Roscommon, (Wentworth Dillon, Lord,) to Sir Edward Deering, on the Settlement of Ireland, 1663-1664.—Rutland, John Manners, Duke of, letters, 1725. He lived to 1763.—Rycaut, Sir Paul. He was the author of the "Present state of the Ottoman Empire," &c. London, folio, 1670; also of the "Present state of the Greek and Armenian Churches," composed whilst he was Consul at Smyrna, and printed Lond. 1678, and was Lord Clarendon's principal Secretary for Leinster and Connacht in 1685. The letter before us was written in 1700, the year of his death. His continuation of Knolles's History of the Turks, which he published in three volumes, folio, is much esteemed. He continued Platina's Lives of the Popes to his own time.—Rymer, Thomas, celebrated for his "Fœdera."

Sanderson, John, a letter written by him at the age of eighty, in 1708, enriches the eighth volume.—Sedley, Sir John, a letter of 1639.—Sherrard, Dr. to Edward Llhwyd, 1703.—Skeffington, Sir John, to Sir Edward Deering, 1640-1665.—Sloane, Sir Hans, to Thomas Kirke, Esq. 1694. Sloane was born in Ireland in 1660: his eminence as a Naturalist, introduced him to Boyle, Ray, Sydenham, and the Royal Society. He died in 1752, aged ninety-one.—Smyth, Sir Edward, of Dublin. The letter before us is dated 1664.—South's Latin poem on Cromwell's peace with the Dutch, in his own hand.—Spence, J. a letter of 1737. Spence's Criticisms on Pope are much esteemed by Warton. His "Polymetis," was published in folio, in 1747.—Steele, Sir Richard, letter of 1704.—Sydenham, Thomas, 1704.—Smith, James, the Alchymist, 1682.—Slangenbug, General, to Secretary Fagel, on the pretended refusal of the States General to engage the enemy, when urged by the Duke of Marlborough.

Tate, Poet Laureat, a poem in his hand, written in 1715, the year of his death. He succeeded Shadwell, and is mentioned in the notes to the Dunciad. His poem on the "Death of Queen Anne," is his best. His works are enumerated by Jacob, Gildon, and in the Biographia.—Taylor, Surveyor of forfeited lands in Ireland, from Dublin, 1666 and 1676.—Temple, Sir William, from Worcester, 1693. His "Life" is prefixed to his works in folio. (1)—Thorsby,

(1) He negotiated the triple alliance in 1668, between England, Holland, and Sweden, against France, and also the marriage of the Lady Mary, the Duke of York's daughter, afterwards Queen Mary, with the Prince of Orange.

Ralph, letter, 1709. He was a celebrated antiquary. He lent his aid to Gibson, Hearne, Strype, Calamy, Collins, Lister, Gale, and wrote the "Topography of Leeds," published in 1714, and a "History of the Church of Leeds," 1724.—Twysden, Sir Roger, 1599. Several of his unpublished works have been mentioned in this Catalogue.—Tyrell, author of the History of England, to Roger Gale, 1715. His History is frequently quoted by Hume.—Tyndall, the continuator of Rapin, 1686.

Vaillant, a letter on medals, 1684. Vaillant was employed by Colbert to collect coins and medals in Italy, Greece, and Asia, for Lewis XIV. His "Numismata Imperatorum," was published, 4to. Paris, 1674, but a second improved edition, in 2 vols. 4to. superseded it in 1694. In this he omitted, as spurious, several medals which he had published as genuine in the first. His Medallie History of the Seleucidæ, came out in Paris, 4to. 1681.—Vernon, James, letters in 1725-6. (1)

Voltaire to the Right Hon. Sir Everard Falkenor, Secretary to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, from Paris, 1746, in the eighth volume of this Collection.

Winchelsea, Lord, from Florence, 4th August, 1676, with other letters to Sir Edward Deering, from Pera, &c.—Walpole, Robert, to an unknown person, 1721.—Wanley, Humphrey, to Mr. Killingbeck, 1706-7.—Williamson, Sir Joseph, the Plenipotentiary, and President of the Royal Society to Mr. Atkins, 1689.—Wilkins, D. to Edward Cave, 1738, well known by his edition of Spelman's Councils, and other learned works, and not to be confounded with John Wilkins, who, being head of Wadham College, married Oliver Cromwell's sister, against the Statutes of that College, under cover of a licence from the Protector, and was appointed Bishop of Chester in 1668.—Wren, Sir Christopher, to Mr. Etty, 1688.—Wyndham, Sir William.

Yorke, Philip, Lord Chancellor.

Many more originals, too numerous to be mentioned, add considerably to the value of these volumes.

No. LXXII,—LXXIV.

"SECRETARY COVENTRY'S STATE PAPERS."—3 vols. folio.

The written pages of the first of these volumes are 272, all in one hand, of Charles II's reign, when Sir William Coventry was Secretary of State. It contains copies of a great number of warrants, pardons, petitions, recommendations, grants, summonses, proclamations, letters, &c. from the Restorations to 1680. These are not placed in Chronological order, and some few

(1) "He was son to William Vernon, who was Secretary to King William and and to Queen Anne, "first gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the Duke of Gloucester, Envoy to the King of Denmark and "to the Elector of Hanover, &c. Having made the tour of Europe, he travelled into Greece, and brought "home many curious coins, inscriptions, MSS. &c. which are now in the possession of his son Fr. Lord Oswald." A marginal note in Mr. Astle's hand.

Documents of Charles I's reign, are mixed here and there with those of Charles II. For instance, at p. 235 is a copy of the commission of government, directed to the Lord Gormanstown, by Sir L. Parsons, 2d Nov. 1641, immediately after the Rebellion broke out in Ireland, authorizing him to "raise and assemble all, every, or any the forces, as well footmen as horsemen, within the County of Meath, giving you hereby the command in chief, &c. and authorizing you to array, divide, distribute, dispose, conduct, lead, and govern in chief, the said forces, according to your best discretion, and to resist, slay, and kill, as well by battle as otherways, all traytors," &c. This Commission is quoted by Borlase, and by Temple. Curry most unfairly omits it. B. 5, c. 12.

The second volume begins with Sir Bernard Grenville's credentials to the Republic of Genoa, 1675, and ends with Secretary Coventry's letter to the Marquess de Burgomayne, from Whitehall, 20th April, 1680. The written pages are 360, containing copies of letters, State memorials, instructions, &c. of that interval, with several letters from King Charles II. to foreign Princes, some in Latin, but chiefly in French. The foreign Princes to whom they are directed, are the Kings and Queens of France, Spain, Savoy, and Portugal, the Prince of Orange, Cosmo III. Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Grand Master of Malta, the Duke of Mecklenburg, the Viceroy of Naples and Sicily, the Duke of Brandenburg, Monsieur de Barillon, d'Estrade, Counts d'Egmont, and Taaffe, Montecuculi, &c.

Several are directed to Don Pedro Ronquillo, to Consuls at different sea ports, to the Bishop of Munster, the Duke de Roquelaure; several to foreign ministers forbidding the Catholic service in their Chapels and Houses; some relate to the treaty of Nimeguen; and several are of considerable importance to the history of the period to which they belong.

The third volume consists of 462 written pages, containing a continuation of the same correspondence, and various additional documents, down to 1699. These latter relate to Charters restored at the Revolution, commissions of inquiry concerning customs, taxes, quit rents, heralds, foreign settlements, East and West Indies, Guernsey, Jersey, &c. Governors of different forts, the Admiralty, Cinque Ports, Treasury, Provisions for the army and fleet, Justices in Ireland, Shomberg's commission, Lord Tirconnel's, &c. numerous grants of offices, honours, &c. in different Counties of England and Wales, Ireland and America. The grant of Keeper of Pall-Mall, at p. 336, describes that part of London, in 1699.—Almost every office in the gift of the Crown is mentioned, with the names of the persons on whom they were conferred at the revolution. The re-grant of Buckingham Charter, in 1688, may be seen at p. 191; the creation of James Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick, in 1686-7, at p. 170; a grant of a Jesuit Library discovered at Nottingham, in 1679, to Sion College; the order for Oliver Plunket's head and quarters to be delivered to his nephew James Plunket, in 1681, with warrants, pardons, patents for inventions, &c. too numerous to be detailed.

No. LXXV—LXXVII.

"ORIGINAL LETTERS."—3 vols, folio, paper.

These three volumes contain Antiquarian Collections, and were the property of the Rev. Charles Lyttleton, L.L.D. The letters addressed to him by several Antiquarians, begin from 28th September, 1743. The principal writers are Smart Lethieullier, on Monastic and other Antiquities of England; William Borlase, author of the History and Antiquities of Cornwall, whose first letter is dated Ludgvan, Nov. 8, 1748, all on antiquarian subjects; Ri: Burn, on the same subjects; Thomas Dawes, from Aleppo, 1760 to 1766, Sir David Dalrymple, Edinburgh, 20th August, 1766, John Walker, Moffat, 25th Sept, 1766, John Webber, Lisburne, 2d April, 1761, Thomas Pitt, Lisbon, 24th March, 1760, Dan: Dumaresq, Petersburg, 19th Oct. 1760, Benjamin Kennicott to ditto, no date, John Stephens to ditto, London, 4th October, 1760, And: Coltee Ducarel, Doctors Commons, 6th July, 1763, followed by others from him to 1705, Ph. Morant to ditto, Colchester, 1762, &c. George Ballard to ditto, Campden, several letters from 30th June, 1744. (1) W. Talbot, giving an account of Mr. Ballard's death, dated Kineton, 26th June, 1755. The Bishop of S. Asaph, 18th November, 1731. J. Tanner, to Dr. Lyttleton, Lowestoft, July, 1752, and July 1753. Jer. Miller to ditto, 1751, 1764, 1768, &c. on antiquarian subjects. S. Miller to ditto, from Gosfield, 16th September, 1750, describing Horton, the ancient seat of the Pars, where Catherine Par was married, and other places. Thomas Birch to ditto, London, 1743. T. Seward to ditto, Derby, 1743. W. Stukely to ditto, 1749. W. Harte to ditto, Port Elliot, 1743. Richard Pococke to ditto, 1751-1758. R. Wilkes to ditto, Willenhall, 1746, &c. George Lyttleton to ditto, 1751, &c. John Hutchins to ditto, Wareham, July 9, 1715, several letters. W. Price to ditto, from Rhinlas, in Merionethshire, 1745-1750, 1751, 1757, &c. F. Drake to ditto, York, 1749, letters. Daines Barrington to ditto, 1768. Th. Pennant to ditto, several letters. Eliz. Elstob, 1736. Brown Willis, 1752. Edward Clark, Madrid, 1761. Ch. Mason, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1753. Sam. Pegge, 1764, to 1768. Jos. Ayloffe, 1764, &c. Edw. Lye, 1768. J. Kettel, Windsor, 1740, with several drawings of armorial bearings, &c. P. Collynson, 1765, 1766. W. Pepys, Geneva, 1764. Th. Evans, 1765. F. Godolphin, 1762, Lord Dacre, 1762. James Ducarel to his brother Dr. Ducarel, on antiquities in the Abbey of St. Stephens, 1764.

One of these letters relative to the story of the warming pan, sent by George Ballard to Dr. Lyttleton, claims the merit of singularity, giving Sir Godfrey Kneller's opinion in his own words. (2) Some letters from Bishop Gibson follow, one of which contains an account of King William's reception at Oxford, when the Duke of Ormond was Chancellor, taken from the original by Mr. Ballard, in 1754. On intelligence of the King's approach, Ormond, who had been

(1) Ballard was author of the "Lives of Illustrious Ladies." 1 vol, 4to. Oxford, 1753.

(2) The best account of the birth of the Pretender is given in an original letter in this MS. from V. Bathurst, to Mr. Charlett, Trinity College, Oxford, Tuesday, nine at night, 11th June, 1688.

installed Chancellor at his own house in St. James's Square, in 1688, went out with the heads of houses to meet him, the City Conduit pouring out wine during the procession, and a splendid entertainment prepared: Ormond in the mean time having communicated to him an anonymous letter, cautioning him against poison which was to be administered at dinner, he ordered horses, and drove off to Windsor.—Ormond had fought at the Boyne against James, he was wounded at Landen, where Luxembourg forced King William's lines in 1693; he commanded at Vigo, when the Gallo-Spanish fleet was destroyed by Rooke in 1702, and yet he rebelled in 1720. His immoderate ambition was so well known in Ireland, that when he was Lord Lieutenant in 1705, the address of the Commons to him, in the printed votes of Saturday June 16th, either by blunder, or more probably by design, began thus; "We, your Grace's Loyal subjects." There is a letter to Admiral Byng in the third volume now before us, which shews that he had gone the greatest lengths to put himself at the head of the Jacobites, taking precedence of Bolingbroke, Oxford, and the Pretender himself.

No. LXXVIII.

"ORIGINAL LETTERS TO J. ANSTIS GARTER."—*folio.*

The first of these letters is from Th. Tanner, Norwich, 26th April, 1715, the last is from R. Rawlinson, 12th April, 1746. The intermediate letters are from Tanner, Edw. Lhwyd, Tho. Hearne, Geo. Hickes, Humfrey Wanley, Fr. Wise, John Thorpe, Tho. Baker, of the College of Arms, N. Harding, William Holman, Will. Shippen, Ri. Fiddes, Edm. Halley, W. Derham, Dan. Waterland, J. Lewis, W. Thomas, J. Mickleton, Richard Graves, Lord Stafford, Th. England, Th. Carte, Geo. Holmes, Ralph Thoresby, Brown Willis, R. Golty, Antonio Galvao de Castel Branco, Portuguese Envoy, Lord Harcourt, Lord Lyon, Monsieur Clarembault, J. Palmer, Lewis Stephens, White Kennet, Tho. Stibbs, S. Westley, Robert Sanderson.

The following loose papers are placed at the end:—1. Dr. Rawlinson to Mr. Anstis, 12th April, 1746.—2. Mounsieur d'Hancreville to Mr. Townley, Paris, 30th Feb. 1790, inclosing papers found in the Bastile, being thirteen pages, in quarto, of a narrative by a Parisian Procuratrix, who was employed by the Police, in 1753. Original.—3. A list of Commissioners for affairs of Government in 1584, with notices of plots against the Queen, in Spain and Rome, in a contemporary hand, in three sheets of paper, folio.—4. Lists of general musters of the trained bands, in 1574, nine sheets.

The Documents in this valuable Collection claim the attention of Historians and Philologers; the authors of most of them having been men of the first rank in the literary world, men to whom we may safely apply what Nestor says of the heroes of his younger years—

μείνοισι δ' αὖν εἴτ' ἰς
 Τῶν, οἳ πῶν ἑρῶται εἰσὶν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο.

No. LXXIX.

“ ORIGINAL LETTERS TO LORD CHANCELLOR MACCLESFIELD.”—
folio.

These letters are from distinguished persons, in the reigns of Queen Anne, King George I. and George II. The first is from George Hickes, the last is from the Chancellor's son, G. Parker, 1726. The principal intermediate letters are from the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Peterborow, Dartmouth, Macclesfield, Marischall, who was implicated in the Rebellion of 1715, and fled to Berlin, Pagett, Halifax, Scarsdale and Oxford, J. Chamberlayne, Geo. Bristol, C. Norwich, Lord Hardwicke, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Sir David Dalrymple, Ralph Thoresby, C. Stanhope, F. Fortescue, G. Parker, H. Hatnell, Lord Cowper, T. Bootle on the trial of Rebels at Liverpool, John St. Leger, Lord Somerset, William Wyndham, Lord Lansdown. Sir Richard Steele, Edm. Lincoln, Lords Orrery and Ailesbury, E. Chandler, Sir G. St. Leger, concerning Irish affairs, Lord Lexington, Benjamin Bangor, J. Craggs, Robert Price concerning Rebels at Carlisle, Sir T. Parkins, William Dublin, F. Molyneux, E. Hamilton, Lord Sutherland, J. Molesworth, Baron de Staviani, Hu: Bristol, E. Covenry and Litchfield, Rutland, Harborough, Harbord, William Manners, Romney, Halifax, Castlemaine, E. Norwich, Willoughby Brooke, Rich, Gloucester, Fr. Roffen, Bishop Atterbury, Lord Mar, Ormond, Abingdon, Montague, B. Mandeville, S. Marlborough, J. Dutton, Mr. Cartwright.

No. LXXX, LXXXI.

“ ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM 1629, TO 1660.”—2 vols. *folio.*

The first of these volumes begins with King Charles I's communication to Parliament, 15th November, 1629, respecting the libel intitled “ The Proposition to bridle the impertinency of “ Parliament,” &c. and ends with Bristleholt's Letter to Sir G. Pickering, 30th December, 1652.

The intermediate papers are very interesting and numerous. The originals are—1. A warrant for viewing the quarries in the forest of Shotover and Stowood, at the request of Bryan Duppa, Dean of Christ-church, signed by the Chief Justice in Eyre, and addressed to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who was beheaded, 9th March, 1648.—2. Sir R. Twysden to Sir Ed. Deering, 1st March, 1639.—3. Ditto to ditto, 24th Oct. 1640.—4. The original printed Proclamation for the levying of ship money, 1640. 5. Distributions of ships to the several Shires of England and Wales, with their tonnage, and the sums set on each corporation, town, &c. and various original letters to Mr. Deering, in 1640 and 1641.

10. The division of England into the several associations of Counties, for and against the King, during the troubles. 12. Humble considerations whether the Bishops shall stand or fall. (1)

(1) “ In 1641, the Commons prevailed with Sir Edward Deering, a man very opposite to all their designs,
VOL. II. L 11

13. Robert Darell of Calehill, to Sir Edward Deering, 29th March, 1641, seal perfect. 15. Mr. Pym to admiral Pennington, 1641. 16. Lenthall the Speaker to ditto, 28th March, 1642. 17. Sir Richard Skeffington to ditto, 4th October, 1643.

18. J. Wilmot to Mr. Planta of the British Museum, concerning Colonel Oliver Cromwell's letter to O. St. John, Esq. 10th December, 1793, with Cromwell's said letter, dated 11th Sept. 1643; and letters to and from Sir Ed. Deering, in 1643.

23. A joint letter to Sir Ed. Deering, from several persons, recommending to him to make his pamphlet against Oxford short, dated Knowle, 19th March, 1643. Original signatures of the Committee at Knowle.

24. Another to ditto, Rochester, 20th March, 1643, from ditto, accusing him of "looking back, like Lott's wife, instead of manfully attacking that Sodom" Oxford. Original signatures.

31. Sir Edward Deering's Petition to the Commons, in his own hand, 1644, and several original letters from and to him, same year.

46. "A copy taken from the original of the Privy Seal, to the Earl of Glamorgan, to act what law cannot warrant, and the King will indemnify him, dated 12th January, 1644, and found among Secretary 's papers, this 18th December, 1693."

N.B. On the back of this paper is the address—"These to the Rev. Dr. South;" and on one corner, "To Thomas Astle, Esq. from Fra. Russel of the Duchy Office, found January, 1765."

The genuineness of Glamorgan's commission is no longer a matter of doubt. Dr. Birch has sufficiently unravelled that mystery in his "Inquiry into the share which Charles I. had in the transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, afterwards Marquess of Worcester, for bringing over a body of Irish Rebels to assist the King in 1645-6." Lond. 8vo. 1747.

47. Original order of the Lord General Essex to Commissioners to take into their care the towns of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, 22d June, 1644. 48. Original certificate of the Committee of Safety, for 50*l.* 8*s.* in public faith, 11th September, 1644. Several letters follow from Cromwell, Harrison, Fairfax, in 1644, 5, 6. 53. The Committee for his Majesty's Revenue, Westminster, 6th July, 1647, to Mr. Th. Bott, &c. autographs perfect.

54. A note found wrote in a spare leaf of a book concerning the Execution of King Charles I. communicated by James West, Esq. 20th January, 1744, relative to the executioner Brandon.

55. Another account of ditto, transmitted to the Earl of Berkshire, from S. Carolina, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. Charles Lyttleton, dated South Carolina,

"but a man of levity and vanity, easily flattered by being commended, to present to the House a bill for the utter eradication of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, &c. which he did from the gallery, with the two verses in Ovid, the application whereof was his greatest motive:—

"Cuncta prius tentanda, sed immedicabile vulnus,

"Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur."

Clarend. 1, 187.

The first Baronet of the Deerings was this Edward, knighted in 1618. Escaping from the Parliament to the King in 1642, his estate was confiscated in 1643. He was the founder of the Surrenden Library. Several of his MSS. are now in this Collection, Press III. He died in 1644.

15th Oct. 1741, and stating the dying confession of John Dixwell, that he was the executioner; with other accounts of that execution. (1)

57. General Fairfax, concerning the command of Bristol, 13th Feb. 1648, original, addressed to Colonel Sydenham. The seal preserves the crest and motto. 58. Informations, 25th Sept. 1649, against Mr. Cooke, minister of Drayton, for speaking against constituted authorities, with the charges against him. 60. Remarkable passages after the King's death, from 1648, written in 1660. 61. Col. Harrison, 17th November, 1649. 62. R. Brikenel to Sir E. Deering, 10th October, 1648. 63. P. Hudren to Mr. Williamson, 12th Jan. 1642.—N. B. These are feigned names. A note on the back states that Williamson was Colonel Harrison. 64. Oliver Cromwell to Oliver St. John, Derby House, 1st September, Knasburgh. This was never printed, and is extremely curious. 65. Fac-simile of the King's death warrant. 66. Original order of the Commons, 17th January, 1649. 67. A curious account of papers found in Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, when it was taken by Cromwell in 1651. These originals were bought at the sale of T. Martin's Manuscripts, on Thursday, April 29, 1773, as stated in a note on the back by Mr. Astle.

68. Papers relating to the sale of the estates of those who joined the King, and the Crown's fee farm rents with the "Debenture of Chrispin Phillips," original, autographs perfect, 24th Aug. 1649. General Lambert's original to the Trustees, 1st April, 1650. 73. Mr. Pelham's desire on behalf of the town of Hull, 18th April, 1650, original. 74. Mr. Edmund Fleetwood to said Trustees, 30th April, 1650, original. 75. John Marsh Cashier to said Trustees, 7th May, 1650. 76. Mr. William Duddley's assignment of his contract to Mr. Stiles, 3d May, 1650, original. 77. Ditto's proffer to the contractors for the fee farm rents, original, 3d May, 1650. 78. Mr. Marsh's original receipt for 217*l.* 15*s.* 7½*d.* for the purchase of Colne Priory in Essex, April 8, 1650. 80. Darnall's report concerning the City of Coventry, 5th July, 1650, original.

81. Nicholas Spackman, Deputy-Auditor, concerning the sale of the Monastery of S. Mary, near York, August, 1650, original. 82. Order of Council concerning the removal of the King's children, 27th July, 1650, transcribed from the original in the possession of Mr. Vaillant, of Twickenham, on the 11th of July, 1789. See Clarendon, v. 3, part 2, p. 525.

83. Cromwell's letter to his wife, Edinburgh, 3d May, 1651, from the original in the fourth volume of Royal Letters in the British Museum, No. 7. 84. Label and inscription found on Cromwell's breast when his remains were dug up. 87. Original order of sale, 1st April, 1650, with Bradshaw's autograph, broad seal perfect. 88. Verses on Cromwell's being thrown from his coach box.

89. Bradshaw's original warrant, autograph, and seal, to the Trustees at Worcester-House, 1st Sept. 1651, for the continuation of pay to Col. Storbhall, and Mr. Lempriere. 90. William

(1) Two men in Vizors stood upon the scaffold as executioners. Whitelock, p. 375. William Hulet was tried and condemned in October, 1660, for being one of them, State Trials, t. 2, p. 381; but in the same trial, Brandon the common hangman, is said to have cut off the King's head; and this appears to be the true account according to the Documents now before us.

Lenthall to said Trustees, dated Rolles, 21st October, 1651, original. 92. Cromwell's Committee of public Revenues to the Trustees for the sale of Crown fee farm rents, autographs perfect, 29th Jan. 1651. 93. Charles Bowles to said Trustees, 1762, original. 94. Algernon Sydney to Richard Sydenham, at Worcester House, 4th Jan. 1652. 95. Order to pay the sum of 60*L*. to Mr. Abraham Symonds, who made the great seal for Parliament, original, 4th October, 1643, with several memoranda of money received since 1643, and payments, and a list of documents relating thereto. 96. Mr. Kelsall to the said Trustees, nominating the Trustees for Lancashire ministers, 18th Jan. 1652, original.

97. Algernon Sydney to ditto, Somerset-House, 25th January 1652, original, with several other original letters from and to the same, down to 1656.

Amongst them is an original order for Henry Cromwell, (Oliver's youngest and favourite son,) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated 6th August, 1656, for 593*L*. 2*s*. for six weeks pay, to two troops of his regiment; also the Spanish Ambassador Cardenas's letter to Cromwell, 7th Jan. 1653, on the treaty with Spain. Original instructions for the expedition against Spain, dated 18th Aug. 1654, signed by Thurloe. Also a letter of Attorney, signed by all the officers of Colonel Tomlinson's regiment, to agree with the Trustees of the Crown fee farm rents at Worcester House, for such Royal lands as may be equivalent to their arrears. The autographs and seals of all the officers are annexed, in number sixty-seven, dated 19th July, 1654. Fleetwood's original order when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the seal and autograph perfect, to Lieutenant John Pennifeather, 9th September, 1655, to exercise the men and officers of Colonel Le Hunt's regiment, with Army and Navy accounts of 1655 and 1656.

These are followed by a copy of a very interesting letter from Lord Colepepper to the Lord Chancellor Hyde, Amsterdam, 20th September, 1658. This the very original, of which Lord Hardwick says that it is one of the strongest instances of political sagacity and foresight to be found in history, and relates to the probability of the Restoration. Original.

This curious letter is followed by G. Monk's letter to the High Sheriff of Sutherland, on his receiving intelligence of Cromwell's death, dated Edinburgh, 10th September, 1658, and ordering Richard Cromwell to be proclaimed Protector. Cromwell died at London on the 8th, so that this express is more rapid than that fatal express which Charles I. received at Uxbridge, from the Duke of Montrose, or that which conveyed to James I. the news of the death of Elizabeth. —Account of Cromwell's pictures from the original in the Paper office.

A printed proposal to the Parliament, by Sir Balthazier Gerbier, Peter Lelly, and George Geldersp, to paint in oil, pictures of all the memorable achievements since the Parliament's first sitting. Copies of State papers during the interregnum.—Original commission of Parliament to General Ludlow, appointing him Colonel, 14th July, 1659, on parchment.—Instructions to ditto, with an Act for the better security of Ireland. These instructions are original, dated Dublin, 17th October, 1659, and signed by Steel, Jones, and Thomlinson. Judge Sanchy's letter to Ludlow for deterring differences between soldiers and officers, relative to forfeited lands in Ireland, 17th October, 1659. Original petition of the gentry of Derbyshire to General Monk, for a free Parliament, the autographs perfect, date omitted. Another from ditto to ditto to the

same effect, date omitted, original. Copies of other addresses to the same effect. An Abridgement of Mr. Scott's confession and discovery of his transactions, made immediately after the Restoration in 1660. A note of Cromwell's correspondents and spies abroad. A note of intercepted letters in the years 1644 and 1645. A note of Committees that acted from 1642 to 1659. A note of foreign affairs in Cromwell's time, given in by Thurloe in 1660. A list of those who received salaries for betraying the King to Cromwell, and the Rump. The dates are omitted, but the leading dates will help to supply this deficiency. Richard Cromwell succeeded Oliver, 3d of Sept. 1658, and was complimented out of the Protectorship, by his Uncle Desborough, and by his brother-in-law Fleetwood, 6th May, 1659, on which day the Rump was restored. On the 13th of October following, the Rump was ejected by Lambert, he by Monk, and by the Parliament in January, and that Parliament was dissolved 16th March, 1660.

A list of the members of the pretended Council of State, upon the second return of the Rump, who took the abjuration oath, renouncing the line of King James for ever. Also lists of those who were active against the Restoration, and copies of the letters of some of them, and the state of the non-conformists, at the Restoration, from a MS. in the possession of Mr. Astle.

No. LXXXII.

"LETTERS OF SIR S. LUKE."—*folio, paper.*

These letters were written when Sir S. Luke commanded at Newport Pagnell, in 1644, to Oliver Cromwell and others. The written leaves are 324, or 648 pages, containing transcripts from originals. One half of this MS. is written from one cover, and the remainder from the other cover; so that the book must be reversed, when one half is read, in order to read the other half. The first letter, counting from one cover of this MS. is from Mr. W. Oxford to Cromwell, London, 10th October, 1644; the first from the other cover, is from S. Luke to ditto, 11th October, 1644. The volume is equally divided, whether we begin it from one side or the other.

The title, as given above, is in the hand-writing of the late gallant General Simcoe, who presented this MS. in the presence of the writer of this Catalogue, to the late George Marquess of Buckingham. The letters are, as may well be supposed, extremely interesting, being written in 1644, and shewing how apprehensive the Parliament officers and forces were of the gallantry and discipline, as well as of the unrelenting vengeance of the Cavaliers. To the Historian of Buckinghamshire, and the bordering Counties, these letters are of singular importance. Several of them, amounting to hundreds, relate also to other parts of England, describing the marches and countermarches of both parties, the sallies, the skirmishes, the success and the failures, the jealousies and the malignity of that year. Several are from Cromwell, Fleetwood, Bastwicke, Fairfax, Fienes, Meyrick, Lenthall, Harrison, Essex, Bedford, Wharton, Manchester, Algernon Sydney, Fleete, Dormer, and several County and City Committees, &c. At the end is a draught of a letter in Sir Peter Temple's hand, from him to Sir Samuel Luke, dated London, 25th Feb. 1644.

No. LXXXIII.

“STACE’S COLLECTIONS.”—*thin quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are thirty-five, consisting of extracts from Dr. Burney’s Collections of Newspapers, relating chiefly to the Civil Wars, from September 1643, to March 1662. They are all in Mr. Stace’s hand, and the Chronology of events is accurately taken from original sources, such as the Perfect Diurnal, Mercurius Britannicus, the Kingdom’s Weekly Intelligencer, Perfect Passages, Weekly Account, a Diary or Exact Journal, Parliament’s Post, Modeste Intelligencer, Mercurius Anti-Pragmaticus, Mercurius Politicus, &c.

No. LXXXIV.

“A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL LETTERS.”—*folio.*

These letters relate chiefly to the contributions raised in Essex for the long Parliament, from 1642 to 1660. They are chiefly original orders, warrants, and instructions to the Deputies and Commissioners for that County. Amongst them is the engagement of the people of Poole, to support their Governor J. Reede, with numerous signatures, in four columns, dated 12th April, 1649. A modern annotator states that Colonel Reed was an Independent, a Hebrew scholar; that when young, he could lay his hand on the saddle of the first trooper’s horse, and vault into that of the fourth; that he refused to take the oaths to Charles, James, and Queen Anne, but did to King William, and that he died at Devises, aged 97.—Amongst these original letters, one is from Bradshaw, 27th June, 1650; another from Fairfax, 18th August, 1648. There is also an original certificate from General Monk, 23d August, 1652, requiring T. Hepburne’s discharge, as he was not taken in arms; and the examinations of Robert Bruce, the Earl of Elgin’s son, touching an intended rising against the government in 1659, with precedents of writs during the Usurpation, which are copied from originals.

No. LXXXV—XCII.

“ROYAL REVENUE.”

These eight volumes, though all in folio, do not form one continued work, but are placed together as relating to one subject. The first is intitled “Ordinary Receipts and Payments by Bryan Tuke, Knyght, Treasurer of the King’s Chamber, and of the King’s lands, from the fyrst daye of May, the 84th yere of King Henry VIII.” Original.

This MS. in an historical point of view, is valuable and curious. The payments made in compliance with special warrants from the King, claim particular attention. It is of the Ayle Collection.

The second volume, or the 86th of this Press, is also of Mr. Astle's Collection. It is entitled "Royal Revenues," and contains Returns, in different hands, from the reign of James I. The written pages are 388. The first article is—The Petition of Ralph Cromwell, Treasurer, 12th Henry VI. (1433.) 2. State of the Annual Revenue, by the officers of the Exchequer that year. Both these articles are in print, from the originals.—3. A brief Abstract, shewing how the Kings of England raised money in time of want, and concerning the Revenues of most Princes in Christendom, by T. Wilson, dedicated to Th. Ley, Earl of Marlborough, and Lord High Treasurer. 4. A project for regulating Commerce between France and England, after the Restoration. 5. Lord Treasurer Cecil's speech for a supply, &c., "being a singular president for extant tymes and future ages," anno 3, Jac. I. Mr. Astle writes that this was presented to him by Mr. Duane, 3d December, 1771, and that there is, in the Common's Journals, vol. 1, p. 394, a defective account of another speech by Cecil, on the same subject.

The other articles in this MS. relate to weekly rates established in 1643 and 1644. Extracts from Anglo-Latin Chronicles, from the time of Rollo to 1253. Reasonings on the question of imposing taxes without the consent of Parliament. Proceedings in the Star Chamber against Exporters of gold and silver, in 1619. Instructions for the assessment of a loan in 1627. Proposals for a revenue of 40,000*l.* per annum, for the support of the King's government in the Plantations. Mr. Malynes on projects for augmenting the national wealth in 1618. Account of gold and silver coined in each reign, from 1558 to 1769, neatly ruled, and written with great diligence in 1769. Advice of the King's Council in trade, in favour of exporting gold and silver in foreign coins and bullion in 1660. Papers relating to the composition trade of the Cinque Ports in 1660.—Morison's account of Tirone's forces, in Ireland, in 1598, and of the Queen's expences in the Irish war. This article is printed in his Itinerary, part ii.

The third volume, the 87th of this Press, is also entitled "Royal Revenues," and of the Astle Collection. It consists of 300 written pages, and contains various orders concerning the Revenue from the reign of Henry VIII. with statements of the Revenues of different reigns since, and of the Commonwealth in 1654, of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1633 and 1634. The "Telling of Noses," or the number of Freeholders in England, by Sir W. Petty, in 1687. Account of Bullion exported from London, from 1712 to 1717. Proposals for raising money in the reigns of George I. and II. Expences of the Civil list in 1715, with several other papers relating to these subjects. The last article is intitled "The manner of the Coronation of King "Edward VI." copied from the original. It is the "Order of Council," on that occasion, and is not printed in the last edition of Leland's Collectanea, v. 3, p. 310.

The fourth volume is intitled "Inrollment of Letters Patents and other Instruments of State "during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, of his son Richard, and of the government of the "persons styling themselves Keepers of the Liberties of England, from 24th June, 1654, to 23d "January, 1659," folio, parchment, original, Atlas size. The written pages are 262, exclusive of five original documents at the end.

These instruments preserve the regulations made in different departments 'of the State, Ecclesiastical, Civil, Naval, and Military, appointments of officers in the Courts of Justice, and in the Revenue, with a Schedule of their fees, during the above period of the usurpation. It appears from these, that the expences of the State were enormous, especially for secret services and contingencies, that the possessions of the Crown and of the Church were sold below their real value, and disposed of by the then Rulers to their adherents and families, that corruption deep and sistematical had pervaded every department, that the expence for black cloth alone at Cromwell's funeral, amounted to the enormous sum of 6929*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

And yet the Commissioners of the Treasury, from 1654, were Bulstrode, Whitelock, Sir Thomas Widdrington, and John Lisle, Lords Commissioners of the great Seal; Henry Rolle, Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench; Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Edward Montague, William Sydenham, and William Marsham, Commissioners of the Treasury of the Exchequer; Sir William Roberts and Thomas Fauconberge, Auditors of the receipt thereof.

At folio 6, is Cromwell's warrant, authorizing the above Commissioners to pay 3473*l.* 5*s.* to Francis Tompson and Henry Cannon, in full payment, "for the little park at Windsor, and " meadows there, called the King's Meadows, and the Bushe Close," &c. dated December 6, 1654. It would be entertaining to enumerate the various items of this interesting volume.

The Appendix of originals at the end, is signed by the autographs of the immortal Milton, of Thurloe, Lenthall, Fleetwood, Ludlow, Ashley Cooper, &c. and by Cromwell himself.—These originals are seven in number. The last is the secret article of the Treaty between France and Cromwell, for the expulsion of the Royal Family of England and their principal adherents out of France. The French Court denied, after the Restoration, that it had formed any such engagement: but this is the original, signed by the autographs of Fiennes, Lisle, and Strickland on one side, and the French Commissioner De Bordeaux on the other. (1)

The fifth volume intituled "Royal Revenues," contains the following articles in different hands:—

Page 1. "A treatise of the erected service called the Office of Compositions for Alienations," seventy pages, folio. Mr. Astle states on the first page, that he had it from Mr. Duane, 23d August, 1744. We have pasted on its first blank space, a short printed comparative account of the annual expenditure in war and peace, of the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and the three Georges, down to 1768. In comparing the expenditure of 1768, with the present, it would seem as if the world had in that interval passed through several ages. We have added at the end, a "State of the National Debt, as it stood in 1733 and 1734, together with an account of "the produce of the Sinking Fund in that year," printed by order.

(1) Thurloe states, v. 4, p. 470, in his letter to the States General, 7th February, 1656, from Paris, that he had procured a copy of these secret Articles from England, and shewed them to Cardinal Mazarine, who said "that they were feigned by some person disaffected to the Crown of France, and that they were false, "except a part of the second and fourth articles, nor was even the second effectually true." Boreel detested Lewis XIV. Mazarine, and France, and sometimes exaggerates. See Thurloe, vol. 5, p. 206, 220, 226, 630.

Several papers follow, on the subject of the coinage, with "Remarks on Mr. Lock's book, in answer to Mr. Lounds," and several other books and pamphlets concerning coin, also "An estimate of His Majestie's Revenue and Expences for this present year 1681," and a copy of Cromwell's order for the sequestration of Sir Th. Russel's estates in 1649.

The sixth volume is intituled—"A particular state of the Receipts and Issues of the Publick Revenue, Taxes and Loans, during the reign of his late Majesty King William, that is, from 5th November, 1688, from which day Parliament appointed said accompts to commence, to 25th March, 1702, being the first determination of the accompts after the demise of his said Majesty, which happened 8th March preceding." It is a large 4to volume, ruled in red ink, and written in 1704. In the same hand, after p. 74, is "A particular state of the receipts and issues of the Public Revenue and loans, from Lady-day, 1702, to Michaelmas, 1704," in seventy-nine pages; and an abstract of the general state of the receipts and issues of the public revenue between Michaelmas 1703, and Michaelmas 1704, in ten pages.

The seventh volume is entitled "Customs and Coals," and contains loose papers relating to these subjects, from the reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution.

1. The first in order is intituled "A Relation of some Passages of Affaires, touching the Customes, 1637-1638," thirty-eight pages, 4to. contemporary writing.—2. "A Discourse by Sir J. Harrison, of certaine passages in Custom affaires, 17th March, 1625," folio, twenty-two pages, contemporary.—3. "Discourse of sundry affaires in 1640 and 1641, concerning the Contract Ffarme of the Customs," twelve pages, contemporary.—4. "Remembrances of sundry proceedings relating to the Treasurer of the Ffarmers of Customs, in 1653," seventeen pages, folio.—5. "Petition of the Commissioners of Customs to the King, 1662, with the answers of the Lords Clarendon, Ashley, and Southampton."

6. Printed Petition of the farmers of Customs to Cromwell, 1654, with a list, in the handwriting of Sir John Harrison, of those who will pay the Customs, and several other papers concerning these subjects, in 1628, 1640, 1645, 1655, 1660, and 1661.

The last volume, which is the ninety-second of this Press, is intituled "Rules and Orders for King Charles II's Household." It consists of forty pages, parchment, splendidly bound in morocco, has the Royal arms embossed in gold on both sides of the cover, and is authenticated by the King's sign manual. At the end of it is a folio, in Mr. Astle's hand, entitled "The Ordinance and Reformation of Apperell for Princes and Estates, with other ladies and gentlemen, for the time of morneinge," &c. This is stated to be the ceremonial introduced by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, daughter and sole heiress to John Duke of Somerset, and mother to Henry VII. and was written in the eighteenth year of that reign.

No. XCIII—XCV.

“BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ORIGINAL LETTERS.”—3 vols. *imperial folio*.

This is a large Collection of letters, written by the Lord-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Magistrates, Officers, and principal gentry of Bucks, from the accession of King James, but chiefly from the commencement of the troubles in 1640, to the Restoration. The principal writers are John Hampden, Fr. Goodman, and others, members for the County, during that period; the Lords-Lieutenants Paget, Carnarvon, Warton, and Lord Essex. The first volume ends with 1643, the second with 1649, the third with the Restoration. For a detailed account of these three volumes, we refer to No. XCVI. of this Press, which contains an Index to the whole Collection, compiled with great diligence, by the writer of this Catalogue.

No. XCVI.

“LIFE OF ALBEMARLE, BY DR. SKINNER.”—*folio*.

This is a Presentation MS. most splendidly bound in red morocco, with gilt edges, and was the property of James Duke of Chandos. The written pages are 213. Mr. Webster, who published this work, in 8vo. London, 1724, states in the title page, that he published it from “Skinner’s original.” But in his Preface, page 46, he acknowledges that he published it from a copy, and he adds that he made some immaterial alterations in printing it. Skinner was Physician to Albemarle when he lived at New-Hall, in Essex.

No. XCVII.

“STATE PAPERS TEMPORE CAROLI 2^{DI}.”—*folio*.

These are chiefly instructions to Ambassadors who were sent to the different Continental Courts, after the Restoration.

No. XCVIII.

“TURKEY.”—*folio, paper*.

The written pages of this MS. are 147, containing three very different works. The first is intitled “Abrege de l’etat present, de l’ Empire Ottomane,” written in French, Paris, 1709: the pages are seventy-two.—The second is in Italian, and intitled—“Privilegi e capitulationi della nazione Inglese, confermate dal Gran Sultano Mechmed l’ anno del Hegira 1086 che, é quello di G. C. 1672,” copied from the original at Constantinople, by Geovanni Coutta, Dragoman for England, in Cyprus, 5 Feb. 1741.—The third is the “Life of Cardinal Alberoni,” in Italian.

No. XCIX.

" MISCELLANEA."—*folio.*

The title of this MS. as prefixed in Mr. Astle's hand, is " English History, chiefly in the reign " of King Charles II." Several articles relate to Lord Shaftesbury's proceedings in 1681, to Titus Oates, to the King's pretended marriage with Mrs. Barlowe, the Duke of Monmouth's mother, and to the correspondence of the Lairds with the Pretender in 1725. An original letter from Finch, Earl of Nottingham, in 1689, states that the whole design of bringing King William over, was contrived at Mr. Potter's Indian Manufactory, that this was the cause of Queen Anne's spleen to her, and that Lady Sophia Bulkley was imprisoned in the Bastile in Paris, for corresponding with Godolphin.

This MS. contains also a letter from Arthur Hopton to Lord Dorchester, on the first discovery of Mexico, dated Madrid, 22d August, 1631, with several transcripts from originals, relating to the Mayors, and Militia of London, from 1659 to 1672; also the Treaty of Cambray, between France and Spain, and a narrative of their reconciliation, with the dates of the events taken from the correspondence of Walpole and Keen, in 1726 and 1727.

No. C.

" MISCELLANEA TEMP. CAROLI 2, JAC. 2, ET GULIEL. 3."

These are collections from the fugitive controversies, religious, and political, of those stormy times. Some of them are in print, such as the prosecution of Cromwell's printer, the affairs of Magdalen College, and Dr. Hough, the controversy concerning the Toleration Bill, several lampoons on the Court of King James, &c. The pages are 649.

No. CI.

" LORD CLARENDON'S DIARY."—*folio.*

The written pages are 168. The following note is prefixed, in Mr. Astle's hand :—" This Diary " was printed at Oxford in 1763, from a copy; but this MS. being the original, is valuable. It " was written by Henry Earl of Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland." No man who is possessed of an honest or honourable mind can read this work, without feeling grateful to Providence for his living in better times. The indignant Historian will add to it " King's state of the Protestants of Ireland," and the " Memoirs of Ireland" by the Author of the Secret History of Europe 8vo. London, 1716.

No. CII—CVIII.

“ RULES FOR THE NAVY AND ORDNANCE.”—7 vols. folio.

The first of these volumes is intitled “ The Duty of the different Officers of His Majesty’s Navy, with Instructions to them for the discharge thereof, together with several orders of his Majesty in Council, and of the Lord High Admiral and Board of Admiralty.”

A note in Mr. Astle’s hand, states that “ these Regulations were established and confirmed by his Royal Highness James Duke of York, and Albany, Lord High Admiral of England, in 1661.”—This book contains also some subsequent Regulations to 1692. Those made in 1683, for the government of the Ordnance, were formed by the Duke of York, and were, afterwards, improved by him in 1685. Both have been confirmed by all the Sovereigns since that time, and are still in use.

The written pages of this MS. are 181, and are followed by a number of loose papers in different hands, of which the following is a Catalogue:—

1. An account of the English expedition at Sea, anno 1588, in 28 pages, transcribed, in June 1734, by the celebrated David Casley, from a MS. in the Cotton Library, Julius F. x, 17, fol. 111.
2. A list of papers relative to the Queen’s forces at Sea in 1588; one page taken from MSS. in the Royal Library 18 C. xxi, 1-12, and 14 A. x-xi.
3. “ The names of the Shippes and Captaines serving under the Lord Admiral in the service against the Spaniards anno D. 1588.”—Six pages folio from a MS. in the King’s Library, 14 B. xiii.

The second of these Volumes is intitled—“ Rules for the Ordnance 1682, confirmed by his present Majesty 27th Feb. 1761.” This as well as the preceeding Vol. is of the Astle collection. It is a copy in green Morocco of some of James Duke of York’s Regulations mentioned in the preceding number. The written pages are 92.

The third volume, which is the 105th of this Press, is intitled “ Rules, Orders, and Instructions for the future government of the Office of the Ordnance anno regni 35” The written pages are 98. The Royal arms finely embossed in gold on both sides of the cover, indicate that this volume belonged to King Charles or to James 2d.

The fourth volume is intitled “ Ordnance Regulations,” &c. and is another copy of the preceding work, approved of, and adopted in the 35th of Charles 2d. This fine copy is entirely in the hand writing of General Richards, who has added to it his “ Journal of the Campaign of 1692,” with a ruled account of the Ordnance Stores furnished by England for that war from 1692 to 1697. The written pages are 138, in Royal folio, and their value is enhanced by the General’s “ Practical treatise of Geometry for the use of the Artillery,” which is prefixed to it.

The fifth is intitled “ A proportion of Ordnance, Ammunition, and other Stores, &c. to be sent to Flanders in 1693-4.” The pages of this MS. are numbered to 305, and they contain a great variety of other matter, with copious accounts of stores sent by the Board of Ordnance, not only to Flanders, but to all the Foreign Establishments of England from 1693 to 1713; all in the hand writing of General Richards. The Royal arms are finely embossed in gold on both covers.

At p. 65 is a list of Officers and Stores ordered for the expedition to Newfoundland in 1699 under General Michael Richards, with several other lists of the same description, and Rules and Instructions for the Officers, and at p. 192, are the Rules, &c. for the Artillery in Spain commanded by the Hon. Colonel Michael Richards in 1710 and 1711.

The 6th MS. which is No. CVIII of this Press, is intitled "Regulations, &c. relating to his Majesty's service at Sea." These Regulations were made by James II.—the fine copy before us consists of 25 pages, and an Index by Mr. Astle.

The seventh is intitled "Instructions for the Office of Ordnance in Ireland." These also are by King James II. very neatly ruled and written in 54 pages 8vo.

No. CIX—CX.

These large folios, the first of 549, the second of 218 written pages, contain Letters from various parts of Turkey in Asia and Europe, to and from the Duke of Chandos, Lord Sunderland, and others, from 1681 to the Revolution. Many of them relate to the interests of the Levant company and the Mediterranean trade; several are dated from Pera, some from Athens, Leghorn, Messina, Aleppo, Belgrade, Adrianople, &c. Some are in Italian from the D. of Chandos to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and to the Imperial Ambassador at Constantinople, &c. but most of them are in English, to and from the different English Consuls of the Mediterranean Ports. The Duke of Chandos was sent Ambassador to Constantinople in 1680.

No. CXI—CXLV.

"GENERAL RICHARDS'S MILITARY COLLECTIONS."

We close this account of Press VI, with a brief enumeration of these MSS. which connect Press VI. with Press VII, by detached accounts of the war of the Revolution.

The first is intitled, "Mr. Jacob Richards's Journal from London to Buda in 1685, pursuant to instructions (from the Board of Ordnance) to improve himself in foreign parts, in order to be employed on his return, as an Engineer;" 23 pages folio, all in his own hand. The 2d is "A Diary of the Siege of Buda, in 1686," 38 pages, in the same hand, describing the events of the siege. The 3d, "A Journal from Vienna to Venice, 1686." The pages are 22, in the same hand. The 4th is "A Journal from Venice to Lombardy, 1686." The pages are forty.—The 5th, "A Journal from Venice to the Morea, 1687." The pages are forty-six, to which Mr. Richards has added seven neatly-coloured drawings of headlands and islands, with their bearings as they occurred in the passage. This volume contains an account also of the Turkish war against Venice, with descriptions of the strongest posts in the possession of the latter, which, in a military view, are very interesting.

The sixth is in a larger folio size than the preceding volumes, and is intitled "Traité de l'Artillerie, par le Sieur Guillaume Dilichii, traduite de l'Alleman en Francois." It consists of fifty two pages, all in the same hand with the preceding. King William's arms, embossed in gold on both sides of the cover, indicate that the General intended this fine transcript for a presentation copy. (1)

The seventh is intitled "Fortifications in Flanders." The written pages are 360. The title page describes it, "Recueil de plusieurs devis des places que l'on a fortifiées en France." From the first paragraph, it appears to have been originally written in 1635. "Les ouvrages a faire a la Ville et citadelle de Dunkerque la presente année 1635." Several of the sieges of Lewis XIVth's reign, are described in it, down to folio 244. The remainder contains a "Discourse Militaire sur l'attaque de Pignerol," with a masterly description of the fortifications. This part of the work is more recent than the preceding, having been written since the year 1693. (2)

The eighth, ninth, and tenth, are three volumes, in folio, of a work intitled "De l'Artillerie," in a French hand, but of the same Collection. The first, consisting of 110 pages, folio, is divided into three parts, explaining the principles, practice, and terms of gunnery: the others consist of drawings, very neatly executed and coloured, illustrative of the subject.—At the end of the last is an article intitled "Epreuves du tir des bombes avec le Canon, par Monsieur Lombard, du Corps Royal de l'Artillerie de Auxerre, 1787." This article is in a modern English hand, and is no part of the work.

The eleventh, which is No. 122 of this Press, is intitled, "Eight books of Euclid, with the use of the propositions," folio. The written pages are 155, all in the hand-writing of Mr. J. Richards. The geometrical figures are numerous, and executed with the greatest neatness and accuracy.

The twelfth is "A Journal of the operation in Flanders, in 1693-4," folio. The written pages are thirty-seven, all in General Richards's hand, and they are illustrated by ten very neatly-coloured drawings, and maps of the campaign. The Royal arms of England are embossed in gold on both sides of the cover.

The thirteenth, which is No. 124 of this Press, is "A Tour from Dublin to the Morea, through Italy, with a Military description of the Morea," by Colonel John Richards, from 1696 to 1699. The written pages are 140, all in his own hand.

The fourteenth contains the original proposals and agreement of General Jacob Richards with the Doge and State of Venice, in 1697-8, and 9, to serve that state for seven years, with the consent of King William, in quality of General of Artillery, with a stipend of 3500 Ducats per

(1) A letter, in this Collection, from General John Richards to his brother Michael, MS. No. 131, dated London, 10th April, 1703, states "that his brother General Jacob was one of King William's greatest favourites, the King gave him an apartment, at Court, under his own bed chamber, from whence they had a communication by back stairs. The King made him a Lieutenant-General, augmented his pension, &c. all which gave jealousy to the greatest favourites at Court, as well as the chief General of the army. He died in 1701."

(2) Pignerol was invested by the Duke of Savoy in 1693, a fact noticed in this MS.

annum, having subject to his command four other English Artillery Officers, of whom two at eighty Ducats per month, and two at sixty ditto. To these documents are added his proposals to the Senate for the defence of the Morea, all in Italian, and copies of the letters that passed on that occasion : together with accounts of the resources of the fleets and armies of Venice, and topographical descriptions of the strongest ports in the Morea, Dalmatia, and Albania, also a proposal to introduce a Colony of Irish Catholics, as a bulwark against the Turks, and to settle lands on them, which was received by the Republic. The written pages are eighty-eight.

The fifteenth is intitled, "Letters, anno 1697 to 1700." The written pages are 68, all in General J. Richards's hand, containing his Letters in that interval to the State of Venice, on the defence of the Morea and other Establishments on the Adriatic and in the Archipelago. These are chiefly in French. Those addressed to his brother-in-law Secretary Craggs, to the English Consul at Zante, and to other Englishmen, are in English, and are written chiefly from the Morea. One of the letters in English is to General Charles O'Donnel, assuring him, that if the Christian Princes will continue the war against the Turks, his proposal to introduce Irish Catholics into the Morea will be adopted; but that if peace be made, "instead of your coming to me to war I shall go home to you to plough." This letter is dated 24 Jan. 1698.(1) At the end of this MS. are 16 loose pages in the same hand, describing various proposals for fortifying the Isthmus of Corinth, with topographical remarks; also military descriptions of the islands of Malta and Pantilaria, being part of a larger Journal of a voyage from Italy to the Morea.

The 16th is a "Journal of a voyage from Napoli di Romania to Constantinople, by General J. Richards, in 1699." The written pages are 191, 4to. The descriptions of Islands and Antiquities, of the Dardanelles, and Constantinople, of Adrianople, Belgrade, Buda, &c. are both interesting and entertaining. The whole is original, and must have been intended for the press.

The 17th is intitled, "Journal from London to Newfoundland," January, 1697; with a second "Journal from London to Newfoundland, in 1699 and 1700," embellished by a fine coloured drawing of St. John's, the whole in the hand-writing of General Michael Richards; giving an account of his proceedings in fortifying that harbour against the French.

The 18th is a continuation of the last mentioned, in 178 pages of larger folio size, giving all the correspondence with the Board of Ordnance, and all the proceedings from 1 April, 1700, to 29 September, 1703. This is the best account extant of the origin and progressive improvement of that establishment down to the end of 1703.

The 19th is a third part of the preceding work, in the same hand, entitled, "Observations relating to the annexed Log-book, or Abstract of Work at S. John's, in 1701." The written

(1) In one of his Letters, dated London, 14th September, 1703, MS. No. 131, and addressed to Mr. Robinson, General Richards, says, "The King of Portugal, having, in virtue of the late treaty, demanded, among several general officers, one of the Artillery, my friends at Court proposed it to me, I told them, that as a Roman Catholic, I was not qualified to take the Queen's Commission, and as a man of honour I could not quit the King of Poland's service, without his leave. The matter rested here, and I never expected to hear a word more of it. But this day the Portuguese Envoy told me that Mr. Secretary Heges should write to you in Her Majesty's name, to ask of the King of Poland my dismissal, that I might go without reproach," &c.

pages are 97, folio. It contains a Diary of the weather at Newfoundland, and a minute account of occurrences from March, 1701, to Feb. 1701-2.

The twentieth contains "General John Richards's letters." These are to his brother-in-law, Secretary Craggs, to his brother Michael, to the Prince of Furstenberg, and several German Nobles, in 1703 and 1704. They are all in his own hand, some in French, some in English; and they contain interesting accounts of the war in Spain and Portugal, in 1703 and 1704.

The twenty-first is intitled "A Diary of the Campaign in Portugal, 1704." The written pages are eighty-one, in the hand writing of General John Richards. It begins from 23d May, 1704, and ends 24th of October same year. At the end are placed the following loose papers all in the same hand. 1. Relation of the Campaign in Portugal in 1704, part 1.—Ditto continued, part 2. These two articles make forty pages, folio.—3. Relation of the Campaign in Portugal, 1705, nineteen pages, folio.—4. A memorial on the Court of Portugal, sixteen pages, folio.—5. Regulations for the pay of the troops in camp, 1704, one sheet.—6. Reflections on the late Treaty with Portugal. The written pages are twenty-five, in folio.

The twenty-second is intitled "General John Richards's Letters from Portugal, on the "operations of the army there in 1704," folio. The written pages are 249, all in his hand; the letters are addressed chiefly to Portuguese Officers and Ministers, to the Lord Galloway, to Secretary Craggs, to the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Godolphin, General Michael Richards, the Prince of Furstenberg, Mr. Paul Methuen, Don Diego de Miranda, Lord Paget, the Abbé Guidi, the Prince of Hesse, Don Diego de Mendoza, &c. These letters contain ample details of the war of the Succession in 1704, after the Duke of Savoy and the King of Portugal had joined the grand alliance against Lewis XIV.

The twenty-third is intitled "Diary from London, 1705." The written pages are nineteen, in folio, containing General Michael Richards's Diary of Military Proceedings in Flanders, in 1705. The dates and topographical accounts preserved in this Diary, throw considerable light on the imperfect narratives of Ledyard, Hare, Broderick, and the other Biographers of the Duke of Marlborough. We already noticed other original Documents of Generals Jacob and John Richards, relating to Marlborough's Campaigns, and General Slangenberg's letter relative to the passage of the Ische.

The twenty-fourth is intitled "State of the Ordnance in 1705, 1706." The written pages are forty-eight, folio, very neatly ruled, and all in the hand-writing of General John Richards, who first describes the state of the Ordnance, according to the old establishment of 1705, with the names of the Officers, and their annual stipends, and then the new establishment of 1706. These accounts embrace all the different detachments and garrisons at home and on the Continent. At the end is "A statement of the pay of a Portuguese Regiment of foot," marked No. 1, in the same hand; also, a statement marked No. 2, and intitled "The establishment of the foreign "forces in her Majesty's service," twenty pages, in General Richards's hand.

The twenty-fifth is intitled "Miscellaneous papers in the hand-writing of General Richards," folio. The contents are—1. A Narrative of General John Richards's Proceedings with the army at Tarragona and Valencia, in 1706, and of his return to London by land through Genoa, Venice,

Cologne, &c. to London, same year, thirty-three pages, folio, all in his own hand.—2. “A memorial of the expedition to Barcelona, in 1705,” sixteen pages, folio, same hand.—3. A memorial of the expedition to Barcelona, in 1705, continued, twenty pages, folio, same hand.—4. Disposition of the forces sent from Portsmouth on said expedition, 22d July, 1706, one Atlas sheet, neatly ruled in red ink.—5. Lord Galloway’s Manifesto, on landing in Spain, in 1706, dated Alcantara, 20th April, 1706.—6. Lord Rivers’s ditto, one sheet, in Spanish, not dated, but copied from the original in a Spanish hand.—7. The Key to General Richards’s Cypher, one leaf, in his own hand. Orders to be observed in winter quarters by the troops under Lord Galloway, one sheet, in General M. Richards’s hand.—9. “Plan de la frontiere de Cerdagne contigue a l’ Arragon, a la Catalogne, et au Rousillon,” one sheet.—10. A list of all the towns on the Ebro, on the Arragon side, endorsed in General Richards’s hand. The writing of this sheet is Captain Massey’s, May 16, N. S. 1707.—11. General John Richards’s Narrative of the consternation in the Cabinet, on his arrival in London, with the news from Spain, and of the proceedings of the Ministry; also of the subsequent proceedings of the Lords Rivers, Peterborow, and Galloway, on his return with Sir Cl. Shovell into Spain, thirteen pages, folio, in his own hand.—12. Proceedings of the Council of War in Lord Peterborow’s quarters before Barcelona, 26th August, 1705, in General Richards’s hand.—13. General Richards’s reasons in writing, delivered into said Council, for besieging Barcelona, his own copy.—14. Ditto’s reasons for an attack on that town, given in, as above, 26th August, 1705.—15. Ditto’s reasons pro and con, balanced, one sheet, marked No. 2, original.—16. Another paper, marked No. 4, and handed to Lord Peterborow, on the subject of Barcelona.

The twenty-sixth volume is intitled “General M. Richards’s letters in 1706, from Lisbon, Allicant, Valentia, Tortosa,” &c. These letters begin from his embarking at Portsmouth, July 21, 1706, and end in July 1707. They are addressed chiefly to Sir Cloudesly Shovel, to Sir J. Norris, to the Ordnance Board, the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Secretary Craggs, to Lords Rivers, and Galloway, and to his brother John. At the end is a very neatly coloured drawing of the order of battle at Las Borrás, in 1707, Nov. 3.

The 27th is “General Michael Richards’s letters relative to the operations of the army in Catalogna and at Barcelona in 1706 and 1707,” folio. The written pages are seventy, of the same size with the former. It is a continuation of the preceding volume. The letters are addressed to the same persons, and are in the same hand. They are written from Barcelona, and give minute details of the principal events of that war.

The twenty-eighth MS. of General Richards’s Collection is intitled “General John Richards’s Letters from Alicant, 1707,” folio. The written pages are 166. The letters are chiefly directed to the same persons, with those of the preceding volume. They commence from 6th of April, and end 24th October, 1707. Some of them are addressed to Sir J. Byng, some to the Viceroy of Majorca, some to Count Mahoni, to Lords Galloway, Marlborough, General M. Richards, Trelawney, Craggs, Captain Perceval, &c. and contain ample details of the military operations in Catalogna, during the period to which they belong.

The twenty-ninth is a continuation of the preceding, containing General Richards’s letters.

from Alicant, from 31st Oct. 1707, to 26th Feb. 1709. The written pages of this interesting correspondence are 263. The last of them, dated 25th and 26th of February, 1709, mentions the mine of 1200 barrels of powder, by which he expected daily to be blown up, and by which he was actually blown up on the 3d of March following. Perhaps there is not in history a stronger instance of that unyielding firmness of mind by which men, who are conscious of their own rectitude, and are inspired by a sense of duty, brave the terrors of the grave. Prefixed to this volume, are the following lines:—

“ Plore la Espanna plore la Inglaterra
 “ Perdida fatal que el orbe atierra,
 “ Y gozense ambas que en fatal momento
 “ Se abre el monte y serve al monumento. (1)

The thirtieth volume of the Richards Collection, which is No. 141 of this Press, is intitled “ Letter Book,” and contains, in fifty-six written pages, General Michael Richards’s letters from Barcelona, in 1711, to the Board of Ordnance, Secretary Craggs, and others, on the state of affairs there.

The thirty-first contains General Michael Richards’s correspondence with the Board of Works, on the fortifications of Hull, Berwick, Carlisle, Gibraltar, Port Mahon, Chatham, Harwich, &c. in 1712–1714, with the improvements suggested by him, in fifty-seven pages, folio. The Royal arms are embossed on both sides of the cover. The writing is all in his own hand.

The thirty-second vol. or No. 143 of this Press, is not in General Richards’s hand-writing, but is of the same Collection, and is intitled “ A Monthly Abstract of His Majestie’s ships and vessels kept in sea pay, from October, 1697, to November, 1698, with their dimensions, guns, men, burthens, where, when, and by whom built, &c. and a table of the sallaries of the Lords of the Admiralty, Commissioners of the Navy, Admirals, Captains, Officers, Seamen, &c.” The written pages are twenty-three, royal folio, neatly ruled and written about that time.

The thirty-third is intitled “ Devis des ouvrages de maconnerie, charpenterie, &c. que sa Majesté ordonne pour faire la construction d’ un Port a Dunkerque,” &c. The written pages are sixteen, imperial folio, of the reign of Lewis XIV. followed by three sheet drawings of the works at Dunkirk.

The thirty-third and thirty-fourth are two folio volumes, relating to the history of the Hudson’s Bay Company. The first is intitled “ Transactions between England and France, relating to Hudson’s Bay, 1687.” The written pages are ninety-six.—The second “ Transactions between England and France, relating to Hudson’s Bay, 1698 and 1699.” The written pages are ninety-two.

The Spanish war, in which General Richards made so conspicuous a figure, was the last great

(1) At the end of this MS. is a loose sheet, in the hand-writing of General M. Richards, intitled “ My brother’s reasons against capitulating for the surrender of the Castle of Allicante.” It may be confidently asserted that without the aid of the collection now before us, many of the interesting details of the Spanish war will be lost to posterity.

effort made in favour of his own family, and of hereditary monarchy by Lewis XIV.—After he had reluctantly acknowledged William III. by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, and after the Turks, defeated by Pr. Eugene, had agreed to the Peace of Carlowitz in 1699, his first object was the succession to the Crown of Spain. The competitors, on the eventual demise of Charles II. without issue, were Lewis XIV, the Emperor Leopold, and the Elector of Bavaria. The two former were in the same degree of consanguinity to Charles, being both Grandsons of Philip III. The Dauphin, and the Emperor's eldest son, Joseph, had therefore a double claim, their mothers being daughters of Philip IV. The right of primogeniture in both cases, was in the Bourbon line, Lewis and his son being descended from the eldest daughters of Spain. Leopold, however, pleaded the solemn renunciations both of Lewis XIII. and XIV. to all titles to the Spanish succession, and that Maximilian was the common parent of both branches of the House of Austria. The Bavarian claimed in right of the Archduchess his wife, the only surviving child of the Emperor Leopold, by the Infanta Margaret, second daughter of Philip IV.

To prevent a war, England, France, and Holland agreed privately to a partition treaty in 1698, which they improved by a second in 1699, dividing the Spanish dominions, as best suited their views. But Charles II. having made a will in favour of Lewis XIVth's grandson, Philip of Anjou, he was crowned at Madrid, under the title of Philip V, in 1701, and the Emperor's son Charles, having assumed the title of Charles III. an English fleet and army were sent to enforce his pretensions to the Spanish Crown. General Richards, who embarked as commander of Engineers, accompanied Lord Peterborough, after the surrender of Barceloua in 1705, to the siege of Molviedro, the ancient Saguntum, where the Irish Brigadier Mahony, having only his own Regiment of Dragoons, to oppose to 10000 men, surrendered by capitulation. The war was carried on with various success down to 1707, when the D. of Berwick defeated the confederates at Almanza, and the remains of the English forces were compelled to shut themselves up in the fortified posts of Catalonia and Valencia. On this occasion General J. Richards immortalized his name by his defence of Alicant. The castle had been blocked up ever since the month of December, 1708, and the Spaniards, finding all other means ineffectual, resolved to blow up the whole rock, on which it was built. With incredible labour they undermined it in several chambers, in which they placed 1200 barrels of gunpowder, and having permitted two English officers to see their work, summoned the Governor to surrender within twenty-four hours after. Richards, however, expecting to be relieved, was immovable. At the expiration of twenty-four hours the mine was fired; and though the furnaces were 215 feet under the level of the castle, 28,000 cubic toises of the rock were blown up, and he and his officers were destroyed.

END OF PRESS VI.

POLITICAL MSS. &c. CONTINUED.—PRESS VII.

No. I—X.

“ HANOVERIAN STATE PAPERS.”—10 vols. *quarto*.

Ere we describe these papers, we recommend to the reader to bear in mind the following historical facts :—that the descendants of James and Charles I. who were nearer in blood to the Royal family of Stuart, when George I. succeeded, were fifty-seven in number,—that George succeeded in right of the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, granddaughter of James I. by his eldest daughter Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia,—that Sophia was declared next in succession after Queen Anne, by an Act of Parliament which received the Royal assent, 12th June, 1701,—that King William dying on the 7th of March, 1702, Anne’s conduct in choosing a Tory Ministry, (1) gave cause of jealousy to the Hanoverian Court, and that most of the letters in the Collection now before us relate to the apprehensions and bickerings which ensued between Sophia and Anne.

Monsieur Robethon, who collected these papers, was private Secretary to King William, and afterwards to George I. whilst Elector of Hanover. On the Princess Sophia’s demise in 1714, the Electoral Prince, afterwards George I. deposited his mother’s papers in Robethon’s custody, and it does not appear that any of the English ministers ever saw them during the reigns of George I. or II. down to 1752, when they were purchased by Mr. Duane, at the sale of the effects of Colonel Robethon, the Secretary’s eldest son. Neither does it appear that Mr. Duane was very liberal of them, as they are not quoted by any writer antecedent to Macpherson. After Duane’s death, they descended with the rest of his library, to his relative Michael Bray of Wimbledon, Esq. from whose Collection they passed to Mr. Astle’s.

(1) Tory is an Irish word, Whig is Scotch. The former is derived from the Irish *toruighin*, to pursue for plunder. The word was applied to the banditti called Rapparees, who turned out after Cromwell’s Conquest, and infested the woods and roads of Ireland.—It was applied also to the Irish Royalists, under pretence that Charles I. favoured the Rebellion of Ireland. The Royalists, to be even with their opponents, whom they accused of Republicanism, called them by the opprobrious names of Scotch Covenanters and Whigs. The Irish Tories are mentioned in Clarendon’s State Letters, vol. 1, p. 14, ann. 1685, also at p. 34, and p. 77, Oxford edition, 1763. These names became fixed, and distinctive of political parties, a little before the year 1678. It is remarkable that Peter Walsh, who published his Remonstrance in 1674, never mentions them. Monsieur de Cize says, that the name Whig was first applied in England to those who patronized Titus Oates, and Tory to those who opposed him. See Rapin’s Dissertation on Whigs and Tories.

Robethon's situation, as Secretary to George I. made him insolent. But his haughtiness was not above the reach of a bribe. Embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances, he became notoriously venal, and finding himself detected by Walpole, and exposed by Townshend, he became the implacable enemy of both. At the head of his Hanoverian Junto was Count Berensdorff, a man of very considerable abilities, who chiefly possessed the confidence of George I. and was therefore flattered by Lord Bolingbroke. This man confederated with Robethon, Bothmar, Schutz, and the Duchess of Kendal, and harassed the Tory Ministry during the four last years of Queen Anne, until he was put down, chiefly by the energy of Townshend, in 1714. Strafford's original letters to Sophia and to the Electoral Prince, on the subject of Whigs and Tories, and on the unquestionable unanimity of both, in support of the Protestant Succession, will be read with considerable interest in the second volume of this Collection. (1)

Bothmar and Schutz were the principal Hanoverian Agents during the latter years of Queen Anne. The latter was extremely violent in his opposition to Bolingbroke. On his strong application for a writ to bring the Electoral Prince into England, before the Queen's death, he was forbidden the Court, and Anne wrote to Sophia to have him recalled; but he continued in favour at Hanover, in proportion to the violence of his proceedings in London, and Bothmar's influence increased in the same ratio. Through the interposition of both, Townshend became head of the Whig ministry, on the accession of George I. a service for which they thought that no reward could be adequate, no subserviency too great.

The most interesting of the letters now before us, are those which follow the year 1710, the period when Harley's intrigues caused the fall of Godolphin and Marlborough; and when the Parliament became subservient to the Triumvirate, that is, to Harley Earl of Oxford, Harcourt, and Bolingbroke. The new ministry entered speedily into the views of France. Secret negotiations were carried on by Mr. Prior and the Abbé Du Bois, for the peace of Utrecht; and though Mr. Cressett and Lord Rivers were sent to Hanover with the strongest assurances of attachment, the preliminaries of that peace were signed 27th November, 1711, without any communication with Sophia or the Elector.

It appears from the letters now before us, that on this occasion, Lord Raby, (created Earl of Strafford,) was employed to prevent the rupture which was likely to ensue; and that Sophia never forgave Anne down to her death, which occurred June 8, 1714. All the letters that ensued down to that period, and to Anne's death, 1st August following, are cold and complimentary on both sides, and it is now sufficiently known that Anne wished, and laboured as far as she prudently could, for the restoration of her own family.

(1) The English Protestants who became Jacobites, or were so from principle of hereditary right, were few, and in most instances lukewarm; they considered James not only as a Catholic, but as a bigotted Papist, a description of Catholics of whom Lord Somers justly says, that they are "utterly unfit for any trust in any Protestant Country." Lord Clare has noticed this distinction in these words:—"Those who adhere simply to the Church of Rome are good Catholics. Those who adhere to the Court of Rome are Papists, enemies and traitors to the Realm of England, and utterly unfit for any trust in any Protestant Country." Speech on the Catholic Question, 13th March, 1793.

Many minute circumstances which bear materially on the history and the intrigues of those times, may be collected from a patient collation of the volumes now before us. The first, intitled, "Princes," contains Letters from Lewis XIV, K. William, the Elector and Electoral Prince of Hanover, Princess Sophia, and the leading persons of the court of Q. Anne, &c. The D. of Marlborough's Letters begin at No. 175 of Vol. I. His first Letter is dated 21 July, 1702.

The principal writers in this first volume are the Lords Sunderland, Wharton, Bolton, Rivers, Newcastle, Orford, the Lord Chancellor Cooper, Lords Somers, Portland, Scarborough, Halifax, Marlborough; all these Letters are of 1706 and 1707. From 1707 to 1711, we find original Letters from Rowland Gwynne to the Elector of Hanover, James Scot to ditto, Captain G. Murray to ditto, Father Vota to ditto, Queen Anne to ditto, Prince William of Hesse, Lords Peterborough, Halifax, King Stanislaus, Lords Rochester, Howard, Ilay, Mr. Cresset, the Prince D'Esle from Modena, Dr. Hutton, the D. of Buckingham, Rivers, Shrewsbury, Mr. Harley, the D. of Leeds, the Marquis D'Este, Mr. Blathwade, Sir Rowland Gwynne, Lord Oxford, the Bishop of Bristol, Monsieur Langalerie, Lewis Prince of Baden, Marlborough, De Bulau.

These Letters are in French, some few excepted, which are addressed in English to Sophia.—Extracts from some of them have been published in English by Mr. Macpherson, in whose version we have detected the following variations from the originals. The first Letter quoted by him in his second volume, London ed. 1775, is No. 185 of the volume now before us, which he states to be "A Copy in an unknown hand," of a Letter from the Elector to Marlborough, dated Hanover, 15 Jan. 1706. He ought to have observed that this is an original Draught in two different hands, and that the first six lines are Robethon's. The same observation applies to No. 189, which he quotes in vol. ii, p. 29, calling it simply "A Copy in an unknown hand;" whereas it is the original Draught, on the same paper on which all Robethon's Draughts are written, having the same watermark. He quotes No. 29 of this MS. in vol. ii, p. 51, stating that it is dated "28th of June," whereas the real date in the original is "20 June." He quotes No. 41 of this MS. dating it "June 26," in vol. ii, p. 53; whereas the date in the original is "20 June," and it is Robethon's Draught in his own hand, of the Elector's Letter of that date to the D. of Portland. At p. 56 of vol. ii, he quotes the Elector's Letter to Lord Halifax, from Hanover, 20 July, 1706, where, instead of the "9th instant," as in the original, he prints "the 19th instant." At page 58 of the same vol. he quotes the Elector's Letter to Marlborough, No. 198 of our MS. dating it 23 July, though in the original it is doubly dated "27 July," at the head and on the back. At page 110 of the same volume, he quotes the Elector's Letter to Lord Peterborough, No. 90 of our MS. dating it 26 May, 1708, though it is doubly dated "20 May," being so endorsed by Robethon, as well as so dated at the end. Sir R. Gwynne's original, dated Hamburgh, "26 January, 1709," is quoted by Macpherson, *ibid.* p. 136, as dated 9 Jan. 1709. The Elector's Letter to Queen Anne, in his second volume, p. 195, No. 131, which he dates 17 October, 1710, is really dated "16 October, 1710," in the original.—These inaccuracies, it may be said, are very minute; be it remembered, however, that, in the conflict of interests, and passions, and intrigues, which mark the proceedings of those days, we can come at the truth only by the most scrupulous exactness. The Letter thus

post-dated by Macpherson, was committed to a Special Messenger, (Lord Rivers,) to be delivered by him to the Queen.

The next of Macpherson's extracts from this volume, is from Lord Shrewsbury's original Letter to the Elector, No. 132, 22 Octob. 1710, in the first line of which he reads "Mr. Cresset," for "Madame Cresset" in the original, where it is so written at full length.—In vol. ii, p. 203, he gives No. 104 as a Letter from Mr. Blathwait to the Elector; whereas No. 104 in the MS. is Robethon's Draught of a Letter from the Elector to Queen Anne, dated Hanover, 30 May, 1709.

In his quotation of No. 257, vol. ii, p. 246, he dates the Elector's Letter to Marlborough, "31 Aug. 1711;" whereas, in fact, it is dated Herrenhausen, "14 Sept. 1711." In the Index prefixed to the MS. in a modern hand, this Letter is numbered 256, though it is really 257. But this is easily accounted for. There are two copies of the same Letter, the first being Robethon's Draught, No. 256—the second Robethon's amended Draught. The former is cancelled and inked in many places, where he substituted a better style, and more cautious and better chosen expressions. Macpherson says that this Letter is in answer to Marlborough's of the 10th; whereas it expressly states, that it is in answer to his Letter of 31 August. He also misquotes the Numbers of the original; the Elector's Letter of 31 August, which he gives as No. 257, being really No. 251.—In vol. ii, p. 261, No. 161, he dates the Princess Sophia's Letter to the Queen, "Gohre, Nov. 8;" whereas in the MS. it is "7 Nov."

With respect to Marlborough, it appears from his letters that he occasionally flatters all parties. Neither a Williamite, nor a Jacobite, he is neither a Tory nor a Whig. And yet he lived at a time when most men had decided what course to follow, when every man ought to decide, and when those who wavered, wavered only because they were governed not by principles, but by events.

The second volume is intitled on the back "Strafford," and inside, in Robethon's hand, "*Lettres de Milord Strafford, et autres a feue Madame l' Electrice.*" These letters are originals, with the exception of Sophia's, which are the original draughts in Robethon's hand. The others are the private letters of Lord Strafford, and of several English Noblemen, to Sophia, and to the principal persons of the Court of Hanover, from 1706 to 1714. The writers are the Lords Strafford, Halifax, Carlisle, Oxford, Ormond, Anglesey, Stamford, Polworth, Rochester, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bristol, Mr. Davenant, Sir T. Hanmer, Dr. Hu: Chamberlayne, Secretary Bromley, the Duke of Buckingham, &c. Mr. Macpherson quotes this volume as often as the preceding, publishing his own translations of extracts only, and sometimes leaving an impression that he gives the whole letter, where in fact he gives only a part, as in his extract from Lord Strafford's to Sophia, 2d January, 1712, vol. 2, p. 344. The same observation applies to other extracts from Strafford's letters to Sophia, and to her Replies in 1712.

In vol. 2, p. 581, he gives an extract from Lord Strafford's to Sophia, which he dates "21 March, 1712," though the original is dated "31 March."—No. 55 is Dr. Hu: Chamberlayne's letter to Sophia, on the birth of the Pretender, dated Hague, 8th October, 1703. No. 73 is intitled "State of the Peerage with respect to the Hanover Succession, or a list of for and against." This article is in the Bishop of Bristol's hand.

The third volume is intitled "Stair," as containing chiefly the correspondence of Lord Stair with Sophia, Robethon, the Abbe Dubois, Berenstorff, and others, from 1714 to 1719. The different articles are 179, mostly originals, which have never seen the light. The first fifty-four letters are from Stair to Robethon, from 24th August, 1714, to 9th Feb. 1717; six letters from Dubois to Robethon, dated Paris, 1717, follow, with many more from him to Robethon, and others, down to 1718.

No. 119 is intitled "Arrest de la Cour de Parlement, qui ordonne la saisie et la suppression d'un Decret de l'Inquisition, portant condamnation de l'Ecrit intitulé.—Acte d'Appel inter-jetté le 1^{er} Mars 1717, et de celui intitule.—Acte d'Appel de son Eminence Monseigneur le Cardinal de Noailles, et qui ordonne l'execution de la Declaration du 7^{me} October dernier, extrait des Registres du Parlement de lundi, 28 Mars, 1718."

The decree of the Roman Inquisition, thus stigmatized and condemned in Paris in 1718, was dated Rome, 16th Feb. and was printed and published by the Pope's order 'in the course of that year. No. 126 is a letter from the Captain of an English man of war, dated Barcelona, 27th April, 1718, giving a detailed account of the armament there, and stating that 3000 Irish troops were assembled to embark there. Philip V. had acceded to the peace of Rastadt in 1714, by the advice of his grandfather Lewis XIV. but though freed from all apprehensions on the part of the confederates, he was not yet in quiet possession of Spain. The Catalans in particular had resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity, until Barcelona was invested and taken by the Duke of Berwick in 1714. From that period it became a place of arms and annoyance to Great Britain.—The letters in this third volume end with the year 1719.

The 4th volume is intitled, "Miscellanea d'Etat," and contains a great variety of Letters from persons of high rank both at home and abroad, from 1692 to 1718, beginning with five original Letters from Everarde de Weede, dated from the Camp near Maneherch, 2 Octob. 1692, from Brussels, 3 Feb. 1698, from the Hague and Utrecht, in 1699 and 1701; from the Pensionary Heinsius, Addison, Craggs, Stanhope, Halifax, Albemarle, Pulteney, Dormer, Bothmar, Schracher, Portland, Anglesey, Oxford, Strafford, Ormond, Monsieur Fabrice, Schleinitz, Burgesch, Diwenworde, Goertz, Jeffries, Robethon, Vauessen, Schuylenburgh, Le Mareschal de Tallard, Le Marquis de la Forest, Mons. de Chausses, Mons. Plessen, Anthony Ulric, Le Baron de Voit, Le Chevalier de Monceau, Mons. de Trisendorff, Du Quesne, De Nostiz, Louisa Landgravine Palatine, &c. No. 84 is a character of Spanheim, by Robethon's uncle De la Mothe, who knew him personally.—No. 86, 7, 8, are Letters from Prince Eugene to Robethon, 4th August, 1704,—5th Sept. 1704, with seals perfect. Several follow from Count Wratistlaw and others, from Spanheim, the Chevalier Dhona, Monsieur Danckelman, De Creutz, De Closen, D'Obersinskey, De Guericke, De Flening, Monsieur Heusch, Fabrici from Charles XII's camp at Bender, in 1710 and 1711. Mr. Jeffries from Bender, 1711, the Duke of Marlborough, the Elector Palatine, Count Sinzendorff, Mr. Cardonnel, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Lords Rivers, Albemarle, Stanhope, Matthew Prior, Rowland Gwynne, Mr. Harley, Cresset, Lords Galloway, Winchelsea, Stair, Mr. Davenant, J. Wich, J. Pultney, Lords Manchester, Sunderland, Cunningham, Halifax, Bolingbroke, Townshend, Dartmouth, Rivers, &c.

In addition to these original letters, amounting to about three hundred, No. 313 is Mr. Smith's original account, in seven pages, folio, of the affairs of Scotland in 1704, with a scheme for the Union of Scotland in 1705, and a sketch of an act for the security of that kingdom, four pages, folio, in the same hand.—No. 316 is "Proceedings of the Commissioners on the "Union in 1706," pages 16, in 4to.—No. 317. A protest against the Union, with the names of the Protestors, in 1707, and a list of the members of the new Parliament, in 1710.—No. 319. "Harrangues to be made to the King of Prussia, by Lord Raby," composed by Robethon, and written in his hand in 1701.—No. 320. A short poem by Prior, representing King William as a "hen-pecked husband," and stating that the Tories hate his person, the Whigs his power, 1701.—No. 321. Copies, in Robethon's hand, of letters from S. Germain's to Jacobites in England, in 1703.—No. 323. Correspondence of several Whigs with the House of Hanover, in 1710, in Robethon's hand, with several letters to the end of that year.

The fifth volume is intitled—"Miscel. d' Etat, No. 4," and contains letters from considerable personages at home and abroad, from 1714 to 1716. The principal writers are Bothmar, Robethon, Kreinberg, Schraeder, Kleingraff, De Martine, Pulteney, De Fabrici, Lord Strafford, J. Jeffreys from Adrianople, Count Mocenigo from Venice, Lord Albemarle, J. Vernon, M. Prior, William Cadogan, Addison, Craggs, S. Stanhope, Langallerie, Halifax, Schleinitz, Bernstorff, Guldeberg from Vienna, Van-Eys. These are followed by Le Baron de Wassenaer Duvenvoirde's character of the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, in his own hand, quoted by Macpherson, vol. 2, p. 654, but never printed, with various Letters from Sweden, Denmark, and Hanover, from de Croissy, Fabrici and others, various addresses to George I. on his coming to the throne, and letters relating to the Rebellion in 1715.

The sixth volume is intitled "Miscel. d' Etat, No. 5," and is a continuation of the preceding correspondence, from 1715, to 1719. The principal writers, in addition to those of the preceding MS. are De la Faye, and Gustavus Hume from Dublin, Davenant from Florence, Bulau from Hanover, William Gordon from Edinburgh, Lord Galloway from Dublin, the Hessian Resident at Paris, F. Sandos, from various towns in Scotland, Sir William Cadogan, Heusch from Berlin, Du Bois from Paris, Count Nostis from Dresden, Rapin Thoyras, Chr. Koning, A. Stanyan from Vienna, A. Clignet from Leyden, L'Hermitage from the Hague. No. 87 is a printed account of the victory at Belgrade, 16th August, 1717, in which the two Irish generals, Wallis and Brown, are mentioned as having signally contributed to the defeat of the Turks.

No. 94 is the celebrated appeal of the Cardinal de Noailles, against the Bull Unigenitus, printed London 1717, with several numbers of the daily Courant of that year. About one hundred letters follow, from different parts and Courts of Europe, to the end of 1719.—No. 141 is a letter from Rome, describing the person and character of the Pretender.

The seventh volume is intitled "Schutz fils," and contains Schutz junior's correspondence with Robethon, Berenstorff, Kreyenberg, Bothmar, Rosencrantz, Gatkin, Kleingraff, Townshend, and others, in 1713 and 1714. These letters relate chiefly to the design of bringing the Electoral Prince into England, before the Queen's death, under the title of "Duke of Cambridge," to counteract the intrigues of Tories and Jacobites.

The eighth is marked "Bothmar," on the back, and contains his correspondence with Robethon and others, from 26th November, 1712, to 12th August, 1714. The principal writers in addition to those already mentioned, are Marlborough, Ridpath, Schrader.

The ninth is marked "Bothmar 2," and contains a continuation of the preceding volume, from 10th July, 1716, to 9th January, 1717. Amongst the writers in this volume, are Kerr of Kerrsland, Alexander Gordon, the Duke of Roxborough, Sir Peter Fraser, Lord Huntley, J. Barrington Shute, the Lord Rothes, Count Sinzendorff, Lord Lovat, Lord Hay, Horace Walpole, Kleingraff, Walters, Cadogan, &c. No. 54 is the French account of the invasion of Scotland, in 1715, printed at the Hague in 1716.

The tenth and last volume is intitled "Rebelles," and contains original letters and translations of letters, from and to various Jacobites in France, England, and Scotland, during the years 1717, 1718, and 1719. Some of these are written in fictitious names, and are stated to have been apparently opened at the Post Office, and then forwarded as directed. (1)

No. XI, XII.

These two folios, bound in red calf, are not lettered, nor is any title prefixed inside; but the following notice, in Mr. Astle's hand, sufficiently indicates their subjects.

"These volumes are a valuable appendage to the ten volumes of Mr. Robethon's correspondence, and although several of them are transcribed from that Collection, many others have been added from the State Papers in the Earl of Hardwick's library, and others, exclusive of the original letters of several of the principal persons who flourished in England in the reign of Queen Anne. The original letters and papers in the second volume, relative to the Earl of Clarendon's negociations, at the Court of Hanover in 1714, are very interesting and curious. They were purchased by me at the sale of the Earl of Clarendon's papers by Baker and Leigh, in 1765." Thomas Astle.

The first of these volumes consists of 226 written pages, at the end of which are eleven pages more of loose papers, corresponding with the subject. These are paged from one to eleven, and make twenty-two pages, in folio, of an Index to letters written in 1704, relating to the Hanoverian contingencies, the various intrigues by which that Court was governed with respect to the war in Germany, the pretended reasons for delaying the march of Hanoverian troops in the course of that year, and notices of disputes relating to Lubeck, &c.

The first article is an extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Etough, to Dr. Birch, 14th January, 1743-4.—"I can inform you," says he, "how the Duchess of Kendal received " 12,000*l.* for procuring what was done for Lord Bolingbroke, how near she was making him

(1) In this volume are some letters from Prince Eugene, O'Brian the Pretender's Agent, Sir Hu. Paterson, James Campbell, alias Boswell, Henry Maul, Mr. Jerningham, Baron Hompesch, Monsieur Vandermouse, Mr. Walcingshaw, Sir John Stewart, the Duke of Ormond, Mr. Hooker, Captain Geddes, Mr. Murray. The Jacobite cypher is explained in No. 183.

"Prime Minister," &c. The following note is in Mr. Astle's hand:—"When Lord Bolingbroke was taxed with ingratitude for his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, who was supposed to have favoured his Restoration, Lord B. replied it was not done by Sir Robert, but by the Cabinet. If 12,000*l.* were paid to the Duchess of Kendal, that sum was probably raised partly by the French Court, or by the Duke of Bourbon and his friends in England."

Next follows an "Account of the Elector and Princes of the House of Brunswick, and of their Dominions, in 1705," to page 38.—Page 39. Queen Anne to the Elector of Hanover, sent by Lord Halifax, Hampton-Court, 20th April, 1706.—41. The Elector to Queen Anne, Hanover, June 12, 1709.—These letters are in French, and are copies from the originals in the Hanover Correspondence already described.

At page 61, an original letter from the Duke of Marlborough's camp, 26th July, 1706, to Mr. Lewis, written by J. Addison, informs Mr. Lewis of a letter received by Marlborough from Prince Eugene, concerning his passage of the Adige, which it describes, &c.

At p. 116 is a letter from Bolingbroke to Mr. Drummond, copied from the original for Mr. Astle, in August, 1796, and dated Whitehall, 23d Jan. 1710, relative to Marlborough's conduct. A short account of Drummond, and of his party, may be seen in Macpherson's original papers, vol. 2, p. 530-533.

Page 120. Bolingbroke to Drummond, Whitehall, 25th December, 1710, O. S. Original.

124. Ditto to ditto, Whitehall, Jan. 12, 1710, on the Ministry's intention to humble the pride of Marlborough.

125. Sir Rowland Gwynne to Robethon, 31st December, 1710, original, never printed, relates to the Whig and Tory factions. One paragraph of it has been published by Macpherson.

132. Harley to the Elector, Lond. 22 Jan. 1710, communicating officially the removal of the Duchess of Marlborough, and the succession of the Duchess of Somerset, a copy.

146. Marlborough to Bolingbroke, 14th December, 1711, on the surrender of Ghent, in the presence of Le Mareschal de Villars. Original.

149. Lord Orrery to against Marlborough, original, no address, endorsed by Mr. Astle, "The Earl of Orrery, September 28." The year must be 1711, as is clear from the contents.

154. Petition of the City of Ghent to Queen Anne, against the cruelty and plundering of Marlborough and Cadogan. "We shall be happier to be governed by Turks."

158. Strafford to Sophia, Hague, 28th October, 1711, charging the late Whig Ministry with a design to make the Hanover Family only titular sovereigns, and the Dutch with sordid avarice, in grudging the expences of the war, and treating privately with De Torcy. This is a copy, and is followed by Sophia's answer. The originals are in the Hanover papers already described.

Ditto to ditto, Hague, 2d January, 1712, complaining of Bothmar's joining the Whigs, whose party had beheaded Charles I. and recently endeavoured by a side wind to vest the sovereignty in themselves. Sophia replies, 8th January, 1712, "My Lord Rivers has reproached me with being of the Marlborough party, I answered that if the Queen had appointed a baboon her general, and he had won so many battles, I would be of his party."

The second of these volumes, which is the 12th of this Press, consists of 279 written pages,

containing a continuation of the preceding volume, from 1712 inclusive, to 1723. Several of these letters are copies from the originals in the ten first volumes of this Press. Most of the following are originals.

32. Lord Oxford's original to Lord Scarsdale, 31st December, 1713, concerning the peace of Utrecht, and an Ambassador to Vienna. This is followed by letters from Marlborough to the Elector, in 1713 and 1714, accusing the ministry of Jacobitism, advising him to go to England, stating that the ministry had given both civil and military employments to Sir P. Lawless, an Irish Papist, and had encouraged a Mr. Lowndes to write the treasonable pamphlet entitled—"Hereditary right." The originals of these letters, in Marlborough's hand, may be seen in the Hanover correspondence already described. It appears from Strafford's letter to Sophia, dated Hague, 31st March, 1714, that Bothmar had corrupted one of his servants, (a Hanoverian,) whom he employed as a spy upon all his actions, and on visitors in his house.

At p. 158 is the original letter patent, under the great seal, with the sign manual of Queen Anne, appointing Lord Clarendon Envoy extraordinary to Hanover in 1714, followed by a list of the papers which he brought with him on that occasion.

At p. 175. Secretary Bromley to Lord Clarendon, by the Queen's order, 22d June, 1714, desiring him to encourage a confidential correspondence between the two courts, and to prevent the Duke of Cambridge from coming to sit in the House of Peers, original, with a copy of Lord Clarendon's reply.

181. Ditto to ditto, Whitehall, 27th July, 1714, complaining that the Queen's letters to the late Electress Dowager Sophia, and to the Electoral Prince, which could have been procured only from Hanover, are now published in London. Original.

189. Prior's letter to Bolingbroke from Paris, 7th Aug. 1714, on his uncertainty which side to follow, and that he will adhere to Bolingbroke, a copy, followed by Clarendon's account of the Court of Hanover, and various letters concerning the Queen's death.

204. Strafford to Clarendon, from the Hague, 13th August, 1714, original, against Marlborough, and that those who signed the peace of Utrecht were George's best friends.

214. S. Bancroft to Sir W. Wyndham, dated August 10, 1715, congratulating him on his victory over his accusers, and of various reports of insurrections,—original, followed by copies of letters from Bolingbroke.

217. Lord Carnarvon to Lords North and Grey, 23d Aug. 1716, and 8th September, 1716, on army accounts, &c. originals, followed by a copy of Rapin's letter, relative to Whigs and Tories, the original of which has been already mentioned.

231. The Duke of Somerset to Lord Oxford, 30th September, 1718, relative to Dr. Bentley, original.—234. Lord Oxford to Lord Orrery, 15th January, 1817, concerning his impeachment.

235. Lord Strafford to Lord Macclesfield, Hamburgh, July 27, 1719, original. This is followed by copies of two very interesting letters from G. Cammock to Admiral Byng, from on board the *Ferdinand*, at Malta, 14th October, 1718, exhorting him to imitate the example of Monk and Ormond, and offering him on the part of Spain higher rewards than were conferred upon Monk, if he would contribute to the restoration of the Stuarts, by taking the British fleet into a Spanish port. Copies of letters from the Pretender and from Bolingbroke, are subjoined.

246. Mazarella, an Italian spy and assassin, to Lord Nottingham, 18th March, 1719–20. original.—247. Mr. Davenant to Secretary Craggs, stating that he had rejected the proposal of an Italian assassin to murder the Pretender, but that he employed him as a spy, dated Genoa, 24th October, 1719. (1)—249. Lord Stair to Craggs, from Paris, 12th March, 1720, on the celebrated Projector Law, and on restoring Gibraltar. Original.

250. The Duke of Wharton to Bishop Atterbury, not dated, original.

251. Van. Ellemeet to Hague, 12th December, 1721, original.

254. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon to Lord North, 17th February, 1724. Original.

NO. XIII.

“ LORD TOWNSHEND’S LETTERS TO SIR R. WALPOLE.”—*folio*.

The written pages of this MS. are 223, consisting of Lord Townshend’s letters, and some of Lord Bolingbroke’s, the Duke of Newcastle’s, King George 1st’s, the Duke of Bedford’s to Mr. Legge, &c.—The most interesting are on the following subjects:—

Lord T. to Walpole, Hanover, 29th June, 1723, reprobating Lord Carteret’s sycophancy, double dealing, and blundering.

Ditto to ditto, Hanover, 28th July, 1723. That the King’s partiality to the Whigs encreases daily,—that no negociation with Bolingbroke or the Tories ought to be listened to, nor a suspicion of it even slightly entertained,—and that the Czar’s designs against Sweden must be opposed, Sweden being a barrier against his growing power.

6. Ditto to ditto, Hanover, 12th July, 1723, a large sum to be raised to oppose the Czar, but as privately as possible, lest the Tories and Jacobites take advantage of the difficulties in which the Whig ministry are placed by the Czar’s proceedings.

7. Ditto to Finch, minister at Stockholm, Hanover, 23rd July, same year, that the King of Sweden must not hope to be subsidized for his private exigencies, but for war with the Czar.

23. Walpole to Lord T. Whitehall, 23 July, 1723, dissuading the King from interfering in the internal policy of Sweden, and giving his opinion candidly of Bolingbroke, and of his proposal, and of Windham’s, and Bathurst’s, Lord Gower’s, and other Tory leaders, to renounce Jacobitism, and to join the Whigs. “ I answered, says he, that it was both impossible and unadvisable for me to enter into any such negociation, &c. I need not observe to you, here is a direct confession of Carteret’s dealing with the Tories throughout all last Session, which they are very explicit in.”

34. Townshend to Walpole, Hanover, 6 Aug. 1723. Private. Against granting money to the King for the King of Sweden’s designs against the Diet of Sweden, but only against the Czar, in

1) The original is in the Hanover Correspondence in this Press.

case of a rupture, adding that he had gained the King over to his policy in spite of Carteret and Bernstorff, that Bolingbroke must not be admitted to see the King, that the court of Hanover is the focus of every species of intrigue, and that "since it is absolutely necessary to rest on the Whig bottom, double diligence should be used to keep well with the Bishops."

57. Ditto to Ditto, from Hanover, 27 Aug, 7 Sept. That the Bishop of Salisbury, stands well with the King and with the mob of the Whig party, and must be gained, that "his very weaknesses will make him an easy acquisition," that the K. of Prussia has invited George I. to Berlin, and that his friendship must be cultivated, &c.

75. Ditto to Ditto, Hanover, 17 Sept. 1723, "very private." Drawing for £1000, in favour of the Countess Walsingham's sister, to be kept a secret from the Duchess of Kendal. This lady was Madame de Litz, who lived at Paddington down to 1766. She was about twenty-two when this Letter was written.—77. Ditto to Ditto, 18th Sept. 1723. The Czar to be confined to his own territories, Sweden being the bulwark between him and England.

81. Ditto to Ditto, Hanover, 24 Sept. 1723. Character of the D. of Orleans, of his policy, and favourites, necessity of a spy to watch him, and instructions to that effect. (1) This Letter is followed by others on the same subjects, particularly by one from Ditto to Ditto, Hanover, 25 Sept. 1723. desiring that Sir Robert's brother Horace, who was employed on this occasion, be very dexterous in sounding Schaub the Hanoverian Minister at Paris, so that he may be recalled if detected in falsehood, or unfavourable to the Whigs.

125. Ditto to Ditto, Gohrde, 25 Octob. 1723, on his brother Horace's visit to Paris; that Lord Carteret's interest with the King is sunk, and also his colleague Schaub's, whilst his own and Walpole's are rising daily. Also on Wood's farthings and monstrous Addresses from Ireland.

131. Ditto to Ditto, Gohrde, 13 Nov. 1723, that the King has ordered a present of £1000. to the Duchess of Kendal, &c.

134. Ditto to the D. of Newcastle, Hanover, 27 Nov. 1723, on Cabals at Hanover.

142. Ditto to Mr. Walpole, 39 Nov. 10 Dec. 1723, that the King has given £3000. to the Countess of Platen, "and I shall to-morrow draw two bills of £1500 each for that sum:" that three other Hanoverian ladies are to be placed on the Pension List; that the King is well pleased with his brother Horace's conduct in France, and that he has added £200 per ann. to Madam de Wendt's pension, &c.

161. The D. of Newcastle to the Lord Privy Seal, dated Claremont, 28 May, 1734. This Letter is very interesting, on the balance of power, the D. of Berwick's forcing the German lines, Prince Eugene's retreat, situation of the armies on the Rhine and in Italy, and Don Carlos's expedition to Naples.—The subsequent Letters are of 1748, and relate to the affairs of Prussia, and the Empire in the course of that year.

(1) The D. of Orleans, Regent of France, died in 1723, and Lewis XV. coming of age, the pacific Cardinal Fleury succeeded to the Ministry. Sir R. Walpole, of a disposition equally pacific, was about the same time appointed Prime Minister of England, and by the Counsels of both, the repose of Europe was secured with little interruption down to the seven years' war which broke out in 1741.

No. XIV—XVI.

“ STANHOPE’S DISPATCHES.”—3 vols. folio.

These Dispatches include the period from 1700 to 1704, and are all in one hand, being Stanhope’s copies of his own letters to different Ministers and Ambassadors residing with the northern Courts. At the time when these letters were written, two of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared in the northern regions of Europe, rose into notice. Peter I. of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden. Ambitious of maritime power, Peter availed himself of the minority of Charles, to extend his Baltic Dominions. For this purpose, he entered into a league against Sweden, with the King of Denmark, and with Frederick Augustus Elector of Saxony, who had succeeded the famous John Sobieski in the throne of Poland. Contrary to the faith of treaties, the Danes began the war by invading the territories of the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, who had married Charles’s sister, Peter invaded Livonia and Ingria. Pressed on both sides, Charles renewed the alliance of Sweden with England and Holland, and his fleet, joined in the sound by an English and Dutch fleet under Admiral Sir George Rook, carried the war into Denmark. At length King William offered his mediation, the French Court also interposed, and a peace, highly honourable to Charles, was concluded at Travendhale, between Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, to the exclusion of Russia and Poland in 1700.

The dispatches now before us relate chiefly to these events. They are dated from the Hague, and addressed by Mr. Stanhope, Resident there, to King William’s Secretaries, Vernon, Hedges, Harley, Blathwaite, to Cresset, Minister at Hamburgh, Greg, Envoy at Copenhagen, Sir George Rook, Mr. Robinson, minister at Gottenburgh, &c. Several of them relate also to the treaty of the Partition of Spain, secretly signed by England, Holland, and France, and the grand alliance signed by the Emperor, the King of England, and the States General, to prevent the union of the two great monarchies of France and Spain.

The second volume commences with the 10th March, 1702, and ends 28th September, 1703. Of this second volume, the written pages are 492.—The third begins from September 19, 1703, and ends 29th December, 9th January, 1704, 5. Several of the narratives and facts contained in both these volumes, are mentioned also in Burnet’s History of his own Times. Unsupported by concurrent testimony, Burnet’s authority is not to be always trusted; but supported by the letters now before us, it is unquestionable. Mr. Stanhope, and his son the General, were Actors in the scenes they describe. Of the latter Charles III. titular King of Spain, writes thus to Marlborough:—Camp of Peral, 22d September, 1706, “ It is also necessary “ that I should make known to you the great satisfaction I feel in the prudent and zealous “ conduct of Mr. Stanhope, a gentleman who is endowed with every good quality, and possesses “ my entire confidence and satisfaction. As he has shewn himself equally able in the cabinet, and “ in the field.” (1) The father’s abilities are conspicuous in his unpublished letters of 1702, now

(1) Coxe’s *Memoirs of Marlborough*. Lond. 4to. 1818, vol. 2, p. 98.

before us, respecting the death of King William, the succession of Queen Anne, the grand alliance against Lewis XIV, the war in Germany, the various interests and movements of the states concerned on both sides.—His letter to the Duke of Marlborough from the Hague, 7th July, 1702, in the second volume, gives an interesting account of William and Mary's jewels, beginning "I was present yesterday at the opening of the strong box," &c. (1) This letter is followed by another to the Lord Jersey, same date, relating to King William's last will and effects.

Several other letters relate to the mercantile intercourse and treaties between England and the Northern powers, and subsidies for the confederate States of Germany, as well as the military operations of Marlborough and Eugene.

The third volume ends with a letter from Mr. Stanhope to Secretary Harley, dated Hague, 29th December, 9th January, 1704–5. The whole correspondence may be considered as a History of all the principal occurrences, rumours, and political intrigues of the four years to which they belong.

No. XVII.

"A COLLECTION OF LOOSE PAPERS."—*folio*.

These papers relate to the same period with the preceding, and are accordingly placed here. They are numbered from 1 to 5, in the following order.

1. Journal de la Campagne de 1702." The written pages are twenty-eight, in folio, and in the hand-writing of General Richards, who relates what he saw.

2. Forty-eight pages, folio, in the same hand, relating to the war in Flanders and Germany, from 1693 to 1706. These papers are all marked No. 2.

3. Twenty-one pages, folio, in the same hand, intitled "Establishment of her Majestie's English forces in 1702," state, in columns, the daily and yearly pay of the Officers and troops serving in Holland that year, with the allowance per diem for the expedition to Cadiz.

4. "Arguments against praying for King William and Queen Mary," one sheet, in a different hand from the preceding, stating that William and Mary were Usurpers, &c.

5. A journal of the operations of the army in Flanders, in 1692. This article consists of forty-two pages, in General Richards's hand, and gives minute details of the proceedings of that campaign, as far as he was concerned in the operations of the English army.

(1) There are other letters to Marlborough on the same subject in this Collection.

No. XVIII.

"RELATION OU JOURNALIER DU SIEGE DE TURIN."—*folio*.

The written pages are 131, and are stated to have been written by an Officer who commanded the King of Sardinia's troops. The siege here described was that of 1706, when the Duke de Feuillade was defeated by Prince Eugene.

To this article is annexed another very different work, intitled "T. Cornwallis's Proposals to His Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England, for Her Majesty's "and the Nation's glory," folio. Of this article, the written pages are twenty-nine, dated 5th Feb. 1705-6. The author's project is to raise 30,000 able seamen for the service of 1706, and for the constant supply of that force, so as to be ready to act on all emergencies in future.

No. XIX.

"ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GARRISON OF GHENT, IN 1712."

This volume, marked "Cobham" on the back, contains the orders issued to the English garrison of Ghent, respecting their military duties in 1712. The writing is of that time. Lord Cobham, to whom this MS. belonged, as appears by his name in his own hand on the back, commanded a division of the army at the siege of Lisle, in 1708-9, and was sent express by the Duke of Marlborough to the Queen, with an account of the surrender of that important place. He was appointed Lieutenant-General in 1709-10, and obtained the command of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

No. XX.

"MISCELLANEA."—*a bundle of loose papers, folio*.

These are chiefly unpublished originals, and on affairs of State, from 1711 to 1719. They were of Mr. Secretary Craggs's Collection, and are sorted in the following order:—1. General Erle to Mr. Craggs, from Charborough, 24th August, 1711.—2. R. Walpole to ditto, from Houghton, 27th ditto.—3. Lord Cadogan to ditto, from Camp at Bouchain, 14th September ditto, very interesting.—4. Cardonnel to ditto, from Camp, 28th ditto.—5. Marlborough to ditto, from Camp, 9th September, relative to Blenheim.—6. Ditto, same date, to Lord.....—7. Cardonnel to Craggs, 22d October, 1711, from Camp.—8. Alexander Abercromby to from London, 9th December, 1711.—9. Accounts of men in the pay of the States General, from 1701 to 1711.—10. Captain Stanyan to Craggs, from Milan, 5th Jan.

1712, on the affairs of Italy and Switzerland.—11. Ditto to ditto, from Milan, 12th March, 1712.—13. A letter to Marlborough, from London, 18th March, 1712, relative to the Pretender, very interesting.—14. Fr. Stratford to Secretary Craggs, from London, 13th April, 1712.—15. Hen. Lamb to ditto, 29th ditto.—16. William Forster to ditto, from Rotterdam, 1712.—17. One hundred and nine original letters and papers to Secretary Craggs, from Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and from the Duke and others, from 1711 to 1719. Some of Marlborough's are in cypher, all are unpublished.—126. Four Letters to Secretary Craggs, in 1711, from Captain Evans and others, in Anapolis and Canada. Each of these is marked 126.—127. Thomas Ekins to the Duke of Marlborough, from London, 20th September, 1716, on private money transactions with Queen Anne.—128. List of troops employed in the Low Countries, from 1701 to 1711, with their pay, in six pages, folio.—129. The Duke of Marlborough's case, in five pages, folio.—130. The Duke's answer to charges, in twenty-one pages.—131. Ditto, versus the Attorney-General Sir Edward Northey, in eight sheets, folio.—132. Lists of Members of both Houses in 1712, in nineteen pages.—133. A parcel, of thirty original letters and papers, to Secretary Craggs, the Duke of Wharton, and others, written in 1718 and 1719, by Lords Polworth, Mr. Draper, Thomas Pulteney, J. Compton, R. Sutton, Lord Orkney concerning Lady Bab. Villiers, Mr. Worsley from Lisbon, on intercepted treasonable letters, &c.—163. Proposals for making discoveries against Papists, by Mr. Taaffe, an apostate Irish Priest; also by Mr. Ker of Kersland, and by Mr. Linch, a Captain in the pay of France.—164. Two intercepted letters from Jacobites, Paris, March, 1719, numbered 164 and 165, and valuable with respect to the Pretender.—166. Mr. Parry to Mr. Owen Bodowen, 26th March, 1719. Account of disaffected persons, and of a suspected ship with arms bound for Dublin.—167–169. Three letters from Mr. Buckley respecting disaffected persons discovered in his progress in Wales, in March, 1718. All these letters are to Mr. Craggs, they are marked 167, 8, 9, &c.

No. XXI.

“ LORD MACCLESFIELD ON THE SUCCESSION.”—*quarto*.

The title prefixed to this MS. is—“ An account of a conference concerning a scheme for establishing by Act of Parliament, that, in the succession to the Crown, the male descendants of His Majesty, shall, in all cases, be preferable to the females, and that the Prince, his descendants not yet born, should not hold the kingdom of Great Britain, and His Majesty's dominions in Germany, in case of a younger brother or other male of a collateral line, that might hold these dominions in Germany, but that, in such case, they should go to such younger brother, &c. as aforesaid.”

This MS. was transcribed from the original draught in the hand-writing of Lord Macclesfield, 1719, as stated by Mr. Astle, to whose Collection it belonged. The written pages are thirty-one. The Royal arms are stamped in gold on both covers, which are richly ornamented in gold. The

whole is in the hand-writing of Mrs. Astle, who occasionally transcribed for her husband, Mr. Thomas Astle. A fair copy of King George 1st's opinion with respect to this scheme, as delivered in French by him at that time, may be seen in one loose sheet at the end.

Thomas Parker, the first Lord Macclesfield, created Earl in 1721, and Lord Chancellor down to 1725, was the author of this article.

No. XXII.

"SCHEME FOR INDUCING THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS." &c.—*quarto*.

This is a thin 4to. of only twelve pages, neatly bound in red morocco, containing the original proposal of Mr. Secretary Craggs, to the Catholic Nobility and Gentry of 1719, to grant them the privileges of free-born subjects, if they would but take a "simple Oath of Allegiance."

One would imagine that such a proposal, coming from the government at such a time, would be received with unbounded gratitude, and alacrity, by the Catholics of the three kingdoms. The preamble is in these words:—"In order to put the Roman Catholics in a way of deserving some share in the mercy and protection of the government, 'tis required that some of the most considerable among them depute a proper person with a letter to the Pope to inform him, that whereas they must otherwise be utterly ruined, they may yet obtain some liberty and security for their religion, upon four conditions, all in his own power, and all evidently consistent with Roman Catholic principles. 1. 'Tis required that he order his former Decree about the Oath of Allegiance, now dormant in the hands of his Internuntio at Bruxelles, to be published and executed by proper Delegates, and in the most effectual manner for the information of the people. 2. That he take away the name and office of Protector of England from Cardinal Gualterio, the Pretender's public and declared Agent, and confer the same upon some other no ways engaged in any factions, or obnoxious to this Government. 3. That he revoke the Indult granted to the Pretender for the nomination of the Irish Bishopricks, and solemnly promise the Emperor to govern these Missions without any communication, direct or indirect, with the Pretender, or regard to his interest. 4. That any person employed in these Missions shall be revoked or called away, bona fide, by his respective superiors, upon intimation of any offence by him given to the government.

"As the Emperor has engaged to bring the Pope to these terms, it will be necessary to send also to him, with a letter to desire his mediation in this affair.

"It will be sufficient these letters be subscribed by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Stafford, Lord Montague, Lord Walgrave, for the Nobility, and by Sir John Webb, Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Stoner, and Mr. Arundell Bealing, for the Gentry.

"As any delays, or tergiversations in coming into these measures, can never be coloured with any pretence of religion or conscience, so, if any should be made by persons obstinately affected, the government would then have no means left to secure the peace of the kingdom,

“but in the real and full execution of the penal laws, and more particularly of the Act for transferring the right of succession to the next Protestant heir, upon the immediate heir not conforming at the age of 18, and of the late Register act for taking away the two thirds.—But it is hoped that the Roman Catholics, by a ready concurrence in what is equally their duty and their interest, will make it practicable for a mild government to treat them with moderation and lenity, if they endeavour to deserve it as other Dissenters.”

It is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more conciliatory, or more tolerant than this, whether we consider the manner, or the matter, or the time when it was proposed. And yet, strange to relate! whilst the Catholic Nobility and Gentry were almost unanimous in its favour, their Apostolic Vicars menaced them with censures and privation of Sacraments, if they should dare to comply!—and what is still more mortifying, no reason was assigned for these inhibitions, but that such was the will of the Vicars, such the duty they prescribed.

Craggs writes to Earl Stanhope, from Whitehall, 30th June, 1719, that he himself attended the meeting held on this subject, that he pressed it upon them, and came away with hopes of their compliance; but that now on their refusal, it will be necessary to take up their leaders.

This letter is followed by another to Craggs, from the Duke of Norfolk, 1st July, 1719, stating that the Catholics could not be brought to agree, but that he yet entertained some hopes.

Unfortunately these illusions vanish before Craggs's next letter to Earl Stanhope, dated Whitehall, 7th July, 1719:—“They talked,” says he, “of conscience, honour, fear, &c. The matter being thus broke off, I have determined to tender the oaths to Howard, and seize Bishop Gifford, and Grey, (the Earl of Shrewsbury.) But because this proceeding is chiefly with a view to make them squeak, I would contrive to do it in such a manner as not to put them out of my own power, by overacting it, into that of the law, for which end I have desired Delafaye to pick out a couple of discreet Justices,” &c.

On this occasion, the Catholics were overawed by the agents of the Court of Rome. If conscience had indeed been concerned, if Catholic principles had been really compromised, or endangered by their acceding to Mr. Craggs's proposal, we might respect their motives. Sincerity in religion must ever be respected by the wise, and can never be condemned in any sect of Christians, but by the most contemptible of Bigots, or by the most profligate of Infidels. But, in this instance, the very prejudices of the Catholics were courted into compliance. Catholics hold, that a King is as much entitled to his throne, as an individual to his estate, with this difference, that an individual may not only be attainted for gross delinquency and treason, but also that his innocent children may be involved in his guilt. They are not equally satisfied as to the innocent children of Sovereigns. Their reasons may be good or bad—no matter. This prejudice, if we may call it so, was most humanely consulted for in the present instance. A hope was held out that “the penal laws would not be really and fully executed, that the Act for transferring the right of succession to the next Protestant heir, upon the immediate heir not conforming at the age of eighteen, would not be moved, and that the late Register Act for taking away the two-thirds, would not be enforced.” And yet the

proffered boon was rejected without so much as assigning a cause! (1) The Vicar Apostolic Gifford threw the sword of excommunication into the Catholic scale, and a Bill passed soon after for levying 100,000*l.* on the estates of Roman Catholics.

No. XXIII.

"TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE."—*folio.*

The letters in this interesting volume derive considerable value from their being of Lord Macclesfield's collection, as stated in a note by Mr. Astle. They relate to the Pretender's private correspondence and practices, from 23d April to 28th August, 1722, being Lord Macclesfield's copies from the intercepted originals. The names of the persons implicated in this correspondence, are in cypher, but there is a Key annexed on the margins. The most interesting documents are—1. Mrs. Barnes's deposition on oath before the Privy Council, relative to a dog sent by the Pretender to Atterbury.—3. An intercepted letter from Ormond to Sir Patrick Lawless, relative to 1000 stand of arms, and a design to invade England, the King having dissolved the Parliament and returned to Hanover. Also that Galway, an Irish Captain who carried over Bolingbroke, has a frigate of thirty guns on the Irish coast, and that Lord Dillon is concerned in the enterprize. Several anonymous letters follow, relating to Ormond's intended invasion from Spain, forwarded by Kelly, and by James Talbot, an Irish Officer in the service of Spain, &c. Some of these are from Rochester, and some from Jackson, who was probably the Pretender himself. In some Rochester is called Manfield: in others, dark illusions seem to indicate that Oxford was in the secret, as noticed on the margin.—No. 12 is from Rochester to General Dillon under the assumed name of Lansdown, 20th April, 1722.—No 15. is Mar to Kelly, under fictitious names, on a reconciliation between Rochester and Oxford.—No. 17 relates to Wogan of Rathcaffee in Ireland having the command of a ship of war, under Morgan, and Charles Wogan, who was with the Pretender at Rome, and is in Berwick's regiment; also concerning a sum of 6000*l.* sent by Kelly, with several letters on the same subjects, and on 12,000 stand of arms, in the custody of Brown, an Irish merchant at Bilbao, in 1722,—Commissions signed by the Pretender, and money supplied by Rochester.—No. 39 is a letter from Mar to Rochester, 11th May, 1712.

No. 39, and the letters which follow it, relate to Lord Oxford, who is said both by Mar and Kelly to be coming forward earnestly in the common cause, also to a proper understanding between him and Rochester, and a hearty re-union of all parties in that cause.

No. 43. Macnamara to Lansdown, (i. e. General Dillon,) from Howell's Coffee House, London, 21st May, 1722, that several have been taken up on suspicion, Kelly amongst others, but that he had the precaution to "burn his love letters."—Had this silly letter been intercepted, Kelly

(1) The title prefixed to these valuable Letters is "Papers relating to a scheme for inducing the English Catholics, in general, to become, by degrees, truly and heartily well-affected to his Majesty's Government."

must have been hanged.—No 45. Ditto to ditto, London, 31st May, 1722. That as long as the King supports his Whig ministry, no good can be effected, unless Ormond or the Pretender make good a landing, in which case “the King would run for it,”—that it is in Marlborough’s power to render good service,—that Oxford, by his mysterious diffidence and doubts, did more harm than good. This letter is followed by Collin Campbell’s, and Kenneth Mackenzie’s of the same year.—No. 55. Kelly to Dillon, after his enlargement, that nothing was proved against him,—that he should have starved, had it not been for the commiseration of his countrymen,—that no more use be made of his cypher,—that Rochester is in danger.

No. 58. Macnamara to Dillon, Lond. 21st June, 1722. That notwithstanding the activity of Townshend and Walpole, “he will confound them.” This letter gives an interesting account of the state of parties in London, every word is valuable, no extract could do it justice. Several letters from Kelly and other Jacobites follow, complaining of the Regent of France’s treachery, who, on hearing confidentially from General Dillon what their plans were, revealed all to the Elector George.—No. 65 is from a Jacobite at Cambray, to the Duke of Norfolk, 1st July, 1722, inclosing a letter from the Pretender.

No. 69. Macnamara to Lansdown, (i. e. General Dillon,) from London, 4th July, 1722. State of parties,—that if Spain will insist, King George will restore Gibraltar,—that this will cause useful discontent in England,—that several Members of Parliament confer privately with him, and that now is the time for action. Several letters on the same subjects, and a new cypher.—No. 91. Ditto to ditto, 23d July, 1722. State of parties in London. Encouraging prospects for the Pretender,—that if the Czar moves, George must return to Hanover: with several letters on arrests in Ireland, and Rochester’s opinion that an attack by the channel cannot fail of success.

No. 102. John Semple to Fr. Semple, not dated, but inclosed in another dated Aug. 1722, on a plan of insurrection in London, the night of Marlborough’s funeral, &c.—No. 108. Delafaye to Lord Townshend, inclosing Examinations relative to a correspondence with Ormond, and other traitors, and papers tending to implicate Rochester.—No. 122. Rochester to Jackson, (i. e. the Pretender,) 20th April, 1722, recommending great caution, and promising that he will not be idle, though he must absent himself from meetings. Several letters from him to Dillon and others, on the same subjects.—No. 140. Schaub to Lord Carteret, Paris, 30th April, 1722, on discoveries made by the Regent, and that the Irish regiments are ordered from the coasts.

No. 143. Davenant, Resident at Genoa, to from Rome, 4th May, 1722. Discovery of a Spanish project to invade England or Ireland, from Cadiz, and other Ports on the ocean,—that a squadron from Barcelona is to meet the Pretender at Porto Longone,—that Cardinal Aquaviva is actively engaged in this plot, and that the Pretender had a long conference on it with the Pope.

No. 145. Schaub to Lord Carteret, Paris, 10th May, 1722, that the Jacobite conspiracy is more formidable than he suspected when last he wrote,—that the conspirators have amassed large sums, arms, &c.—that they ask no aid of France, but only neutrality, and that Lansdown (Dillon) is preparing a memorial to that effect.—Several letters on the same subjects, same year,—that Captains Roche, Murphy, and Morgan, command strong ships of war, with commissions from the Pretender,—that Ormond’s Spanish preparations are delayed in consequence of some discoveries,—

that the Pretender is in the greatest consternation on account of discoveries,—that an Irish Captain arrived at Civita Vecchia, and had a long conference with him.

No. 165 and 166. Anonymous letters, dated 4th and 11th July, 1722, giving a detailed account of the whole plan of invasion, with several letters describing the consternation of the Cardinals on the discovery of their projects.

No. XXIV.

“MR. HARLEY’S PLAN, &c.”—*quarto, morocco.*

The title at the head of the first page is “Mr. Harley’s plan for conducting the business of the public, as proposed to the Queen in conference with her Majesty, 30th Oct. 1710.”

The particulars of this well known proposal are divided under four heads. 1. How to conduct the foreign affairs. 2. English affairs. 3. Scotch affairs. 4. Irish affairs.—Harley was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer the 10th of August preceding, and is supposed at that time to have been ignorant of Anne’s sentiments with respect to the restoration of the Pretender. There are passages in this plan which indicate rather his wish to discover the Queen’s mind, than to direct it. For instance, the following:—“There is one weak place where the enemy (i. e. the Whigs,) may attack, and that is the affair of the House of Hanover. But that must be left to the Queen’s great wisdom to consider how to prevent it.” Again, “One thing demands most serious and immediate consideration, in what manner the General (Marlborough,) shall be received at his return, and how the rest of the Queen’s servants are to live with him.”

This plan of Harley’s consists only of eight pages. It is followed by a copy in thirty-three pages of the “Account,” already mentioned, No. 22, of what passed in a conference with King George I. touching the Succession of the Crown in the male descendants of the King, in all cases, in preference to the female.

This copy also is stated by Mr. Astle to have been taken from Macclesfield’s original. At the end of it are six loose pages, in folio, of extracts from original letters written by Mr. Harley, in 1707, on the dilatoriness of the Court of Vienna in forwarding the objects of the war. These are followed by extracts of letters from Lord Townshend to Lord Cobham, and to Mr. Schaub, in 1714–5, on the conduct of the King’s German Allies, especially the Court of Vienna.

No. XXV.

“LORD HARDWICK’S STATE OF AFFAIRS IN 1744.”—*quarto.*

This MS. is intitled on its first page, “Minute of a Cabinet Paper, by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, in December, 1744, on the posture of public affairs,” *quarto*. It consists of forty-four written pages, and contains, in addition to other documents equally interesting—

1. "An Extract of Secretary Murray's Examination before the Lord Chancellor, the two Secretaries of State, and Mr. Pelham, after his commitment to the Tower, 13th Aug. 1746, with the substance of two letters found after the battle of Culloden, and notes by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke."—2. "The argument of Olaus-Lund-Bang, Avocat de la Chambre, presented to the High Court of Commission, which was appointed to try the cause of separation between the King of Denmark, and Queen Caroline Matilda, 24th March, 1772."

This last Article is unpublished. It is a very fair transcript from the original, Copenhagen, 2d April, 1772, and is extremely interesting.

Annexed to it are the following articles:—1. "Extract of Secretary Murray's Examination before the Lord Chancellor (Hardwick,) the two Secretaries of State, and Mr. Pelham, soon after his commitment to the Tower, Aug. 13, 1746, to which is added the substance of two letters found after the battle of Culloden." This article is illustrated with Notes by Lord Hardwick.—2. Examinations of Captain Mackenzie.—3. Copies of letters to the Pretender from the Spanish Ambassador the Duke de Bouillon.—4. The argument of Olaus-Lund-Bang, (Avocat de la Chambre,) presented to the High Court of Commission, established to try the cause of separation between the King of Denmark and Queen Caroline Matilda, 24th March, 1772. This was never published.—5. The Examinations of Count Struensee, on his connection with the Queen.—6. Reply of the Advocate Uhlidal to the High Court of Justice on the trial between the King and Queen Caroline, dated 2d April, 1772.

No. XXVI.

"CHARACTERS."—*thin quarto.*

This little volume, of forty-two written pages, contains characters of Queen Caroline, George I. and II. Sir Robert Walpole, the Lords Bath, Hardwicke, Chatham, Holland, Townshend, Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Pelham, and Lord Temple. The last is in print. The remarks on each are Mr. H. Walpole's, and in his own hand.

No. XXVII.

"SCOTLAND."—*folio.*

The MS. thus lettered on the back, is a miscellaneous compilation, not paged, nor indexed, relating chiefly to the two last Rebellions of Scotland; but there are a great many other papers pasted in, which belong to different periods down to 1788. The first is a transcript of Mary Queen of Scots's contract with James Duke of Orkney, Earl Bothwell, 1657. The fidelity of this transcript is attested at the end by W. R. 1781, and the attestation is addressed to Lord Monboddo. The old spelling is preserved.—The second is intitled "The present State of Scotland,

" 1586." This is a transcript written in a fair hand. The original was written about the time that the English ministry had resolved on the execution of Mary.—The third is a list of persons recommended by the Regent of Scotland as most meet to be pensioned by England, at that time. The King of Scots had an annual pension from Queen Elizabeth of 3000*l.* which, in 1601, was increased to 5000*l.* as in the Queen's letter to King James, dated Greenwich, 11th May, 1601.

4. Another list of ditto, transcribed from the hand-writing of Lord Burleigh.—5. "Talk between the Scottish Queene and John Sommer, ryding from Sheffield to Wingfield." A transcript from the original of Sir J. Sommer.—6. Instructions for Sir Amyas Poulet.—7. Copy of a few French verses from an original paper in the hand-writing of Mary Queen of Scots, with a literal translation.—8. "Monie paid out of the Receipte, to the King of Scots use, from 1586 to 1594."—9. Copy of a letter to be written from Her Majesty to the King of Scots, promising that nothing shall be done against his title to the Crown.

10. King James to the Lady Arabella Stuart, from Halroude House, 23d Dec. 1591.—11. "A briefe replication to the Answere of the objections against the Union between England and Scotland," written about the time of James's accession.—12. Papers relating to the affairs of Scotland, chiefly to Mary Queen of Scots, from 1584 to 1588.

13. A recent transcript of the Arbitration between William Bishop of Orkney, and Shetland, and the high and noble Haco Johnson, for compromising several disputes between them, in 1369, with a recent translation into English.—14. Considerations on the State of Scotland in 1708, containing many interesting particulars relative to the affairs of that Kingdom for upwards of four centuries, written in the reign of Queen Anne, forty-three pages, quarto.

15. An original letter from Lord M. to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1718, concerning oaths to be taken by the ministers of Scotland.—16. Reasons against the abolition of the Penal Statutes in Scotland against Papists, ex MSS. Johannis Warburton, sold by S. Paterson, Saturday, 8th March, 1766. These fourteen pages, in folio, are dated on the back 1636, but the hand-writing proves that this is a recent transcript.—17. Dangerous positions concerning the King's power in Church affairs, contained in the late libel, intitled "Apologetical Narration," &c. five pages, folio, followed by an Act for the security of Scotland, presented by Duke Hamilton in 1704, and adopted by Parliament.—18. Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots, in 1584, eighteen pages, folio, followed by a copy of the oath required of the army at Berwick, on Charles Ist's march.

19. King James II's Proclamation, dispensing with Laws against Catholics, and his letter to sundry Lords, calling them to witness the Queen's labour at S. Germain's, 2d April, 1692.—20. Original order for a Proclamation for electing a Peer of Scotland, 28th June, 1722.—21. List of Acts of Parliament, concerning the Courts of Scotland, with several other papers relating to them in 1721 and 1722, and a memorial concerning Appeals from the Court of Delegates in Scotland, to the House of Lords.—22. Proposals relating to the Earl of Isla's fishery in Scotland.—23. "Criminalia," or papers relating to the trials of Rebels in Scotland in 1718, and forfeitures there, &c. twenty-seven pages, folio.—24. "Memorial for the Grand Juries in Scotland." This article was printed in 1718.—25. Proceedings against the Rebels there,

and their forfeited estates, in fifty-three pages, folio.—25. Report of the Committee relating to the sale of the Derwentwater estate, printed London, 1732, in twenty-seven pages, folio.—26. Copy of a letter from the Duke of Berwick to his brother the Duke de Fitzjames, dated Gaeta, 7th August, 1734, with other letters from the Camp there, relative to the Pretender's intrepidity, &c. These are followed by the Pretender's letters of 1741, declaring his determination to support the Church, as by law established, and characters of him by different officers abroad, in 1742. Also his letters on his retreat from Scotland. A plan of the battle of Culloden. Declaration of Captain Felix O'Neil, from Fort Augustus, 7th August, 1746. Caricatures of the Pretender, with an impression of his Seal on an original letter, dated Holyrood House, 26th September, 1745, and some printed sheets of the Caledonian Mercury of that time. An original letter from Lord Albemarle, dated Aberdeen, 17th March, 1745-6, on the state of affairs there, Miss Flora M'Donnald's Declaration, 12th July, 1746. Original receipt for 6*l*. received at Derby, for the Pretender's exigencies, 5th December, 1745. The Duke of Newcastle to the Duke of Cumberland, relative to a spy in the Pretender's Camp. The examination of Archibald Cameron, 17th April, 1753, in fourteen pages, folio, followed by Lord Balmerino's letters from the Tower in 1746, and by Cromertie's, Macleod's, Mackenzie's, John Gordon's, John Murray's, and others of of the same year, taken from the originals.

This MS. concludes with a copy of the Cardinal Duke of York's Protest, delivered to the foreign Ministers at Rome, when his brother was supposed to be at the point of death, 27th Jan. 1784, and a printed letter from David Hume, on the Pretender's being in London in 1753.

No. XXVIII.

"SCOTLAND."—*folio*.

The title on the first page of this MS. is, "Proceedings against the Rebels, after the Rebellion of 1745." The written pages are 196, containing a compleat account of the legal proceedings against the prisoners at York and Carlisle, in the course of that year, with the names of the Judges, Jurors, Counsel, &c. Also the question argued whether Charles Douglas, Lord Mordington, should be tried as a Peer, with much law respecting Scotch Peerages, and a short History of the Rebellion down to page 175, in a small close hand of that time.—Next follows a copy of the Commission for regulating the intercourse between England and Scotland, as settled at the Union of the two Kingdoms, and then the whole concludes with the following loose papers, numbered from 1 to 5, at the end.—

1. A list of papers in the State Paper-Office, relating to the Peerage of Scotland. This article is in Mr. Astle's hand, one sheet.
2. Homage of the Prelates, Earls, and Barons of Scotland, to King Robert, saving their homage to King Edward III. their superior Lord, 45 Ed. III. 1 Roberti 2di, A. D. 1371.
3. Letter of homage by David King of Scotland, 26th Ed. III. 20th March, 1351, and a truce made 27th Edward III. in Scottish language.

4. Liberties granted to his subjects by David King of Scots, saving the right of Edward King of England, Sovereign Lord of Scotland, dated 2d Junii, anno Regni I. or 1330, being the 5th of Edward III.—5. A note in Mr. Astle's hand, that in the State Paper-Office, Press 10, top part, No. 66, is a curious MS. on vellum, relating to the affairs of Scotland. To these are added—

" MSS. BOUGHT BY MR. GRENVILLE FROM THE TOWNLEY COLLECTION."

1. Declaration from Holyrood House, of Charles Prince, 10th October, 1745.—2. Speech of Lord Balmerino on the Scaffold, 18th August, 1746.—3. Speech of Rev. T. Kippock, at his execution, 1746.—4. Dr. A. Cameron's declaration before his execution, in 1753.—5. Verses on Rebellion, intitled Psalm 79.—6. Verses on the Rebellion of 1745.—7. Extracts of letters relating to John Drummond and Lord Bolingbroke, in 1714.

No. XXIX.

" STATE OF ORDNANCE IN 1725."

The written pages of this MS. are 235, bound in blue morocco, gilt edges, interleaved, and containing a detailed account and estimate of the Ordnance for the year 1725, in all the forts, Castles, and Magazines, of Great Britain, and at sea, in the course of that year, as also at Gibraltar, Port Mahon, Placentia, and in Anapolis.

The following loose papers are placed at the end:—1. A list of Ordnance stores, requisite for three ships of eighty guns, two of seventy, two of fifty, and three of twenty, written in 1718-19.—2. Estimate of charges for the Ordnance Office, in 1723.—3. A letter from J. Baxter to Michael Richards, Esq. Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Ordnance in the Tower, dated Portsmouth Office of Ordnance, 4th April, 1721.

The great attention paid to the Ordnance at this time, was owing chiefly to the plots of the Jacobites, the discoveries made by the Duke of Orleans, those made when Atterbury's Secretary Kelly was committed to the Tower in 1722, and when Christopher Layer, a Barrister of the Temple, was convicted of enlisting men for the Pretender in the course of that year.

No. XXX—CII.

" LETTERS TO AND FROM THE HON. JAMES BRYDGES, ESQ."—

72 vols. folio.

The first volume is intitled " Letters from several persons, annis 1700—1707." The subsequent volumes, down to the thirteenth inclusive, proceed in the same order, to the end of 1712, and are followed by one volume of an index to this part of the Collection, which states with the greatest precision, the names of all the writers, the dates of their letters, and the volume and

page where each is to be found. The principal writers are Addison, 1710, Annesley, 1712, Argyle, 1711, Birch and Boscawen, in 1708-1710, Bothmar, 1712, Robinson Bishop of Bristol, 1711, Bolingbroke, 1712, Brydges, (several) Cadogan, 1706-1711, Cardonnel, 1706-1711, Cartwright, 1706-1712, Lord and Lady Chandos, 1694-1712, Chetwynds (John and William,) 1710-12, Lord Coningsby, 1708-10, Craggs, (Secretary) 1710-12, Sir David Dalrymple, 1709-11, Lord Delaware, 1709, Mr. John Drummond, 1706-1712, Brigadier Elliot, 1709, Lord Galloway, 1707-1712, Lord Godolphin, 1703-1711, Sir Charles O'Hara, 1706, Mr. Robert Harley, 1710-1712, Mr. Hudson, 1707-1711, Sir John Jennings, 1710, Lord Inchequin, 1707, Mr. Henry St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, 1707-1712, Mr. Kleingraff, 1706-7, Mr. Leibnitz, 1694-5, Leighs, (several,) 1707-12, Lieutenant-General Lumley, 1709-1711, Brigadier Mackartney, 1707, Marlborough, Duke of, 1701-1712, Sarah, Duchess of, 1705-10, Count Maffei, 1712, Mrs. Masham, 1709-1712, Lord Mordaunt, 1708, Mr. George Murray, 1708-1712, Count Nassau, 1708, Duke of Newcastle, 1710, Lords North and Grey, 1709, Lords Orkney and Ormond, 1707-1712, Bishop of Ossory, 1710, the Elector Palatine, 1707-10, Lord Portmore, 1710-11, Lord Chancellor Phipps, 1712, Lords Scudamore, 1710, Shannon, 1710, Slane, 1710, Duke of Somerset, 1707-1709, Lord Arthur ditto, 1708-10, King Charles III. of Spain, 1707-1710, Spanheim, 1707-10, Lord Stair, 1710-12, General Stanhope, 1707-12, Brigadier Stanwitz, 1709-10, Captain Richard Steel, Lord Strafford, 1712, Mr. Stratford, 1710, Townshend, 1710-12, Mr. Trevanion, 1710, Lord Tyrawly, 1707, Brigadier Wade, 1708-10, Mr. Robert Walpole, 1708-1712, Marquess of Winchester, 1712, Duke of Wirtemberg, 1707.

The second part of this Collection begins with its fifteenth volume, intitled "Letters to several persons, from the 7th September, 1706, to the 28th November, 1707, vol. 1." The first of these is to the Duke of Marlborough. The principal persons to whom the subsequent letters are addressed, are Mr. Isaac Bardeau, 1709-10, Lord Barrymore, 1709-11, Mr. Bertie, 1712, Boscawen, 1708-11, Baron Bothmar, 1712, Brydges, (several,) 1706-1712, Cadogan, 1706-1710, Cardonnel, 1706-1712, Cartwright, 1706-1712, Lord Chandos, 1703-1712, Lord Coningsby, 1708-10, Secretary Craggs, 1707-12, Sir David Dalrymple, 1709-12, Dr. Davenant, 1704-1712, Lord Delaware, 1712, Mr. John Drummond, 1705-1712, General Erle, 1708, Lord Galloway, 1707-1712, Lord Godolphin, 1706, Lord Granard, 1711, Grey, 1710-12, Sir Ch. O'Hara, 1707, Mr. Robert Harley, 1700-1712, Mr. H. St. John, (afterwards Lord Bolingbroke,) 1706-1712, Mr. James Leigh, 1700-1712, Marlborough, Duke of, 1701-12, Sarah, Duchess of, 1703-11, Lady Masham, 1710-1712, Medlycott, 1708-12, General Meredyth, 1708-12, Marquis de Montandre, 1707-9, Mr. Arthur Moore, 1705-12, Mr. George Murray, 1708-10, Count Nassau, 1708-10, Lords Grey and North, 1711, Orkney, 1708-12, Ormond, 1712, Oxford, 1711, Elector Palatine, 1707-10, Lord Portmore, 1710-12, Sir George Rooke, 1701-3, Sir Cl. Shovel, 1703, Lord Shannon, 1710, Duke of Somerset, 1709, Lord Arthur ditto, 1703-8, Spanheim, 1707-9, Lord Stair, 1710-11, Lords Strafford, 1711, Tyrawley, 1707, General Wade, 1708-10, Duke of Wirtemberg, 1707-1711. These letters were written principally whilst Mr. Bridges was Pay-Master-General of the army.

No. CIII—CVI.

“CHANDOS MSS.”—4 vols. *folio*.

To the above Collection are added four volumes, two of which are intitled—“A Journal of daily occurrences,” the first beginning Saturday, 16th Jan. 1696-7, and ending 30th November, 1699; the second beginning Friday, 1st December, 1699, and ending 19th May, 1702.—The third is James Duke of Chandos’s Household Book, for one year, from 17th Nov. 1720, to 23d October, 1721, in 107 pages, folio, containing details of the expenditure at Cannon’s, and instructions to the different persons employed as Overseers in the course of that year. The fourth is intitled “Minutes of expenditure at Cannons, from 30th March, 1724, to 8th May, 1738.” The pages are 363. The contents are curious and interesting.

No. CVII.

“LETTERS.”—*folio, black morocco*.

These are copies from originals, in 41 written pages, interspersed with a great many blanks.

1. The first is from the D. of Cumberland to Lord Sandwich, from the Hague, 2d April, 1748, on the dilatoriness of the Dutch in assembling troops, and the danger likely to ensue.

Mr. Astle states in a note to this letter, that from this time the British Cabinet hastened on the conclusion of the preliminary Articles of Peace, without the consent of their Allies. It appears to have been the conduct both of the Court of Vienna and of the States General, to make England fight all and pay all.

2. The second Article is a Letter from the D. of Newcastle to the D. of Cumberland, Whitehall, April, 1748, on Subsidies to the Dutch, approving of his Letter to Lord Sandwich, and declaring the necessity of a peace, on the terms he mentions, &c.

3. The subsequent Letters are from Paris, 1767-8, &c. containing private intelligence of the state of affairs there. The following Extract of Walpole’s Letter, Paris, 6 May, 1767, is remarkable:—
“The Marquis d’Ossun, the French Ambassador at Madrid has written a Letter by the express order of his Catholic Majesty to the most Christian King, to inform him that by the examination of the Jesuit’s Papers, it has been discovered that they were the Promoters of the Insurrection last year, and had formed a design then, on the Thursday of the Holy Week, to exterminate his Catholic Majesty, and all his family, &c. This Letter of the Marquis D’Ossun has, to my knowledge, been read in Council here, and has given rise to the total expulsion of the Jesuits in this Country.”

No. 5 is a Letter dated Paris, 7th May, 1767, to the Lord V. P. describing the state of the French finances as most alarming, and leading to a Revolution. It gives also a character of the Duke de Choiseuil’s administration, of the Court, and of Madame de Seran, the King’s Mistress, with a state of the French Armies, and Ships of War in the Ports of Brest, Toulon, &c.

6. Robert Walpole to Lord Paris, 23d Nov. 1768—Secret, relative to Madame de Barre's influence; followed by—7. A Letter from Paris, 20th Feb. 1769, to the Lord V. P. concerning the intrigues of France in Sweden, and a list of their Fleets.—8. A list of French Ships taken and destroyed in 1794.

9. Intrigues of Madame de Barre and others in the Court of France from 1770, list of French Ships in 1771–3, private Intelligence from Paris.—These extracts shew that no court in Europe was so depraved as that of France. Madame de Barre was the pivot on which the Ministers, the Judges, the army, and the navy, revolved. "The Country was reduced to the greatest distress, and the Court owed above 900,000,000 Livres." Several private intrigues between France, Spain, and Sweden, and hostile intentions of France in India, are laid open in these extracts down to the breaking out of the American War, in 1774.

The following Extract of a private Letter from Paris, 9th September, 1774, appears prophetic.—"The restoration of the Old Parliament, I am of opinion, is near at hand. If so, one need not be a Prophet to say, there is an end of the Royal authority. This the French King, as his years increase, will find out, when it will be too late to recover a power, which, in my humble opinion, he wantonly throws away."—In another letter, dated 14th November, 1774, the same writer says, "The young King thinks his authority secured by the regulations he has made, he may, and probably will find himself deceived before the end of this reign."

These instances of foresight in the writer of these letters, sufficiently shew the sagacity and the diligence with which he observed the various intrigues of the Court, and the passing scenes of Paris, during his residence there. But these qualities will appear to greater advantage, on a nearer approach to the extracts of his letters now before us, in which the most secret intrigues of that Court and Cabinet are minutely disclosed.

To these letters from Paris, are added letters from Copenhagen, from 1769 to 1773, containing the still more extraordinary intrigues of that Court, with characters of the King and Queen, of Struensee, Brandt, Ranzau, and of all the leading persons at Court, so strongly portrayed, as to shew abundantly that the writer was personally acquainted with those whose characters he so ably describes.

The following extract of Walpole's letter from Paris, 24th March, 1773, alludes to Algernon Sidney's name being on the list of Lewis XIVth's pensioners, in a manner of which our readers will judge for themselves:—(Private) "Duke de Aguillon read to me yesterday a translation from one of our English newspapers, wherein he is much reflected upon for having furnished Sir J. Dalrymple with the papers from the Depot des affaires estrangeres. He seemed much hurt by it, &c.

"When he had mentioned that part which had given so much offence to the English, I told him, that notwithstanding what Sir J. Dalrymple had said in regard to Lord Russel and Sydney, that I could easily conceive Mr. de Barillon having received, and paid for intelligence from some person or other, who might have given him the names of both, without being acquainted with either, and that we should always believe their being mentioned in the French State papers as pensioners of France, was certainly occasioned by some mistake of that sort."

However incredible Sydney's being a French pensioner may appear to English eyes, it is observable that Lewis XIV. applied, and obtained permission for his return to England in 1677, when the Parliament was pressing King Charles II. into a war with France, and that his exertions to prevent that war, occasioned his being stigmatized as a Pensioner of France, as stated by Burnet. Sydney himself used frequently to say that that war was a mere juggle, and that he knew King Charles had no other design, than to avail himself of that pretext, for raising a standing army, and keeping it beyond sea, until sufficiently trained to overturn the liberties of his Country. See his Life in the *Biographia*, Lond. 8vo. 1784.

No. CVIII.

" SECRETARY CRAGGS'S PAPERS."—*a Portfolio.*

These papers having been discovered since the preceding pages were sent to Press, are placed here, as forming a second part of those already described above, No. XX, and contains the following articles:—1. Extracts from the Journals respecting the Scotch East India Company, in 1695, one sheet.—2. "Extrait du Journal de feu Mr. de Saintot,—Visite de "Monsieur le Prince a Mylord Portland, 13 Avril, 1698," twenty-nine pages, stating the ceremonials used towards the English and other Ambassadors, by the Court of France, in 1698–1700, &c. from the original in Saintot's hand, and from other documents of that time. This article is endorsed by Mr. Craggs thus—"Ceremonies observed with certain Ambassadors, inclosed from the "Abbe Dubois, Paris, 8th March, 1719." (1)—3. "Extrait du Ceremonial de M. le Baron de "Breteuil, 1702," same subject continued, in ten pages, to 1709, and endorsed as above, by Mr. Craggs.—4. Extracts from Lord Townshend's original letters to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, beginning 2d Aug. 1715, before Lord Cobham's departure from Vienna, where his Secretary Mr. Luke Schaub continued to act as Resident, and ending 21st November, 1715.—5. Letters of the Count de la Marek, on the affairs of Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, in 1717 and 1718. The written pages are 88.—6. Ninety-nine original letters and papers addressed to Secretary Craggs in 1717, 1718, and 1719, by Dubois, Lord Stair, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Berkley, Sir J. Brownlow, Lord Hinchinbrook, Lord Jersey, Mr. Davenant, Count Sinzendorf, Mr. Gore, Mr. Hope, Mr. Basil of Oxford, Mr. Cholmly, Mr. S. Buckley, J. Broughton, &c. All these letters relate to the political intrigues and conspiracies of the Jacobites with Spain, and the Northern Courts, from 1718 to 1720.

105. Original accounts of Lord Stair's charges in Paris in 1719.

(1) The last six pages of this Article contain Dubois's letter on this subject, dated Paris, 8th March, 1719, and endorsed thus:—"Abbe Dubois, Paris, 8th March, 1719, N.S. Received (by Mr. Craggs,) London, 28th Feb. about the difference upon the Ceremonial with Lord Stair, inclosed in his of the same date."—The question of precedence, and of etiquette with respect to English Ambassadors, was at this time agitated with considerable eagerness by both Courts.

106—113. Disclosures by the Abbe Dubois, from Paris, in 1719, to Mr. Craggs, relating chiefly to the Jacobites in France and Spain, in sixty-two pages, folio, with copies and extracts of Lord Stair's dispatches from Paris, in 1719. (1)

No. CIX.

"RUSSIAN AFFAIRS."—*A Portfolio.*

This Portfolio contains—1. A Copy of Lord Harrington's letter to the Lords of Trade, Whitehall, 30th November, 1732, on a commercial treaty with Russia.

2. Ditto of Count Osterman's declaration, dated 4th August, 1733.—3. Ditto of the Russia Company's Observations on two points in Lord Forbes's and Mr. Rondeau's letter to Lord Harrington, 13th April, 1734.—4. Ditto of the Treaty of Commerce with Russia, dated 2d December, 1734.—5. Ditto of Lord Harrington's letter to the Lords of Trade, Whitehall, 31st December, 1734.—6. Ditto to ditto, 11th June, 1734.—7. Heads of Articles for a treaty of Commerce with the Crown of Russia, inclosed to the Lords of Trade, in Lord Harrington's letter of 27th May, 1732.

8. Draught of a Treaty of Commerce with Russia.—9. Lord Forbes to Lord Harrington, Petersburg, 11th Aug. 1733: an extract.

10. Lord Harrington to Lord Forbes, Hampton Court, 11th Sept. 1733: an extract.

11. Ditto to the Lords of Trade, Whitehall, 11th Sept. 1733. A copy.

12. Ditto to ditto, Whitehall, 28th Jan. 1733.

13. Ditto to the Lords of Trade, Whitehall, 25th April, 1734.—14. Ditto to ditto, ib. 3d May, 1734.—15. Ditto to ditto, ib. 11th May, 1733.—16. Ditto to ditto, ib. 6th June, 1734.—17. Grievances and hardships of the English traders in Russia.

18. Mr. Phelps to Sir George Macartney, same subject, a copy, Whitehall, April, 1765, decyphered.—19. Demands from Russia, as they occur on the twenty-seven articles.

20. General observations on the Commerce of Great Britain with Russia, and the treaties made in consequence.—21. Observations on the new treaty proposed by Russia, compared with the old, with original marginal remarks by Lord R.

(1) Some of these documents relate to the Duchies of Bremen and Verden, which Denmark had conquered from Sweden, in 1715, and ceded to George I. he guaranteeing to Denmark the Duchy of Sleswick, conquered by that power at the same time. Impetuous in anger, and regardless of George's two-fold character, Charles directed his vengeance against England, without considering that the whole of this transaction was to be imputed to the Hanoverian junto of Robethon, Bothmar, and Bernstorff, and he secretly intrigued with Cardinal Alberoni and the Jacobites, against the Hanover Succession. Informations of his proceedings were received from Lord Stair, in 1717, and his Ambassadors Gyllenburg at London, and Goertz at the Hague, having been arrested, their papers were examined, and their projects disclosed. In consequence of these discoveries, the "Quadruple Alliance" between England, Holland, France, and Germany, was formed against Spain in 1718, and this, with the death of Charles XII. in the course of that year, contributed more than any other event to ensure the Succession of the House of Hanover.

22. Ditto upon the Minutes inclosed in the Earl of Buckingham's Dispatch, 25th Sept.
23. Several numbers of observations on ditto, numbered from No. 1 to 14, or from 23 to 37.
37. Answers to the twenty-seven articles of Commerce proposed by Great Britain to Russia.
38. "Remarques sur ce qui a été requis de la Grand Bretagne de la part de la Russie."
39. Counterproject of a treaty of commerce with Russia in 1765.
40. "Projet d'un nouveau traité de commerce avec la cour d'Angleterre," delivered in by Baron Gross, 3d Jan. 1765.

No. CX.

"ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS FOR 1690."—*Atlas size.*

The written pages are forty-one. The first is intitled "The Abstract, with the names of all the Officers, Artificers, &c. payable upon the quarter bookes," six pages.—The seventh is —"The Ordinary Annuall Charge, (humbly proposed) to bee necessarily expended in his M's Office of the Ordnance." This is followed, at page 8, by an article intitled "Ireland—An establishment, or list, containing all the payments to be made for Civill affaires, to begin from 25th Decemb. 1690." This account of the expenditure in Ireland during that interesting period, includes the whole of the Civil list down to 1694. The signature of Charles Dering, Auditor-General, at page 18, is original.

At page 19, another article gives the Military establishment, as established by King William, from 1st January, 1691, in twenty-two pages, which are signed at the end by Charles Dering, as above, and determine the pay of men and officers daily and yearly, and the military stations in the different Provinces of Ireland. Two circumstances are observable:—that to Colonel O'Donnell, and to Colonel Henry Luttrell, who capitulated to General Ginkle, yearly pensions of 500*l.* each are allowed, from Christmas 1691, during their lives!—This MS. was the property of Algernon Capell, Earl of Essex, in 1701, and bears his arms on the inside cover.

No. CXI.

"GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT, 1717."—*Atlas size.*

This MS. is thus described on the first written page:—"The declaration of the account of James Craggs, Esq. Cofferer of the Household to his R. H. George Prince of Wales, Electoral Prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, &c. &c. hereunto appointed by his R. H's. Letters Patents, under his great seal, bearing date 3 Feb. 1714, &c." That is to say, the account of all sums of money had by the said J. Craggs, from the Right Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq. his Royal Highness's Treasurer and Receiver General for the ordinary and extraordinary expences of his Household, within the time of this account, as also of the issuing of the same, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, A.D. 1716, to the feast of the Annunciation, A.D. 1717.

The written pages are thirty: and are signed by the Prince himself, by R. Eyre, Lumley, S. Compton, S. Molyneux, and Travers, Auditor-General. The Prince's signature is at the head of the first page, the others on the last.

No. CXII.

"GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1719."

The written pages of this MS. are fifteen, of a larger Atlas size than the preceding.—The title on the first page is "Establishment of ordinary wages, patent fees, allowances, pensions, and other payments, yearly allowed by us unto our officers and servants of our Chamber, Stables, and Household, as also unto the officers and servants of our dearest Consort the Princess, as well by our letters patents, as by our warrants under our sign manual, to commence from the feast of S. Michael, 1719," &c.

The Prince's sign manual at the head of the first page, and his warrant and sign manual, followed by the signature of S. Molyneux at the end of the last, shew that this, as well as the preceding MS. is original. It is dated at the end, 14th December, 1719.

No. CXIII.

"HANBURY WILLIAMS'S LETTERS."—*quarto*.

This MS. is intitled, in Mr. Astle's hand, "Private Letters to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, the originals of which are in the possession of Mr. Hanbury Williams."—These letters are principally from H. Digby, afterwards Lord Digby, written in 1755, to Sir Charles Hanbury Williams. They relate to the different political events and intrigues of the day, and are very interesting.

No. CXIV.

"RUSSIAN AFFAIRS."—*quarto*.

The written pages are 102, containing the following articles, in different hands, very neatly transcribed from originals, and bound in red morocco:—

1. Russian Revolutions, from p. 1 to p. 74, including Sir C. Hanbury Williams's speech to the Empress of Russia, on his first audience, 23d June, 1755, with his letters of that year to Lord Holderness, and the latter's reply, Hanover, 24 July, 1755, three letters: very interesting.

4.-5. Two letters from Sir C. Hanbury Williams to ditto, Petersburg, 2d October, 1755, on the alarming state of the Court, the approaching death of the Empress, and the character of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, who is to succeed her.

Page 25. Lord Holderness to Sir C. Hanbury Williams, Whitehall, 18th Nov. 1755.

P. 27. Sir C. Hanbury Williams to Lord Holderness, Petersburg, ^{July 31,}_{Aug. 11,} 1755, concerning his instructions relative to a Convention with Russia: extremely interesting.

P. 47. Lord Buckinghamshire to Lord Hardwicke, giving an account of the Revolution at Petersburg, and the death of Peter III. April 16, 1766; with notes and anecdotes from Lord Hardwick's papers: extremely interesting.

P. 69. Ditto to Lord Sandwich, from Petersburg, 20th July, 1764, giving an account of the death of Prince Ivan: equally interesting.

P. 74. Mr. Finch's letter to Lord Harrington, Petersburg, November 18th, 1740, and Nov. 26, 1741, on the Revolutions of those years, in favour of the Empress Elizabeth, with her Proclamation on her Accession, in Nov. 1741.

P. 92. Mr. Keith to Mr. Grenville, Petersburg, 12th July, 1762, giving an account of the Deposition of the Emperor Peter III. and of the accession of Catharine II. in 1762: a most interesting narrative, followed by Catharine's Manifesto, 1762.

No. CXV, CXVI.

"STATE LETTERS OF MR. GRENVILLE."—2 vols. *quarto*, *blue morocco*.

The title inside is "Original letters, and copies from originals, of the State Letters, of George Grenville of Wotton, the Lords Hardwick, Royston, C. Jenkinson, Sir J. Phillips, Lord Litchfield, &c. 1763 to 1765," *quarto*.

The written pages are fifty, neatly bound in blue morocco, and having in addition, four original letters at the end.—The first is Mr. Grenville to Lord Strange, Downing Street, 3d Sept. 1763.—2. Ditto to the Duke of Bedford, 5th September.—3. Ditto to the Earl of Egremont, 5th September.—4. Ditto to Mr. Ellis, 8th September.—5. Ditto to Lord Halifax; Wotton, 4th July, 1764, respecting the conduct of the French Ambassador De Guerchy, and the trade of Logwood, in the Bay of Honduras.—6. Ditto to Lord Sandwich; Wotton, 9th August, 1764, on French encroachments, &c.—7. Ditto to Lord Halifax; same date, and same subject.

8. Resolutions agreed to by Mr. G. Grenville, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Halifax, and Lord Sandwich, at Mr. Grenville's, in Downing Street, 22d May, 1765.

9. Mr. Grenville to Lord Strange, 23d May, 1765.—10. Ditto to the Duke of Bedford, 25th June, 1765.—11. Mr. C. Townshend to Lord Townshend, 3d July, 1765.—12. Ditto to ditto, 4th July, 1765.—13. Mr. Grenville to Lord Temple, 6th July, 1765.—14. Ditto to the Duke of Bedford, 7th July.—15. Ditto to Lord Sandwich, 7th July.—16. Ditto to Lord Strange, 11th July.—All these Documents are copied from Mr. Grenville's hand writing.

The second volume is a thin 4to. bound neatly in blue morocco to match the preceding, and consists of thirty two pages, fairly transcribed from Mr. Grenville's hand-writing. The first article is Mr. Grenville's narrative, dated Friday, 31st January, 1766, of the King's proposal to

him to form a Ministry. This and the preceding Collection of letters contains the best account extant of the Ministerial differences and Cabinet arrangements from 1763 to 1767.

At the end of this volume will be found the following Documents:—

1. Copy of a letter from Dr. Thomas Moffatt to Dr. Styles, written at the request of the Marquess of Rockingham, 18th March, 1766. The following memorandum is on the back of this interesting paper, in Mr. T. Astle's hand:—"This letter is curious, because it was corrected by the Marquess and Sir G. Saville. It is important, because it shews the arts used by the noble M. and his friends, to quiet the Americans after the repeal of the Stamp Act. The Rockingham Administration did not seem to know, at this time, that the factions in America despised them."
2. Copy of a letter from the Marquess of Rockingham to Mr. Harrison, at Boston, 11th May, 1767.
3. Ditto to the Assembly of Massachusetts.—"These letters evince the opposition to Mr. Burke's assertions in Parliament, that the Marquess was dissatisfied with the conduct of the Americans." Mr. Astle's note.
4. Sir G. Saville to Dr. T. Moffatt of Rhode Island, 28th October, 1768. Mr. Astle observes, in a memorandum on the back, that "This letter shews the writer's dissatisfaction, and contains many remarkable sentiments. A wild politician with a good character, and with popular talents, may do great injury to a state."
5. Mr. Astle to George Marquess of Buckingham, inclosing the above papers, 4th Nov. 1785.

No. CXVII.

"CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. G. GRENVILLE."

This parcel, marked No. 113, contains the correspondence of this illustrious statesman, from 27th Nov. 1729, to his death in 1772. A catalogue of the letters from him, which are all in his own hand, and of those to him which are in the hand-writings of his brothers and relatives, is added by the Compiler of this Catalogue, in which the dates of all these letters are accurately inserted. Amongst them are many letters from Captain Thomas Grenville, of the Romney man of war, from 1742 to his death in 1747, containing many particulars of the maritime war of that period, also from Commodore Matthews, H. Legge, G. Balfour of the Defiance, Lady Bolingbroke in 1746 to Mr. Grenville, thanking him for interesting himself in behalf of Lord Bolingbroke, who, she says, will wait on him.—When Bolingbroke could no longer be a Courtier, he affected to despise the world, and to fly from it, into what he styled "a Philosophical retreat." This retreat, however, was not farther from Court than Battersea is from St. James's. (1) His Lady

(1) His Letters in reply to the charges of the Jacobites were printed in 8vo. Lond. 1735, with answers by James Murray, afterwards created Earl of Dunbar, by the Pretender. But being then suppressed, they were reprinted in Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, folio, Lond. His able Vindication of his whole conduct with respect to the Tories, in his letter to Sir W. Windham, appeared in 8vo, 1753. He died at Battersea, in 1751.

was niece to Madam de Maintenon. Several miniatures, presented by her to Mr. Grenville's Lady, who was Sir William Wyndham's daughter, are preserved in the Stowe Collection.

To these letters are added several originals from A. Keppel; Henry Grenville, Governor of Barbadoes; Lords Thomond, and Aylesford; Mrs. Conway, of Bodridden; Lord Barrington, Lady Cobham, Lord and Lady Hobart, Lord Anson, Lord Fermanagh, Ladies Temple, Ancram, Chatham, and Blandford, Sir C. Wyndham, Lord Suffolk, H. Trevor, Samuel Boston, Onslow the Speaker, Norborne Berkeley, Lady Hester Grenville, Lords Jersey, Egremont, Lady Pitt, Commodore Pye, Lord Temple, Lord Clive, Commodore West, Mr. Berrenger, Sir J. Glynne, Sir R. Lyttleton, Lord Hillsborough, Duke Hamilton, and many more.

No. 370 is Mr. G. Grenville to Mr. Glover, author of *Leonidas*.

In addition to these letters, others follow, to the number of 400, in this order:—three original letters by Lord Cobham, in 1716; seven by Mr. Grenville, during the Rebellion and troubles of 1745–6; two from Mr. William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, dated 1747; one from Mr. Samuel Speed, dated Camp at Zonoven, 29th June, 1747, on the operations of the army there; one marked No. 398, from Captain Thomas Grenville, 10th April, 1742; and one from Commodore West, numbered 399, and dated Hagley, 21st October, 1753.

NO. CXVIII.

“ BARBADOES.”—*a Portfolio.*

This Portfolio contains Governor H. Grenville's dispatches from Barbadoes, from his arrival there in the capacity of Governor in 1747 to 1754, relative to the trade and history of that and of the contiguous islands.

NO. CXIX.

“ AMERICAN COLONIES.”—*quarto, 1764 to 1771.*

The title on the first written page is “ Copies of letters between Mr. Whatley, Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Temple, Surveyor-General of the Customs in North America, principally “ on public affairs, and written by direction of the Right Hon. Mr. Grenville.” The written pages are sixty-eight. The first letter is from Mr. W. to Mr. T. London, 8th June, 1764, on the Stamp duty.—The subsequent letters are of 1764–6, and relate to the various duties imposed on the Colonies at that time. One of the most important is the seventeenth letter from Mr. Whatley to Mr. Temple, London, 12th June, 1765, giving a summary account of all the proceedings on American taxation down to that time, and on the right of taxing the Colonies asserted by England.—No. 22 is another interesting letter from ditto to ditto, Nonsuch Park, 14th August, 1766, acknowledging himself author of a Pamphlet on American Taxation, and on the disturbances in New England.—No. 23 and 24. Ditto to ditto, 24th Feb. 1767, and 2d May,

1767, same subject.—No. 25. Mr. Temple to Mr. W. foretelling expressly the inevitable consequence of Rebellion in America.—26. Mr. W's. reply, 27th July, 1769, on the folly and wickedness of American resistance.—27. Mr. Temple to Mr. W. on his arrival at Dover from America, 30th Dec. 1770, with the answer.—No. 29. Mr. Temple to Mr. W. 21st Jan. 1771, on his conduct in America, and that Lord Temple assured him that Mr. Grenville had expressed his entire approbation of it before he died.—Two other letters on the same subject.—No. 32. Mr. W. to Mr. T. explaining matters in dispute, and Mr. Temple's memorial of Feb. 1772.

No. CXX—CXXV.

“ PHELPS PAPERS.”—6 vols.

Two of these volumes are bound in 4to. three in folio, and one is in loose sheets, in folio. These volumes contain several original letters from the accession of George III. to 1769.

Those in the first volume are chiefly from Lord Sandwich, Mr. G. Pitt, afterwards Lord Rivers; Mr. R. Phelps, Count Guerchy, the French Ambassador; Mr. J. Spence, Ch. Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle, Sir Richard Lyttleton, Lord Charlemont, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Halifax, Lord Litchfield, Lord Orford, Mr. Cadogan, Mr. Richard Digby, Mr. D. Molyneux, Mr. Edward Weston, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Lyttleton of Hagley, 1764, &c.

The second contains original letters from Mr. Mackenzie, Edinburgh, 1764 and 1765; Sir Jos. Yorke; Sir Horace Mann, from Florence; Sir James Grey, from Naples, &c. Of these, some are in cypher. Mr. John Dick and Mr. James Holford, from Leghorn and Genoa; Sir William Gordon, from Aix-la-Chapelle and Ratisbon; Sir Benj. Langlois, from Vienna; Lord Northampton, from Chamberry, Milan, Venice; Mr. W. Bagot, from different parts of Italy, &c. The third vol. is lettered “Vienna and Russia;” the fourth, “Sweden;” the fifth, “Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Hague;” the sixth, “Spain.”

The third begins with Lord Stormont's Instructions to Mr. Phelps, 25th May, 1763, and ends with Sir George Macartney's letter to Lord Sandwich, from Petersburg, 31st May, 1765, on the Russian treaty of that year.—The intermediate letters are chiefly draughts of Mr. Phelps's letters to Lord Stormont, and originals of Sir Benj. Langlois, relating to the affairs of Germany, Poland, Prussia, and Russia, in 1763 and 1764; also originals from Lord Stormont, from Vienna; copies of letters from Lord Bute to the English Envoys in Russia, chiefly to the Earl of Buckingham, concerning the division of Poland, the trade of England with Russia, and the affairs of Sweden in 1764 and 1765.

The fourth volume continues to give accounts of the political affairs of Sweden, from 1763 to 1765, and consists, like the preceding volume, chiefly of Mr. Phelps's draughts of his letters and instructions to the ministers abroad, and of their answers, relative to the continental connections of England, particularly with respect to the Northern powers. The first is from Mr. Phelps to Sir John Goodricke, Whitehall, October, 1763; the last is from Mr. Stanhope, Envoy at

Dresden, to the Count de Fleming "Ministre de Cabinet," dated Dresden, 15th Feb. 1765. The intermediate letters are Phelps's draughts to Goodricke, and Goodricke's originals to him; Lord Sandwich's; the Duke de Praslin to Monsieur Berenger; Berenger to ditto, and to Monsieur de Breteuil; Monsieur Dumont, and Monsieur Zuckmantel to Berenger, from Dresden, 1764; Berenger to Dumont; Monsieur Ogier to Berenger, from Copenhagen; B——l to the D. de Praslin, from Stockholm; intercepted letters of 1764, from the Duke de Praslin to Breteuil. Most of these letters are marked "Confidential" and "Secret."—At the end are several papers relating to the treaties with Sweden from 1654 to 1765.

The fifth volume begins with an extract of a letter from Sir J. Goodricke, dated Copenhagen, 20th Sept. 1763, and ends with Mr. Phelps's to Sir Joseph Yorke, and other English Envoys on the Continent, respecting the precedence of Ambassadors at Dresden, April, 1765. The intermediate letters are Phelps's draughts of that period, relating to the marriage of the Princess Caroline Matilda to the Prince of Denmark; also to the Commerce of England in the Baltic, the influence of France in Northern Courts, the Northern fleets and armies, and the treaty of marriage with the Prince of Denmark in 1765.—Some are originals from the English residents Titler and Cosby, from Stockholm and Copenhagen in 1765. Some relate to secret service money, and allowances privately made by the Court of England to the Northern powers, for commercial advantages to be derived from them. Some are from Mr. Phelps to Mr. Wroughton and to Mr. Woodford, on the affairs of Poland; on the vacancy of that Crown in 1763; on supporting the Protestant religion there; on proposals of Germans, Poles, Prussians, &c. to go to the English Settlements in America; on the trade of Hamburg with England; the Pilotage on the Elbe; on the Russian treaty in 1764; letters to Mr. Mitchell at Berlin, relative to the affairs of Prussia in 1764.

Letters to Lord Chesterfield, Secretary of State, from Berlin, 1747; Frederick King of Prussia, to King George II. in 1751; Mr. Phelps to Mr. Mitchell at Berlin, on the demands of the King of Prussia in 1764, and the "impudence of his Envoy at London." Some of these letters are Mr. Mitchell's originals, the others are Phelps's draughts, and they are followed by letters to and from Sir Joseph York at the Hague, in 1763-4. All these are originals, or original draughts in like manner, and relate to the Dutch and English East India Companies, the dismemberment of Poland, affairs of Hesse Cassel, and other German States in 1764, illicit trade of the Dutch and others in the Isle of Man, rivalry of the Dutch merchants in all parts of Europe and Asia, &c.

The sixth volume consists of a Collection of loose papers, which were presented to Mr. Astle in 1777, by Mr. Blyke, as stated, in his hand, on the covering in which the whole parcel was enveloped when presented to him. The various articles in this parcel are very interesting: they are mostly marked "private," and are placed in the following order:—

1. "Characters of some of the Ministers at Cambray, in 1722, in seventeen pages, folio."—At this Congress, which was dissolved in 1721, all the Princes of Europe agreed that the Imperial Ambassadors should have the precedence in signing. The characters of those, and of the other foreign Ambassadors who attended at that Congress, are in this MS. minutely described.

2. A specimen of Orator Henley's Oratory, on Wednesday, 10th Dec. 1729, with a letter of

his to Sir Thomas de Veil, 8th Oct. 1745, stating that he preaches Jacobitical opinions, in order to make discoveries for the ministry.

3. Account of Commodore Martin's expedition to Naples, in a letter from Captain de Langle to his brother, dated Naples, 21st Aug. 1742. At the end of this letter is the following note, in Mr. Astle's hand:—"The King of Spain hath never forgiven this measure. Perhaps it was injudicious; but the narrative is clear and concise, and though written by a sailor, the relation is preferable to any account of this expedition, which hitherto appeared."

4. Mr. Stanhope, Ambassador at Madrid to the Duke of Newcastle, 22d June, 1725, relative to a projected marriage of the Infant Don Carlos with the Emperor's second daughter, with an account advantageous to be derived in consequence, by Spain in Italy; and the title of King to be granted to Don Carlos, and a secret article of that marriage treaty, by which the Emperor became mediator for the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain, with remarks on the intriguing and the insolence of the Spanish Ambassador Riperda.

Fifteen letters to and from Mr. Stanhope, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Townshend, follow, on the same subjects, which are numbered from 5 to 20.

20. Mr. Stanhope to the Duke of Newcastle, 2d July, 1726, on the intrigues of Lord Wharton and the Jacobites in Spain. Eleven letters follow, on the same subjects, from 1726 to 1732. These are to and from Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Keene, residing then at Madrid and Seville, and the Duke of Newcastle, on the same subjects, and are marked "Secret."

32. Instructions to Mr. Keene from the Duke of Newcastle, dated Kensington, October, 1732, with original marginal additions, in pencil, in the Duke's hand, marked "private."

33. Mr. Keene to the Duke of Newcastle, on the proceedings of the Algereens in the Mediterranean, Dec. 5, 1732.

34, 35. Secret correspondence of Mr. Keene with the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Holderness from Spain, March 27, and April 2, 1752.

36. Don Joseph de Carvajal to General Wall, from Buen Ritiro, 9th April, 1752. A translation.—This is a long and interesting dispatch, in two letters, on the negotiations with Spain in 1752, and is followed by—

38. Mr. Keene to Lord Rochford, dated Antigola, a league from Aranjuez, 15th May, 1752, on the state of the negotiations between the Ministers of Vienna, London, and Madrid.

39. Ditto to the Duke of Newcastle, Madrid, 30th June, 1752. An interesting dispatch on the negotiations with Spain.—Eight letters, on the same subject, follow, written in 1752, to and by Mr. Keene, then in Madrid, and by the Marquess de la Ensenada, Joseph de Carvajal, and others to the end of that year. Mr. Keene's to the Duke of Newcastle are marked "Most secret," and some of them are in cypher, decyphered between the lines. In some of those letters, interesting characters are given of the Ministers of Vienna and Naples, Migazzi and Grimaldi.

48. Mr. Keene to the Duke of Newcastle, Madrid, 17th Aug. 1752, relative to negotiations for calling a Dyet for the election of the King of the Romans; also the dispute between the brothers Kings of Spain and Naples, the latter intending to hold the two Sicilies when he

succeeds to the crown of Spain, &c. Political views of the other branches of the House of Bourbon. This letter is highly interesting: it is in cypher, decyphered as above, and is followed by another on the same subjects, which is written in the same manner, dated the 19th of the same month, and marked "Most secret."

50. Ditto to ditto, Madrid, 30th Aug. 1752. That the King's Confessor, and his Ministers Carvajal and Ensenada, "are incompatible," that the real state of the Cabinet is not known to six persons in Spain,—that he derives great advantages from his correspondence with General Wall,—and that the Court is delighted by the King of England's not sending an Ambassador to Don Carlos of Naples. This letter is marked "Secret."

51. Ditto to ditto, Madrid, 30th Aug. 1752. Account of Migazzi's negotiations respecting Parma and Montferrat. Intrigues of the Jesuit Confessors of the Court of Spain. Four letters of the same year follow, from ditto to ditto, on the affairs of Spain, in cypher, decyphered as above. An hiatus occurs from 1752 to 1754.

56. Ditto to Sir Thomas Robinson, from Antigola, 17th June, 1754, respecting armaments at the Havannah against the English Settlements on the Walis, and the cutters of Logwood, with the answer, marked 57; Mr. Keene's to ditto from Madrid, 21st July, 1754, on the change of ministry in Spain, marked 58; and a letter on the same subject from Mr. Charles Townshend to Mr. Amyand, dated Madrid, 22d ditto.

60. Mr. Keene to Sir T. Robinson, Madrid, 31st July, 1754, on the state of the Spanish Cabinet, and the great influence of the Jesuits there, through the King's Confessor Ravago. Also, on the affairs of the Jesuits in Paragnay. This letter is highly interesting. The written pages are nineteen, in folio.—61. Charles Townshend to ditto, from Madrid, 31st July, 1754; same subject.

62. Mr. Keene to ditto, same date, on the designs of the late Spanish ministry, and on the new appointments and commercial arrangements with England. This Dispatch is followed by translations of secret intelligence from the Havannah, relative to armaments against England, which caused the fall of the late ministry.

63. Mr. Keene to Sir T. Robinson, Madrid, 12th August, 1754, on the chagrin of the French Ambassador Duras, and cautious policy of the Jesuits respecting the change of ministry, followed by Sir T. Robinson to him, Aug. 15, 1754, on the same subject.

65–67. Mr. Keene to ditto, Madrid, 21st and 25th Sept. 1754, on the state of the Spanish Cabinet, in twenty-five pages, folio: extremely interesting, and followed by a letter on the affairs of England and Spain, by C. Townshend, from Madrid, 30th Sept. 1754, which is marked 67.

68. Mr. Secretary Pitt to Sir Benj. Keene, Whitehall, 23d Aug. 1757, marked "most secret and confidential." Of this important dispatch, Mr. Astle states, in a note on its first page, that he received it from Israel Mauduit, Esq. in 1773. It consists of twenty pages, in 4to. and is one of Mr. Pitt's comprehensive plans for the balance of Europe, in which he does not hesitate to sacrifice Gibraltar for Minorca; and proposes other very considerable offers to Spain, for an intimate union of that Monarchy with England, against the alarming aggrandizement of France on the side of Germany.

69. Sir B. Keene's reply, dated Madrid, 26th Sept. 1757, giving a most interesting account of his interview with General Wall, on the same subject, in twenty-six pages, presented to Mr. Astle in like manner, by Israel Mauduit, Esq. in 1773.

Here this interesting correspondence ends. The following papers do not belong to Sir B. Keene's Collection, but have been added since, as relating to some of the subjects above-mentioned.

70. Sir William Godolphin to Lord Arlington, on the right of England to cut logwood at Campeachy, and other places in Honduras Bay, 10-20 May, 1672, with a memorial of the Board of Trade, on the same subject, in 1717, both making twenty-six pages, folio.

71. An original letter from Stanian Porter to Richard Phelps, Esq. Madrid, 7th May, 1764.

72. Sir G. Lowther's plan for taking S. Jago, as delivered by him to Admiral Vernon.

In order to appreciate the value of this Collection, we must recollect, that after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, repeated attempts were made by France to improve its family compact with Spain, into an offensive alliance against England, in order to dispossess her of her Settlements in the East Indies, and in North America. This project was proposed by the French Ambassador, the D. de Duras in 1753, and the Spanish Minister d' Ensenada adopted it. But the secret having been discovered to Sir Benj. Keene, by Farinelli, an Italian singer, who entirely governed the Queen of Spain, (1) the whole project was defeated by Mr. Pitt. Ferdinand VI. of Spain was induced to consider the French proposal as dangerous to the Spanish possessions in America, and to dismiss his ministers. Meantime the subjects of France in India and in North America, continued to harass each other by perpetual incursions. For though Madras had been restored to the English East India Company, and Louisbourg to France, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; yet Dupleix in India, and Gallisoniere in Canada, both able and enterprising officers, carried on a system of aggression, which ended in a declaration of war on the part of England in 1756. Mr. Pitt, the most popular man in the kingdom, was then appointed Prime Minister, and he succeeded in securing the neutrality of Spain, and defeating the power of France in every quarter of the globe.

No. CXXVI.

"MR. GRENVILLE'S PAPERS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN 1766."—*folio*.

This is a thin folio, of 120 pages, in red morocco, containing—1. Remarks on Lord Borlington's plan for the Defence of America, by Mr. Grenville, chiefly with respect to the Indians excited by the French to invade the English Settlements; also relating to the necessity of a Royal domain in America; the King's Revenues; expences of America during the year 1766; estimates of the naval stores necessary for the vessels on that station; minutes of Indian affairs in North America, from the first Settlements in America, to 1754; papers relating to the Courts of Vice-Admiralty in America, in 1763, with letters on that subject from Mr. Grey Cooper to Secretary Conway, in 1766, and Lord Borlington's plan of forts along the Frontiers.

(1) Millot's Memoires Polit. &c. de Noailles, tom. 4.

No. CXXVII.

“ COLE’S PLAN FOR PROSECUTING THE WAR.”—*folio.*

This MS. is written in the beautiful hand-writing of Benjamin Webb, and is the presentation copy which was dedicated to King George II. It relates to the French war, which continued from 1756 to the reign of George III. The plan here proposed was Mr. Pitt’s. That able Statesman, to whom the entire direction of the war was entrusted in 1757, observed that the continental system of warfare tended to diminish the resources of England without weakening the power of France. The Duke of Cumberland had capitulated with his whole army, on terms proposed by the Mareschal d’Erees, at Closter-Seven, in September, 1757. But a maritime war, supported by the energies of Mr. Pitt, and by the talents of Boscawen and Hawke, soon redeemed the glory of the English nation; an army, commanded by General Wolfe, united Canada to the other British conquests and Colonies in America. To these Conquests were added those of Senegal, Goree, Guadaloupe. The coasts of France were infested by the predatory war, which is recommended in this MS. and the King of Prussia, subsidized by Mr. Pitt, enabled the latter to say, that “ America had been conquered in Germany.”

No. CXXVIII.

“ REVENUE OF CUSTOMS FROM 1710.”—*Atlas size.*

This volume, which is bound in red morocco, is intitled—“ A compleat state of all the “ branches of the Revenue under the management of the Commissioners of His Majesty’s “ Customs in England, annually from Christmas, 1710.” It commences with a list of the several branches of the Customs growing and expired from 1699 to 1715. This list is given in one ruled page, and is followed by the work itself which consists of 126 very large Atlas pages, neatly ruled, in twenty-one columns each, written with the greatest accuracy, and ending with Christmas 1742.

No. CXXIX.

“ PAPERS RELATING TO THE CUSTOMS FROM 1672 TO 1694.”

This is a large parcel of papers, collected by Sir Richard Temple whilst he was first Commissioner of the Customs. Some of them are in his own hand; but the principal part are copies of Acts of Parliament, and other papers respecting the farming and collecting the Revenues of England, during the period above mentioned.

To these are added some papers relating to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, their privileges and commerce in 1690; and some other loose papers, which are numbered in the following order:—

1. The Petition of J. Ewing and G. Wilson, Merchants of Dantzic, and of other Merchants there, to King George I.—2. An Abstract, shewing the produce of the sinking fund, from its first establishment in 1716 to 1727, and how the same hath been applied, distinguishing each year: eighteen pages, folio, neatly ruled in red ink.

3. Remarks on the Dutch Treaty of 1749.—4. Copy of the Ratification by the States General of the treaty between Great Britain and the States on the one part, and the Elector of Bavaria on the other, Hanover, 11 August, 1750: nine pages, folio.

5. Ratification of the treaty between Great Britain, the States General, and Poland, 13th Dec. 1751: eleven pages, folio.—6. Causes of the reluctance of the Dutch to come to an open rupture with France in 1758.—7. Memorial, dated 5th January, 1764, respecting foreign lace taken from the Count de Guerchy's Courier, and the wine belonging to him. Original.

8. Account of the English sugar plantations: in eight pages, folio.

9, 10, 11. Three letters, written in June and August, 1685; the first containing an order from James II. for apprehending disaffected persons, signed Sunderland, and dated 20th June, 1685. The letter containing this order is from J. Rawson, Aylesbury, 23d June, 1685, to Sir H. Andrews, at his quarters at Newport, Buckingham, or Stoney Stratford, informing him that "this being a matter of the highest concerne, Captain Fleetwood and Mr. Penn thought fitt to meet at Aylesbury, with the greatest secrecy as to the designe, at the White Hart, to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, where they hope you and all the rest of the Deputy-Lieutenants in the County will please to meet," &c. The second is from Sir W. Tyrringham to Sir H. Andrews, on the same subject, 23d June, 1685. The third is from Lord Bridgewater to ditto, thanking him for his activity during the late Rebellion, and condoling on the death of Sir William Tyrringham, 25th Aug. 1685.—12. These are followed by four pages, folio, on the impracticability of any King of England altering the Constitution of the Country, in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Temple, afterwards Lord Cobham; and by a letter written from N. York, respecting Mackenzie, a fanatical preacher there, which was addressed to the Lords of Trade in 1706.

No. CXXX, CXXXI.

"LETTERS TO AND FROM JAMAICA."—2 vols. folio.

These letters include the period from 1768 to 1776. They relate chiefly to the property of Roger Hope Elletson, and contain many particulars relative to the management of estates in that Island, and the interests of English proprietors.

No. CXXXII.

"ARMY ESTIMATES OF FRANCE."—a large parcel, in folio.

These documents were consigned to Richard Marquess of Buckingham, by "Le Comte de Jarnac," 31st Jan. 1807. They are the original estimates of 1790, and intitled—"Tableau

"General de la depense de l'armee, d' apres la formation proposée par le Ministre, le 16 Aout, 1790." They consist of seventy-five leaves, of large folio size; including a statement of the Reform proposed by "Monsieur la Tour Dupin," 7th June, 1790. Annexed are three loose sheets, intitled—"Notes from the Comte de Jarnac, 1806, relating to the Government of the French Colonies in the West Indies."

No. CXXXIII—CXXXVIII.

"SAVOY;" OR MSS. RELATING TO.—4 *thin vols. in folio, and 2 in quarto.*

The first of these is intitled—"Chronologia de' Principi della Real casa di Savoia," &c. folio. The written pages are eighty, in Italian, and in a beautiful Italian hand, dedicated to Charles Emanuel III. who succeeded Victor Amedeus II. in 1733. The list of Dukes of Savoy, from the twelfth century, is followed by a valuable geographical description of the various Provinces and Cities of Savoy, with their limits, and the dates of their annexation and investitures, whether dependent or independent of the House of Austria.

The second is intitled "Rentes du Roi de Sardaigne," folio. The written pages are twenty-nine, in Italian also. These are neatly ruled, and form an excellent Appendix to the preceding MS. They specify in detail the whole civil and military establishment, and the taxes by which they are supported, with the number of religious houses, in the reign of Charles Emanuel; the number of Ecclesiastics in each, and the incomes by which their exigencies are supplied.

The third is intitled, in Italian,—“Memorie per li paesi confinanti ai Stati di S. M. il Re di Sardegna.” The written pages are forty-four, containing the Duke of Savoy's claims to the Marquisates of Savona and Finale, chronologically detailed in Italian, from the first times when those claims were advanced. This volume is written in the same hand with the preceding, in the same folio shape, and enumerates the different treaties by which the disputed territories possessed by the Republic of Genoa were adjudged to Savoy, down to 1718, with the Imperial Diplomas, Constitutions, &c. by which those claims were confirmed. The Savoy claims are urged in the same manner, to the Marquisate of Monferrato.

The fourth is intitled—"Patenti di S. M. Sarda per l' Appannagio di S. A. R. il Sigr. Duca del Chiabrese," folio.—The written pages are twenty-nine, containing the Settlement made on the Prince Royal of Savoy in 1765, fairly transcribed from the original Italian, in the course of that year. The names of the estates settled upon the Prince are followed by accounts of the rents, taxes, and talliages, &c.

The fifth is intitled—"Relazione del sistema Politico, Economico, e Militare di S. M. Sarda," and consists of 143 pages, in Italian, in the same fair Italian hand with the preceding, probably by the same author, being dedicated to Charles Emanuel III. in like manner.

After deriving the house of Savoy from the Counts of Moriana of Burgundy, in the 10th century, as stated in the Chronicle of Otho de Murasa, he traces those Counts to the time when they assumed the title of Counts of Savoy, their Capital being Chamberry, and their

territories very confined, if compared with modern Savoy, consisting of six Provinces and 643 towns. He then shews that holding Savoy, they can dispose of the keys of Italy, by using such precautions as he indicates, and maintaining an offensive and defensive alliance with the Swiss. He next proceeds to shew how they enlarged their dominions, by what treaties they consolidated their power, and how that power was finally established by the arms, leagues, and treaties of Victor Amedeus II. Finally, he describes the resources of Savoy, and the course of policy which is best calculated for its Kings.

The sixth is intitled—"Tabelle generale des troupes, du Roy de Sardaigne, avec leurs appointemens particuliers," quarto. This MS. consists of three charts, giving in detail the whole military establishment of the D. of Savoy in 1751. These charts are ruled in several columns, with the greatest neatness and accuracy, so as to afford a model for descriptions of this kind.

No. CXXXIX.

"ABDICATION OF VICTOR AMEDEUS."

This narrative, in fifty-six pages, in French, was published in London, in 1782. (1) It is introduced by Richardson, into his entertaining volume, intitled "Russian Anecdotes," and is well known.

No. CXL, CXLI.

"FRENCH FINANCES."—2 vols. quarto.

The first of these volumes consists of 159 pages, the second of 112. The former is intitled—"Etat actuel des affaires generales concernant les Finances du Royaume de France, depuis et compriez l'an 1716, jusque a la fin de 1762, au sujet de la guerre, et les affaires particulieres qui se font annuellement en France, en faveur de la Cour de Rome, des Eveques, Ducs, Comtes," &c. This volume includes an account of the French Finances, from 1716 to 1762, both inclusive. It is written and ruled with great neatness and accuracy. The details relate to every department of the State, civil, military, and ecclesiastic.

The second is intitled—"Detail general et specifique sur toutes les parties des finances du Royaume de France, avec des observations, &c. 2de partie, 1766." This being a continuation of the preceding volume, begins from page 139. The last page is numbered 251.

Annexed, is a third article, in a different hand, intitled—"Copies of the letters and Affidavits of Messrs. Freissac and Vergy, concerning the Chevalier d'Eon;—London, 1764," seventeen pages, 4to. in French, taken from the originals, and containing in addition to this letter, the affidavit made by the Sieur de Vergy, concerning his transactions with the French Ambassador de Guerchy, and the person then known by the name of the Chevalier d'Eon.

(1) "Histoire de l'Abdication de Victor Amedee Roy de Sardaigne; à Londres chez C. Sciffet, 1782."

No. CXLII.

" MISCELLANEA."—*folio*.

This is a collection of loose papers, which are placed in the following order :—

1. Memoranda about Secretaries of State, in the hand-writing of Mr. Ducarel, from the oldest MS. on the subject, in the Lambeth Library, No. 211, being a collection of letters written before 1443; with other notices on the same subject, written by Dr. Ducarel in 1768.
2. A list of English Secretaries of State, with dates and references to proofs.—This article is in Mr. Morant's hand.
3. King Henry VIIIth's ordinance for the establishment of a second Secretary of State, in Mr. Astle's hand.
4. List of English Secretaries of State, from the fourth edition of Goodwin's Catalogue of Bishops, 1615: two sheets, the first in Ducarel's hand, dated 22d Feb. 1768, the second partly in his hand, and partly in a Clerk's, followed by one sheet of a table of fees in the Secretary of State's Office.
5. Sir Richard Temple's first Speech on Sir John Fenwick's Bill of attainder, eight pages, folio.
6. A warrant granted by the D. of Somerset, signed by C. Seymour, 1st October, 1661.
7. Mr. J. Nelson's "Relation of Quebec," in July, 1682.
8. Account of Miscellaneous records in the S. E. closet of Wakefield Tower, taken 20th Sept. 1788, in Mr. Astle's hand, in four pages, folio.
9. A list of papers inclosed in the Lord Deputy of Ireland's will, in 1695.
10. The Lord Chancellor of France's letter to the French King, touching the resignation of his office, because he refused to seal a discharge of 180,000 livres to the Marquise d'Ancre, in 1616.
11. Copy of an original Deed by the government of Brescia, in Lombardy, dated Brixia, An. D. 1360. The original is in Press III. No. 133 of this Library.
12. List of MSS. from which Mr. Todd, Librarian of Lambeth, collected the History of Ashridge, in an original letter from Mr. Todd, dated 14th Feb. 1807: in eight pages, quarto.
13. A tract of Lord Chief Justice Hales, on the Naturalization of Aliens: in twenty pages, folio.—14. Readings on the Statute, 22 and 28 Caroli 2di, for settling intestate estates: in ten pages, folio.
15. A collection of papers, in a parchment cover, intitled "Part of Sir H. Spelman's Icenia, and a Treatise of his, or Guibbon Goddard, Esq. Recorder of Lenne of a Fold-course, with "other papers of his about Norfolk." Selden's part of these papers consists of seventeen leaves, intitled "Icenia," (1) the first of which is numbered 4, so that the three first leaves are missing.

(1) Published in Spelman's works, fol. Lond. 1723. "Icenia sive Norfolciæ Descriptio Topographica." See also his Life prefixed to the third edition of his Glossary, 1684, and Gibson's Reliquiæ Spelman. 1698. He communicated this work to John Speed, who published it in his Treatise of Great Britain in 1606. Spelman's reputation rose so high immediately after, that in 1607, James I. named him one of the Commissioners for determining titles to lands and manors in Ireland, particularly in Connacht, as stated in the Preface to his Glossary.

These, and the other loose papers that follow, in number sixty-four, must have been written before the death of Le Neve, in whose hand the above title is written on the back of the cover. They are all in Latin, and relate to the Antiquities of the Romans and Saxons in Britain.

16. A collection of letters and papers relating to the war in the Netherlands, from 1582 to 1592. These are in seven pages folio.

17. Treasury recommendations in 1762, in sixty-four pages, folio.

NO. CXLIII, CXLIV.

“ AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.”—2 vols. quarto, red morocco.

These MSS. are intitled “ Some account of the affairs of France, since the disgrace of the “ Duc de Choiseul, to the year 1776.” The first consists of forty-three written pages, containing characters and accounts from Paris of the D. de Choiseul, Madame de Barrè, the D. d’ Aguilion, De Terray, &c. and of the intrigues of Ministers to supplant each other, through the influence of De Barrè, &c. The second consists of 122 pages, on the same subjects, and how Madame Louise was instructed by the Archbishop of Paris to manage the King; of the Dispute between the Prince de Soubise and the Duke D’ Aguilion; characters of Prince Louis de Rohan, and of the Princes of the Blood Royal; the D. d’ Orleans’s letter to the King; his visit to Madame de Barrè, in compliance with the King’s wish; misery and discontents of the people; views of the different parties; a new mistress introduced by de Terray and Maupeau; marriage of the Comte D’ Artois; differences between the Courts of France and Spain in 1773; death and character of Lewis XV. in 1774.

An Appendix to this volume contains accounts of the affairs of France in 1771; of the banishment of the Parliament; suppression of the Jesuits; the disgrace of La Bruyere, Bishop of Orleans; cabals relating to that See; account of the Prince Royal of Sweden’s visit to Paris; of a supper at Madame de Barrè’s; characters of the principal persons at Court; state of affairs in 1775; Memorial presented by Monsieur de St. Julien to Monsieur De Sartine in 1776.

END OF PRESS VII.

PART VI.

GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.—PRESS VIII.

No. I—XXIII. “ PARCELS OF GENEALOGICAL ROLLS.”

This parcel contains the following articles:—

I. “ The Pedigree of our Saviour.” This is a long roll of paper, on which our Saviour’s genealogy is traced, by a modern hand, to Judah the son of Jacob. There is a seeming contradiction in the genealogy given by S. Matthew, (chap. i.) as compared with S. Luke’s, (chap. iii.) and many objections to the veracity of both, have been founded on this disparity, though it has been abundantly explained in the third century by Julius Africanus, (1) and in the 5th by St. Jerom.

Our author follows the beaten track in this subject, which is founded on the Jewish law of adoption, that compelled brothers to marry the wives of their brothers, if they died without issue. Mathan, who descended from David by Solomon, married Estha, by whom he had Jacob, but when Mathan died, Estha married Mathal, who descended from David by Nathan, by whom she had Heli, and so Heli and Jacob were brothers by their mother Estha. Heli died without children, and by the law of adoption Jacob was obliged to marry his widow, of whom he had Joseph the husband of Mary, who was consequently the natural son of Jacob, and the son of Heli according to the Law, being descended from Solomon by Jacob, and from Nathan by Heli.

Genealogical accounts, (we mention this briefly once for all,) are of such importance to history, by distinguishing great personages of the same name and family, shewing their order of suc-

(1) J. Africanus was a native of Palestine, and preceded Origen, to whom he writes as to his son. He continues his Chronicle no farther than to the time of Heliogabalus. The object of his letter to Aristides, a great part of which is preserved by Eusebius, is to reconcile the above apparent contradiction. Euseb. l. 7.

The genealogy of our Saviour by S. Matthew, is that of Joseph, his reputed father; that by Luke, is the Virgin’s, through her Father Heli, i. e. Joachim. The ancient fathers admit both. The omission of three persons by S. Matthew, who were all descendants of David, does not warrant our disputing the authenticity of his two first chapters. The best illustration is Maldonatus’s, fol. Paris, 1651.

cession, their rights, titles, and pretensions, that we cannot be too fastidious with regard to their accuracy. No people studied this accuracy so much as the Jews; and this care supplies a strong presumption in favour of the accomplishment of the prophecies in the person of Jesus Christ, independently of other arguments connected with our faith which establish it. In the Old Testament we find genealogies carried on for above 3500 years. In Ezra, ii, 62, it is observed, that Priests who could not produce an exact genealogy of their families, were not allowed to exercise their functions. S. Jerome confirms this account (ad Tit. iii.) adding that they could repeat by heart all the names from Abraham to Zorobabel, as easily as their own. Some valuable notices on this subject may be found in Prideaux's Connections, part 1, b. 4.

II. The second article in this Press is the "Genealogy of the Hatfield Family of Laughton," derived from Adam de Hatfield, Com. Derby, in one imperial sheet, in a modern hand.

III. "Pedigree of the Rudstons, Lords of Hates," with their arms and quarterings, neatly drawn in common ink. This pedigree is derived from the 6th of King John. The armorial bearings annexed to each descent, amount to forty. The last date is 1705. The Roll is of paper.

IV. "Pedigree of the Tankhams, Com. Ebor." with their arms and quarterings in ink. This is a long roll of paper, somewhat torn at the end. The armorial drawings amount to above one hundred. The descents are derived from the reign of King John. The dates are generally omitted: the last is 1727, and the writing is of that time.

V. "Pedigree of the Pulthers of Lincolnshire."—This is a fine parchment Roll, about twelve feet long, and two broad, and is stated to be taken from "ancient evidences belonging to Kennington Abbey, next to Louthe and Weare, at the Shoute of the right heirs Mayles of Pulter, of Lorborough, who lived A.D. 1404, from John Pulter, Esq. the first ancestor, who lived A.D. 1105." In this pedigree, fifteen fac-similes are given of the ancient family seals, appendant to their deeds. The chronology is frequently annexed to the lineal descents; and seventy-three armorial bearings, neatly drawn and coloured, are annexed to illustrate the whole. The writing is of the reign of Charles II.

VI. "Pedigree of the Risleys of Chitwood."—This Pedigree is derived from Paul Risley, who married Dorothy Temple of Stowe, in 1590. It is fairly written, in thirteen large sheets, in a modern hand, ending in 1668.

VII. "Pedigree of Johnson, of Sion Hill, Middlesex."—This is a roll of parchment, eleven feet long, and emblazoned in gold, blue, red, &c. The title at the top describes it as "the latter part of this pedigree, beginning from Grindall of St. Beigh, about the year 1567." The armorial drawings are thirty one. The latest date is 1736.

VIII. "Genealogy of the Derhams of Crimphsham, Com. Norf."—This is a parchment roll, twelve feet in length, finely coloured and emblazoned in gold, like the preceding. Several of the ancient deeds of this Norfolk family are quoted in it, and some are recited at full length from the originals, which render this document very valuable. The latin title declares its date 1631, and that it is accurately traced through a period of 500 years. The original documents are quoted with great diligence, and annexed chronologically to their contemporary descents. The armorial drawings are fifty-one, and they are finely executed and coloured. The latest date mentioned is 1663.

IX. "The genealogies of sundry noble and famous houses, whereof Elizabeth, daughter and "sole heire to Sir Phillipe Sydney, Knyght, is lineally descended, &c. with the severall armes, &c. "divided into fyve partes," &c.—This is a long roll of parchment, very neatly written and blazoned, and contains valuable references to ancient authorities, relating chiefly to the Sydneys, the Lord Greye of Ruthen, the Ferrers of Groby, &c. It is endorsed "Sydney and others, per Cooke Clarencieux, 1714," and is about twenty feet long, by eighteen inches in breadth. The armorial bearings on shields are in number forty. The five great families of Grey, Ferrers, Talbot, Northumberland, and Sydney, are traced from the Conquest to 1598. Rob. Cooke was Clarencieux in 1577: he died in 1592.

X. "Pedigree of the most noble and ancient Brydges family."—This is taken from a MS. the property of the learned Leicestershire Antiquarian William Burton, Esq. by Robert Chambers, Esq. who addressed it to the late Duke of Chandos. It is very accurately written, on a large sheet of parchment, and carried down to 1625.

XI. "Pedigrees of the Kings of England to Edward IV."—The author of this valuable roll of parchment, which is about seventeen feet in length, appears to have compiled it in the reign of Edward IV, whom he mentions last, and describes as actually reigning when he wrote. He gives the successions of the British Kings first, then of the Saxon, and lastly the Anglo-Norman. All these, however, give precedence to the generations of the Patriarchs from Adam. The British Kings are then derived from Brut, who, being expelled from Italy soon after the Trojan war, passed with his numerous followers into Gaul and Britain.

A fabulous list of thirty-nine British Kings follows next, in order of succession, down to Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain. Coyl, the father of S. Helen, is the 41st; Vortigern the 45th, is stated to have succeeded A.D. 446; Aurelius Ambrosius his successor, A.D. 481, is said to have reigned twenty-six years.—The subsequent Kings are Arthur, Aurelius, Conan, Malgo, Cadwanus, and lastly Cadwalladar.—The Heptarchy Kings are given in seven columns, excepting where they merge into six or fewer, down to the reign of Edgar, from which epoch this pedigree is historical. Some of the initials are illuminated in gold, all the rest are in ultramarine. Their forms are Gothic, of the 15th century.

XII. "Pedigree of the Crossland family, of Crossland Hill, near Almondbury:" a long roll of paper, written soon after the year 1707. The armorial bearings of the different descents are given in trick, in ten shields, and some of the family evidences are transcribed in the margins.

XIII. "Pedigree of the Ballards, by Philipot."—This is a long roll of parchment, on which the Ballard pedigree and armorial bearings are executed with the greatest accuracy, by one of the first Heralds of his age. It is authenticated by his certificate, in his own hand, 1634. The armorial bearings are finely coloured and emblazoned. After the autograph of Philipot, Somerset Herald, is another certificate of his, stating that he collected this pedigree from the most authentic records, when he was "Rouge dragon Mariscallo, et Deputato a Willelmo Camdeno, alias "Clarencieux armorum Rege." The shields amount to forty, giving the arms of the different branches of this family collateral and direct, in a style of neatness and accuracy which renders it a model for such accounts.

XIV. The Beckwith family traced to Sir Th. Fairfax, in 1783. A large roll of paper.

XV. "Pedigree of the Pinckneys," from the reign of Henry I.—This is a long roll of paper. Thirty-six shields give the armorial bearings, rudely sketched. The last date is 1664: the writing is of the reign of Charles II.

XVI, XVII. "Pedigrees of the Whittingtons and Tamhorns."—These are two rolls of parchment, one inclosed in the other. The shields, containing armorial bearings, are thirty-five; they are coloured, and neatly executed.

XVIII. "Vavasor and Redman Pedigrees."—These are derived from the twelfth century, in four rolls of paper, and are carried down to 1732, when they were written. Chronology is frequently introduced in the latter ages since the reign of Elizabeth, but more frequently omitted.

XIX. A Catalogue of the English Nobility, according to their respective precedencies and titles of honour, with the blazon of their paternal coats of arms, and a list of the Bishops of England printed in 1704, by order of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.

XX. "Pedigree of the Slaungynges of Devon," a parchment roll, about seven feet long, by eighteen inches broad. The blazoned shields are twenty-nine, very neatly coloured. The handwriting is of the reign of Charles II. The chronology is omitted.

XXI. "Genealogy and successions of the Kings of Scotland." This is in ten leaves, folio, and is intitled "A traditional account of the original of the Scots, according to Richard Scot's History of the Kings of Scotland."—The Scots are unwilling to confess that for the genuine lists of their ancient Kings, they must recur to the Irish Annals of Tigernach. The MS. now before us, derives them from Cecrops, and gives the successions from Buchanan's list, which is now known to be totally erroneous, down to the 11th century. The most accurate list of the Irish Kings will be found in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. 1.—They are taken from the oldest authorities, as quoted by Tigernach and by Adamnan. The writing of the list now before us, is not older than the beginning of the present reign.

XXII. "French Nobility."—This is a large parcel, containing arms and pedigrees of the French Nobility, of the reigns of Lewis XIV. and XV, in twenty-nine folio leaves, having an alphabetical list of the families prefixed; a genealogical account of the house of Guines, in fifty-two pages; and pedigrees of various French families, with their arms, sketched and coloured with great neatness from painted windows of several churches in France, tombs, and other ancient monuments, many of which have been since destroyed.

XXIII. "Jupiter's Pedigree."—The Europeans had no other Chronology than that which was founded on a series of generations, or successions of Kings, down to the time of Philip of Macedon. Pherecydes Atheuiensis, in the reign of Darius Hystaspis, or soon after, wrote ten books of the Athenian Genealogies, and was one of the first and best writers of this kind, as stated by Dionysius of Halicarnassus l. 1. Epimenides wrote on the same subject; and Hellanicus soon after digested his History by the successions of the Priestesses of Juno Argiva.

Plutarch, indeed, relates in his Numa, that Hippas published a Breviary of Olympiads, in the 105th Olympiad; but that work contained only a short account of the Victor in each Olympiad; and although Diodorus says, that Ephorus, the disciple of Isocrates, wrote a Chronology of Greece,

from the return of the Heraclides into the Peloponnesus, to the siege of Perinthus, in the twentieth year of Philip of Macedon, (l. 16, ed. Steph. p. 550,) Polybius informs us, that he digested his chronology by generations, and that the reckoning by Olympiads, or by any other *Æra*, was then unknown. In fact, the Arundelian marbles, though composed sixty years after the death of Alexander the Great, (anno 4, Olymp. 128,) no where mention Olympiads, nor any other *Æra*, but only reckon backwards, from the time when they were composed.

About this time, however, the Greeks began to reckon by years; and in the very next Olympiad, Timæus Siculus wrote a History, in several books, down to his own times, according to Olympiads, comparing the successions of the Ephori, the Archons of Athens, and the Priestesses of Argos, with the Olympic Victors, so as to make them suit with one another; and where he left off, Polybius began. Eratosthenes followed Timæus, about one hundred years after the death of Alexander. He was followed by Apollodorus, and Chronologers have built upon both ever since.

From this short statement, it may be supposed that all accounts of times antecedent to the counting by years, are involved in obscurity, and that the pedigree now before us must be rejected as a fable: but yet the Pedigree of Jupiter is quoted by Bianchini, from Evemerus. (1) The pedigrees of the ancient gods are stated by Marcianus Capella, (l. 2, de nupt. Mercurii et Phil.) to have been preserved on pillars in Egypt, a circumstance which is confirmed by Manetho, an Egyptian, as quoted by Eusebius. (2) Mr. Gibbon observes, that in the reign of Theodosius, Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais, derived his pedigree from Eurysthenes, the first Doric King of Sparta, the fifth in lineal descent from Hercules; that his pedigree was inscribed in the public Registers of Cyrene, a Lacedemonian Colony, (Synes, Ep. 57, ed. Petav. p. 197,) and that such a pure and illustrious pedigree of 1700 years, without adding the royal ancestors of Hercules, cannot be equalled in the history of mankind.

The merit of the pedigree now before us, consists chiefly in its adhering to the accounts of the ancestors of Jupiter, as given by the most ancient Greek authors, who derive Jupiter from Uranus and Saturn. It is in Mr. Astle's hand writing.

NO. XXIV. "ARMS OF SALOP, HEREFORD, AND CHESHIRE."—*quarto, paper.*

These arms are sketched in ink, in nineteen pages, written in the reign of Charles I. A memorandum, on the second leaf, states that this volume was presented to the writer of that memorandum, by John Trevor, 26th April, 1676. It passed after into the valuable Heraldic Collection of Mr. John Holland, whose autograph is on the inside cover. The families whose arms are described, amount to 228, all English; the escutcheons are 311.

(1) *Storia Universale* ed. Romæ, 1747, p. 100. See also Pezron.

(2) In Scaliger's edition of his *Chronicle*, l. 2,—"*Deorum stemmata in subterraneis adytis Ægyptiorum, adscripta, eminentibus saxis quæ nominat Stelas Capella*," l. 2, quoted also by Huet, page 96.

No. XXV. "ARMORIAL BEARINGS FROM 1611."—*this quarto, paper.*

These bearings begin from 1611, and are continued to 1650. They are, with very few exceptions, coloured in various escutcheons, amounting in number to 299.—The families, whose arms are described, are 228, of whom an alphabetical index may be seen at the end. The written pages are 100. The writing is of Charles II's time.

No. XXVI. "LES PRINCIPES DU BLASON."—*octavo.*

The written pages of this MS. are 122: the language is French. The armorial drawings, amounting to 200, are very neatly sketched by T. Dingley, 1643. At the end is an Essay on Gardening, embellished by eight drawings, and "A Discourse concerning the power and authority of a King."

No. XXVII. "STAFFORDSHIRE PEDIGREES."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are fifty-eight, in the hand-writing of Richard St. George, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, A.D. 1614.—The autograph of John Holland shews that it was of his Collection. The coloured armorial drawings are eight: the remainder are in ink. St. George died in 1635.

No. XXVIII. "WARWICKSHIRE PEDIGREES."—*quarto, paper.*

This volume also belonged to the Holland Collection, as appears from Mr. Holland's autograph on the inside cover. The Warwickshire families, whose escutcheons are neatly sketched in ink, are in number 127. The writing is of the reign of James I.

No. XXIX. "BARBER'S ART OF HERALDRY."—*quarto, paper.*

The pages of this MS. are numbered to 176, containing forty-one plates of arms, "Blazoned by the late Thomas Barber."—These plates are coloured; and the written explanations, as well as the colouring, are entirely by Mr. Barber himself. An Index at the end, gives, in ten pages, the names of 717 families, chiefly English, whose arms are described, or referred to in this work.

No. XXX. "CATALOGUE OF NOBILITY, 1616."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 101. The title on the first is "A Catalogue of the Nobility of England; and a collection as well of his Majestie's Courts of Record, as of his Highnesses most Hon: Househould, the Councells of the North of Wales, and the Marches, the Admyraltie, the Armorie and the Minte, his Majestie's towns of warre, castles, bulwarkes, and fortres and chases, the Ilandes, of his Majestie's howses, parkes, forests, and chases, the havens and harbors of England and Wales, collected A.D. 1616."

The author's name is inserted in the hand-writing of the late George Marquess of Buckingham, thus:—"by Henry Knapp, father to Mary Knapp, wife of Sir Richard Temple." The whole is in Mr. Knapp's hand, and signed at the end "per me Henricum Knapp."

No. XXXI. "HERALDRY."—*octavo, parchment.*

The written leaves of parchment are forty-four, followed by an alphabetical Index, and some blank leaves of paper, in all fifty. The armorial escutcheons are chiefly of the Nobility and Gentry of Kent, and were drawn about 1616. The whole is in the hand-writing of the celebrated Philipot. The escutcheons are very neatly drawn, and are in number 117.

No. XXXII. "HERALDRY."—*quarto.*

The written pages are 310. The armorial bearings, sketched in shields, are of English and Welch families, very numerous, and neatly drawn in ink. The autograph of Alexander Forsyth, 1770, on the back of the first written page, indicates that this MS. belonged then to him. The armorial drawings in shields, &c. amount to 1657. Nineteen pages of an alphabetical Index at the end, direct to the pages where the various family arms are described. The writing is of the present reign.

No. XXXIII. "KING EDWARD IVTH'S PEDIGREE."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are fifty-two: the writing is of the reign of Edward IV, from 1461 to 1483. It is in the antiquated English of that time; and appears, from Mr. Astle's autograph on the first page, to have been his property in 1779.—It belonged previously to "Mr. Edward Rowe Mores, 27th September, 1750," as by his autograph on the third page. After giving the successions of the Patriarchs and High Priests of the Jews, with whom it synchronizes the British Kings from Brut, first King of Britain, it enumerates seventy-five Kings from him to Lucius, first Christian King of the Island. Five Kings follow, to Coylus the father of Helen, 81st King of Britain, and twenty more to Cadwalladar inclusive. The Saxon, Danish, and Norman Kings follow, to Edward IV. The last page is missing. Compare No. XI. above, p. 507.

No. XXXIV—XXXVII. "HERALDRY."—*4 vols. quarto.*

The written pages of the first of these volumes, are 119, exclusive of an Index. The title on the first written page is—"The Book of Sketches." It gives sketches of the armorial bearings of several English families in the reigns of George II. and III.—The second volume consists of seventy-five written pages, exclusive of an Index: the third of 242: the fourth of 120.

The writing of the three first volumes is uniform, and of the reign of George III; that of the fourth differs considerably, though the binding is uniform. The drawings also of the fourth are in a superior style of neatness. The armorial sketches in the first amount to 114, in the second to above 100, in the third to 235, in the fourth to 825; making, in all, a collection of 1274 armorial bearings of English families since the Revolution.

No. XXXVIII, XXXIX. "ARMS OF LORD MAYORS AND SHERIFFS
OF LONDON."—*2 vols. quarto, paper.*

The written pages of the first are ninety-two: the writing is of 1740. The arms, names, and trades of the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs, are described in writing, and in chronological order, from

1 Ric. I. or 1189 to 1740; and a copious alphabetical list of all those Mayors and Sheriffs may be seen at the end, with references to the pages where their arms are described.

The second volume is intitled "Arms of the City, Companys, and Lord Mayors of London, from 1245 to 1641," quarto.—The written pages are 190, exclusive of an Index. The arms are neatly sketched in ink, and amount to 655. The writing is of the reign of Charles I.—A memorandum, on the inside cover, states that this MS. was the property of Josiah Jones, in 1734; and another, in a different hand, is added, stating that it was purchased at the sale of his papers in 1759. The oldest armorial bearings described in it, are of Serle, Mercer, Mayor of London in 1215, page 16, b. The ancient arms of the City of London are described from a painted window in the Church of the Virgin at Antwerp, where "stand the Ensigns of King Edward III, and all his children, with the armes of most of the Corporate townes of England." There is a valuable alphabetical Index, of nine pages, at the end.

No. XL. "DEVONSHIRE ARMS."—*quarto, paper.*

The pages are 117, containing the coat arms of some hundreds of Devonshire families, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry VII. neatly sketched in shields, and described in writing of the reign of Henry VIII. The coat arms amount to 1036. There is a copious alphabetical Index to the families at the end. The latest date is 33 Henry VIII.

No. XLI. "ARMS FROM VARIOUS CHURCHES."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 164, exclusive of an alphabetical Index of fifteen pages at the end. Prefixed is a list of the places and Churches from which they have been taken. The writing is of the reign of George II. The arms sketched in shields amount to 517 in common ink, and eight coloured.

No. XLII. "FLOWER ORDINARY."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 206, exclusive of a copious index at the end. The title is given thus, on the first page, and in the hand-writing of the celebrated Herald Glover Somersett:—"Hic sequitur transcriptum, sive exemplar verissimum vetusti cujusdam libri chartacei Armorum, olim spectantis Thomæ Jenyns, Generoso de familia nobilissimi herois Henrici Comitis Huntingdoniæ, nunc penes Robertum Gloverium, alias Somerset Heraldum ad Arma," &c. Then follows the certificate of its fidelity to the original, signed both by the Norroy and the Somerset Kings of Arms:—"Pridie Id. Feb. A.D. 1578, par moy William Fflower, alias Norroy Roy d'Armes, R. Glover Somersett." The writing and drawings, which are very numerous, are in the neatest style of that time. There is, at the end, a table of the names of 1520 families whose Armorials are described. The drawings in shields amount to 1640.

Flower was Rouge Croix in 1540, and afterwards Chester Herald; and Glover ranks amongst the greatest Heralds of his age. In 1582 he attended Lord Willoughby, to present the Garter to Frederick II. of Denmark. In 1584, he and Camden, Clarenceux, attended the Earl of Derby,

with the Garter to Henry III. of France, by whose assassination the House of Valois was extinguished in 1589. His "Ordinary of Arms" has been published with considerable additions, in Edmondson's complete body of Heraldry, fol. Lond. 1780. The best writers of Glover's age attest, that his knowledge of Heraldry has never been exceeded, perhaps never paralleled, as stated by Noble, 4to. ed. Lond. 1804, p. 180. His nephew, Mr. Milles, translated the work now before us, from Latin into English, under the title of "Milles's Titles of Honour." His Answer to Leslie's book in favour of Mary Queen of Scots' claim to the Crown of England, has never been published. (1) He died in 1588. Notwithstanding the value of this MS. we must lament that a leaf of an ancient copy of S. Augustin's work "de Civitate Dei," has been employed as a cover for it, and that the initial letter of that leaf, illuminated in gold, has been nearly obliterated by paste. The title, however, is perfectly legible, being written, not in Gothics, but in the finest style of capitals, mixed with uncials, of the 12th century.

No. XLIII. "ORDO SECUNDUM QUEM REX DEBET CORONARI, PARITER
"ET INUNGI."—*quarto, parchment.*

This MS. of thirty-four pages, quarto, contains, in addition to this "Ordo,"—which ends at page 20, another tract, in a different hand, intitled "The copy of a Carete compasyng the "circuyte of the world, and the compace of every land, comprehendid in the same." The first of these tracts gives a valuable account of the form and ceremonials of English Coronations in the reign of Henry VII. "Secundum ritum Anglicanum." After the account of the King's Coronation, which ends at page 15, it proceeds to give the Queen's, from the words "Verum si "Regina eodem die ungenda fuerit et coronanda," &c. The writing is of the reign of Henry VII.

The second Article is in old English, written before the discovery of America. It is a short anonymous description of the world, divided into three chapters, the second of which is intitled—"The seven ages of man lyvying in the world:" and the third "A Tretise of four elements, "and of the seasons of the yere, and of the Cuniculare daye." The last leaves are much damaged.

No. XLIV—XLVII. "CORONATION CLAIMS, AND GENEALOGIES."—
4 vols. *quarto.*

The first of these volumes is intitled, in Mr. Astle's hand, "Coronation Claims." The written pages are 194, in one hand, of the reign of James I. The contents are—

1. "De superioritate Regis Angliæ in regnum Scotiæ, annis 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, Edwardi I."
2. "Transcripts from Close Rolls concerning Scottish affairs."
3. "Processus ad Coronationem Richardi II."
4. "Processus ad Coronationem Henrici V."—5. "Carta de Ducatu Lancastriæ, anno 1."

The second and third volumes are entitled "Collectanea Anstis Garter." The written pages

(1) See it in this Catalogue, Press VI. No. XXX.

of the former are ninety-two, all in Mr. Astle's hand; of the latter, the pages are ninety-two, in like manner. The most valuable part of the former is intitled "Collections from a MS. called "Cotom," (1) in the King's wardrobe, relating to the wardrobe and household of King Henry VI, the habiliments of Knights of the Garter, and others who assisted at his and his Queen's Coronations, in 1445. (2)

The third contains very valuable extracts, in Mr. Anstis's hand, from the books called "Cartæ Regum," in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, respecting the forms of shields, standards, banners, and armorial bearings of different towns, cities, and families, in England and Aquitaine, with various grants of honors in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II; also extracts from the "Computus of the great Wardrobe," of 23 and 30 Henry VIII. written by Andrew de Windesore, Keeper at that time. These extracts relate also to the dresses of Heralds, Nobles, &c. and to their arms in various reigns, and particularly at funerals of Kings and Princes, and give a chronicle of remarkable occurrences from the reign of Henry IV, to that of Henry VII.

At page 55 is "An account of Plates remaining in the stalls at Windsor," with descriptions of the crests and arms in each, occupying thirty-four pages, in Mr. Anstis's hand.

The fourth of these volumes is intitled—"Histoire Genealogique de la Maison de Granville, "avec ses Genealogies, et armes des illustres familles, les quelles y ont esté alliées, justifiée par "Records, Chartres, &c. par Jean Anstis, Jarretiere, Principal Roy d'Armes," &c. The written pages of this valuable work are 136, all in Mr. Anstis's hand, and never printed.

Though these volumes are of different quarto sizes, yet, as they are all in Mr. Anstis's hand, they have been placed together here. We have had numerous occasions of mentioning Mr. Anstis as one of the most indefatigable Antiquaries of his age, and not to be confounded with his son John Anstis, who succeeded him as Garter in the reign of George II.

Imprisoned as a Jacobite, but undismayed, he applied for Garter's place on the death of the learned Henry St. George, in virtue of a grant by Queen Anne; but that grant being disregarded, Sir John Vanbrugh, Clarenceux, had the appointment. He persisted, however; and having refuted the calumnious imputations of his enemies, his claim was admitted in 1718. It has been observed, that in him were joined the learning of Camden, and the industry, without the inaccuracy of Dugdale. In addition to the Genealogy of the Granvilles, he wrote Genealogical Memoirs of the Talbots, Carews, Courtneys, &c. Antiquities of Cornwall, and various collections, some of which are preserved in the Library of All Souls, Oxford, and several enrich this splendid Collection of Stowe.

(1) Cotom was appointed Clerk of the great Wardrobe, an. 16, Hen. VI.

(2) This MS. contains also curious extracts from Gascoyne's Dictionary, a folio MS. in Lincoln College Oxford, relative to Episcopal power, and its abuses in England in the 15th century, in sixty-five pages, 4to.

No. XLVIII. "GENEALOGIA J. ANSTIS A SEIPSO CONSCRIPTA."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 303, all in Mr. Anstis's hand. At the head of the first are these words:—"Genealogicas hasce Majorum suorum in recta linea ascendentium Tabulas, Posteris suis forsan gratas, commendat J. Anstis."

After a great variety of quotations from Charters, Rolls, authors, and documents of almost every reign since the Conquest, all of which appear to have been collected with the greatest diligence in Latin, French, and English, the learned author concludes thus:—"Quod reliquum, pro Antiquitatis tribunali me sisto, et, si de re tantilla tantum virum interpellare liceret, ad honoratissimum Marescallum Angliæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, et pro summa in hujusmodi causis autoritate dijudicare optime potest, rem totam cum omni humilitate refero; sin minus ad Collegium fæcialium," &c.

No. XLIX. "PEDIGREES."—*folio, paper.*

This volume, also, is of Mr. Anstis's Collection; and is written in a fair hand, of the reign of James I. It is intitled on the back "Collectiones ex Recordis," and within, in Mr. Anstis's hand, "Collections (for Pedigrees) out of the Fine, Patent, Close Rolls and Escheats, during the reigns of many of our Kings."—Who the author was, or who the transcriber, we have no authority to assert. The value of it consists in giving, from original authorities, the intermarriages and descents of many English families, from the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth.

No. L. "ANSTIS ON THE WORD MARISCHALLUS."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves of this valuable MS. are numbered to 305, all in Mr. Anstis's hand. The following notice is prefixed, in the hand of some more recent Antiquary:—"In this book are many curious observations and anecdotes from history, never in print, and all drawn from divers MSS. &c. by Mr. Anstis, and written with his own hand." Mr. A. published, in 1706, "A letter concerning the honor of Earl Marshal," 8vo. and he left five folio volumes "On the Office, &c. of Garter King at Arms, of Heralds and Pursuivants," &c. which are in the possession of George Nayler, Esq. as stated in Noble's History of the College of Arms, p. 378.—The work now before us is unpublished, though it contains many references, observations, and documents, of considerable importance to the subject, especially on the name, origin, duties, and privileges of the Earl Marshal.

No. LI. "EXTRACTS RELATING TO PEERS."—*folio, paper.*

The first page of this MS. is numbered 8238, and from that the subsequent pages are regularly numbered to 8462, all in the hand-writing of the above-mentioned Mr. Anstis senior. The title on the back is—"Extracts from books in the Herald's Office,—Case relating to Peers."—To describe this large volume minutely, would require a separate work. The principal heads are—on the office of Earl Marshal; extracts from three books of ceremonies in the Herald's office, also from the

Earl Marshal's books, on paper and parchment, from Sir Edward Walker's book, Mr. Vincent's, and others, touching the quartering of arms by females; titles and precedence of all degrees; use of Coronets and supporters; cases of the Earl of Banbury, and of Viscount Purbeck; precedents of imprisonment of Lords; proceedings about the Barony of Leighton Bromswold, and of Clifford, and Roos of Hamlake; also about the Barony of Fitzwalter; cases of the Earl of Devon in 1689; of Sir Samuel Bernadiston; of Nevill's marriage with the only daughter of Lord Salisbury, 7th Henry VI; authorities, shewing that one Peer cannot accuse another of treason; Wickham Pedigree; claims at the Coronation of Henry V; divers tenures; concerning King John's succession before the son of his elder brother; Regalia mentioned in the Records, &c.; remarkable Act of Parliament for legitimating Sir Ralph Sadler's children; attainder of Lord T. Howard; creations of Nobility, from Henry II. to Henry V. (1)

NO. LII. "BARKER'S ALPHABET OF ARMS."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 244. It is of the Anstis Collection, and bears the following title, in Mr. Anstis's hand:—"An Alphabet of Armes, in the hand-writing of Sir Christopher Barker, Garter, with his Grants at the end of each letter." Barker was "Rouge Dragon" in the reign of Henry VII. as stated in Weaver's Funeral Monuments, and by Noble. He was created Garter by Patent, in 1536. The MS. before us, being his original, stands in no need of further recommendation. The writing is interspersed with several exemplifications of arms, in shields, amounting in number to 3431.

NO. LIII. "PEDIGREES."—*quarto, paper.*

This volume bears the autograph of John Holland, to whose Collection it belonged. (2) The leaves are numbered to 176. The writing is of Charles I's time, contemporary with Philipot, who was employed as Deputy-Marshal by Camden, Clarenceux, in his Visitations, and after by Sir Richard St. George, and by Sir John Burroughs. (3) This MS. contains several of his grants of arms, with a great variety of others, amongst which are a copy of the Patent granted to R. Glover, Somerset, in the 20th of Elizabeth, which was signed by Rob. Cook, Clarenceux, and by William Flower, Norroy; also a list of Knights Bannerets, created in 1611; a great variety of English Pedigrees from the year 1200 to 1630, with numberless references to original Records, from the 12th to the 16th century; a grant of Sir Gil. Dethick's, Garter, Principal King of Arms, may be seen at fol. 56, b, dated in 1583; another of Philipot's, at fol. 65, is

(1) Anstis's Register of the Order of the Garter, in 2 vols. folio, came out in 1724: his "Introduction to an Historical Essay upon the Knighthood of the Bath," in 4to. 1725.

(2) A Catalogue of 4000 volumes, including the Library of Dr. Holland of Chesterfield, was published by Sam. Fox, Bookseller in Derby, in 1758. See Nichols's Anecdotes of Literature, vol. 8, p. 469.

(3) Philipot published his Catalogue of the Chancellors in 1636. In 1637, he gave a second edition of "Camden's Remains," with additions. He was made prisoner by the Parliament Garrison of Abingdon in 1643, and died in 1645. His son Thomas published the "Villare Cantianum," folio, Lond. 1659, and "A Brief Historical Discourse of the original and growth of Heraldry," dedicated to Lord Bridgewater, in 8vo, 1672.

dated 1625; another by ditto, at fol. 66, is dated 1627; the latest date, 1637, may be seen at fol. 171. Some very few Pedigrees, as that of Aubery, fol. 101, are carried down to 1691; but these are evidently in a different hand from that of the MS. and inserted in the blank leaves at the end, after it was compiled.

No. LIV. "SACRE DE CLAUDE DE FRANCE."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are ninety-six, of which ten are ornamented and illuminated in gold, and various colours, describing the Coronation of Claude, the daughter of Lewis XII. and of Anne de Bretagne, and the Queen of Francis I. who was crowned at St. Dennis in 1517. The language is antiquated French, and the drawings represent the Court Costume of that age. The initials P.P. surmounted by a crown, are stamped in gold on both sides the red Morocco cover, and all the initials are illuminated in gold. The prayers and ceremonies used on the occasion of crowning Queen Claude, are given as they were delivered and observed.

No. LV. "POMPES FUNEBRES D'ANNE DE BRETAGNE."—*4to, parchment.*

This volume is bound in blue Morocco. The written leaves are seventy-eight, containing original drawings of the procession and ceremonies used at the obsequies of Anne of Britany, with descriptions, in old French verse and prose, of each drawing, and accounts of the chief mourners and principal personages who attended; also her pedigree, and the principal events of her life, and descriptions of the fetes given at Breda, and elsewhere, in honour of the coronation of her cousin Anne Foyx, when she married Ladislaus, King of Poland. The whole compiled by De Bretagne, principal Herald to Queen Anne de Bretagne. The drawings are nineteen, exclusive of several armorial bearings of the French Nobility of that time. A memorandum in French, and in a French hand of 1774, which is pasted on the inside cover, states that in 1774, "the Princess de Rohan presented to the Prince de Soubise's Library, this valuable MS." Anne of Britany was widow to Charles VIII, the last King of the direct line of Valois, who died in 1498. On the death of Charles, she married his successor Lewis XII, and was again crowned Queen of France.—Her eldest daughter, Claude de France, married Francis Count d'Angoulesme, who was afterwards Francis I.—On the death of Anne of Brittany in 1514, Lewis married Mary of England, daughter to Henry VII, aged 16, Lewis being aged 53.

No. LVI. "HERALDIC MS."—*folio, paper.*

The coloured coats of arms, drawn in shields, in this MS. amount to 2600, containing English, Irish, and Scotch bearings, but chiefly English, very neatly sketched in the reign of Charles II. The latest date is 1654.

No. LVII. "HERALDIC MS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 326, exclusive of an Index, in a more recent hand, at the end. The title on the first page describes this MS. thus:—

"This booke was written by Windsor, Herald. Hee was Windsor in 1585, as appeares fol. 58, b. and 71 (of this MS.) and so quere in Weaver, who was Windsor then?"

Under these words, and in the same hand of the reign of Charles II. is this memorandum:—
"This was the Booke of Nicholas Dethicke, eldest son to Sir Gilbert Dethicke; (vide fol. 56, b, vide fol. 70, b, and 71, the funerall of the Dutchess of Somerset.)—This funerall was the turne of Windsor Herald, who was then in Flaunders, and Rouge Dragon Pursuivant served for him."

From these memoranda, it appears that the writer was Sir Nicholas Dethick, in 1585, the year after his father's death. (1) At the top of the first written page, the title of the first article which begins there, is stated thus:—"Ffunerals carried, to my knowledge, sithens anno 1583." The writer, Sir Nicholas, Windsor Herald, died in 1596. The descriptions of funerals in this valuable MS. give the date and place of the deceased's death, the arms of his family, the names of the presiding heralds, and the order of precedency of all ranks. At the end is a loose sheet, intituled—"The order of carrying trophies observed by Mr. Kealle."

No. LVIII. "FUNERALS."—*folio, paper.*

This volume is of Mr. Holland's Collection, and bears his autograph. It consists of ninety written leaves, exclusive of an Index. The latest date is 1693. The coats of arms, in shields, amount to 788. The families, whose arms are described and quartered are above 1000, and these are taken chiefly from hatchments of the 16th and 17th centuries. The writing varies at page 90, and is more recent to the end.

No. LIX. "ARMS AND PEDIGREES TEMP. ELIZ."

The written pages are 160. The coats of arms in shields are 138, neatly coloured: all are in one hand, of the reign of Elizabeth; and there is a copious Index of seven pages, referring for each family to the page where its arms are described. These families are chiefly English, and amount to above 800.

No. LX. "ARMS OF THE NOBILITY."—*folio, paper.*

The title on the first page is—"Arms, crests, and supporters of the Nobility, temp. Caroli 2di." This MS. is of the Holland Collection. The written pages are numbered sixty-nine. The arms and quarterings which are neatly sketched on shields, are seventy-eight.

No. LXI. "ARMS OF THE NOBILITY IN KING JAMES'S TIME."—*folio.*

The written pages are 308, containing the arms, crests, and supporters of 230 families. This MS. also, is of the Holland Collection. The hand-writing is of the reign of Charles II. At

(1) Sir Gilb. Dethick's funeral in 1584, is described in this MS, at fol. 56, b.

page 185, the wife of Lord Powlett, who died in 1652, is mentioned as "yet living." Sir Thomas "Coventry," is mentioned at page 131, and several of the arms are of the reign of Charles I. having the dates annexed, though the title refers them to James I.

No. LXII. "NOBILITY ARMS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 252: the writing is of the reign of Charles I. The title prefixed to the first page, in Mr. Holland's hand, is—"Arms of the ancient Nobility." The sketches of arms, in shields, amount to above 120. Some of these are in pencil, but many of them are neatly coloured. On the inside cover is the autograph of "John Starr, his booke, 1631."

No. LXIII. "PONTIFICUM ROMANOR. EPITOME."—*folio, paper.*

This is the Ed. Princeps of Panvini's Lives of the Popes, printed at Venice in 1557, and illustrated with numerous coat arms of Popes and Cardinals, &c. in wood cuts. It is placed here, because it contains also copious MS. additions, drawings of armorial bearings, and portraits, by an Italian hand. The coloured coats of arms amount to near 2000, and fifty pages of MS. additions follow the printed text, which carry the Papal successions down to Clement VIII. created in 1592.

Panvini was one of the greatest men of his age. Paulus Manutius called him "Antiquarum Historiarum helluo." Having exhausted the lamp of life by the intensity of his application, he died at the early age of thirty-nine, in 1568; and yet, in addition to the above work, he published—2. "De antiquis Romanorum nominibus," folio.—3. "De ritu sepeliendi mortuos apud veteres Christianos, &c." octavo.—4. "De Principibus Romanis," folio.—5. "De antiquo ritu baptizandi, &c."—6. "De Republica Romana." 8vo.—7. "Fastorum libri quinque," folio, Venice, 1557.—8. "De Primatu Petri."—9. "Topografia Romana," 3 vols. folio.—10. "De Ludis Circensibus," folio.—11. "Chronicon a C. J. Cæsare ad Maximilianum," 2. folio, highly esteemed by the learned.—12. "De Episcopatus, Titulis, et Diaconus Cardinalium."—13. "Annotationes et supplementa ad Platinam de Vitis Pontificum."—14. "De 7 præcipuis Urbis Romæ Basilicis."—15. "De Libris Sibyllinis"—16. "Antiquitates Veronenses," folio, 1668. All these are in print. His unpublished works are still more numerous, as stated by Possevin, Ruscelli, and Tiraboschi; and are still held in high estimation. His works on the Fasti were founded chiefly on his collection of 3000 Roman Inscriptions which he promised to publish, and appear to have been published by Smezzius at Antwerp, in 1588, without referring them to their proper author. Several of his unpublished works are preserved, in 6 vols. folio, in the Vatican.

No. LXIV. "ARMS OF ENGLISH NOBILITY, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED."—*folio.*

This is a thin folio, on the inside cover of which are these words, in the hand-writing of John Gibbon, Bluemantle, Pursuivant at Arms:—"Loving friend Mr. Parker,—This booke "is worth your copying out faire, leaving a sufficient distance for continuall supplies."—The

written pages are eighty: the two first, and the title page, are missing. The writing is of the reign of Charles I. There are no drawings; but to each name is annexed a very diligent description of the armorial bearings belonging to it, and it may also be considered as a Dictionary of English Nobility and Gentry of the reigns of James and of Charles I. It is of the Holland Collection. Gibbon was Blue-Mantle by Patent in 1662, though not created until 1671. He was ancestor to Gibbon the Historian. His "*Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam*," was published in 8vo. in 1682.

NO. LXV. "CREATIONS OF NOBILITY."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are ninety-two: the writing is of the reign of Elizabeth. The first page treats "Of the five conquerours of this Islande, with their severall armes." Then follow descriptions of the arms of Saxon Nobility, and their originals down to page 7, where a memorandum, on the blank side of the leaf, states that this book belonged, in 1655, to Mr. Daniel Clarke. The creations of Anglo-Norman Nobility, with descriptions of their arms down to the reign of Elizabeth inclusive, follow in one hand of that reign, to page 89. Five pages of more recent description, with drawings of English arms, follow, concluding with the creation of Thomas Barlow, in 1691. The arms described in the former part amount to 480, in the latter to nineteen. No memorandum or note indicates the name of the author: the hand-writing resembles Philipot's, but Philipot's resembles Glover's. It is not always easy to distinguish the writing of James I's reign from that of Elizabeth's, nor will the autographs of Heralds published by Dallaway justify any other than conjectural opinions on the subject.

NO. LXVI. "ARMS OF WALES, SALOP, HERTS, BEDFORDSHIRE, KENT,
"AND MISCELLANEOUS."—*folio, paper.*

The pages are 363. The leaves are regularly numbered at the bottom from 1 to 196; but irregularly at the top. The contents are from 1 to 4, Welch coats of arms; from 5 to 29, Shropshire; from 30 to 64, Hertfordshire; from 67 to 81, various Counties of England; from 82 to 85, Bedfordshire; from 157 to 196, Kent; blended with the arms of several towns, cities, Inns of Court, &c. This valuable volume is also of the Holland Collection. The writing of the body of the work is of the reign of Charles II. as are the sketches of bearings, which are neatly executed in ink, and amount to above one thousand. The latest date of the Pedigrees is 1623. The folio marked at the end, 102, gives a copy of Sir Ed. Bysshe's original Grant of Arms to Mr. Sam. Gilly of London, in 1662. (1)

At folio 146, b. is a "Congratulation in honour of the happy festivall of the Lords, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, and Yeomandry, of the County of Buckingham, at Merchant Taylor's Hall,

(1) Bysshe was Garter during the Usurpation, and died in 1673, having written 1. "Notæ in 4 libros Nicholai Upton de studio militari. 2. Notæ in Johannis de Bado Libellum de Armis. 3. Notæ in H. Spelmanai "Aspilogram," fol. Lond. 1654.—A Grant of Arms by him, in the MS. now before us, is dated 1671. There was another Ed. Bysshe, who published "The Art of English Poetry." 8vo. Lond. 1702.

"on Tuesday, 24th November, 1657," with a brief description of the County of Buckingham, from Camden and others, by the same hand. The writer addressing his Buckinghamshire friends, subscribes "Your unworthy Countryman R.E."—Copies of letters written by Sir Henry Wotton, in 1589–99, follow, in thirteen pages. They are dated from Heydleberg, addressed to his brother and sister, and relate chiefly on the affairs of Germany. This MS. concludes with twenty-five pages of armorial drawings, and sixteen portraits, exquisitely drawn with a pen, representing G. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; James, Marquess of Hamilton; J. Spotiswood, Primate of Scotland; J. Usher, Primate of Ireland; Williams, Bishop of Lincoln; White, Dean of Carlisle; Hall, Bishop of Norwich; Sir W. Raleigh, Gustavus Adolphus, and others. All these were drawn by Samuel Walker, in 1656 and 1657. (1)

The leaves subsequent to folio 30 are intitled "The Visitations of Hartfordshire, both taken in 1579 and 1634, joyned together with the last visitation taken by Sir H. St. George, Knight, alias Richmond Herauld of Armes, depicted by Sir Richard St. George, Knight, alias Clarenceux King of Armes, and Sir J. Borough, Knight, alias Norroy King of Armes."—Miscellaneous arms of Bedford, Bucks, Essex, and other English Counties, follow from folio 64. The latest Grant of Arms is by Sir Ed. Bysshe, in Sept. 1671, and may be seen at fol. 151. The family bearings drawn in shields, amount, in all, to 1500.

No. LXVII. "OFFICES OF LORD STEWARD, EARL MARSHALL, &c."—*folio.*

This volume is of the Essex Collection. The written pages are 360: the writing is uniformly of Charles II's reign, to the end. The contents are sufficiently discovered by a short descriptive title on the second leaf, in these words:—"Sir Rob. Cotton, Mr. Camden, Mr. Selden, Mr. Tate, and sundry other learned Antiquaries, upon the greate offices of Lord High Steward, Lord High Constable, and Earle Marshall of England, with other offices appendant to them."

The first article is intitled—"The Office of the Earle Marshall of England graunted to Th. Mowbray, Earle of Nottingham, by King Richard II. as appeareth by letters pattents, dated the 12th of January, anno r. n. nono."

This article is followed by several others, on the office of Earl Marshal, in various reigns, down to Camden's time, on its etymology, antiquity, and privileges.

P. 72. Sir Rob. Cotton's Discourse on the Office of the Lord Steward of England.

P. 90. Ditto on the Steward of the King's Household.

P. 99. Camden, on the same subject.

P. 107. Sir R. Cotton on the Office of Lord High Constable.

P. 113. Ditto on the antiquity and office of Earl Marshal.

(1) To be distinguished from Sir Ed. Walker, Garter, his contemporary, who wrote "Historical Discourses," folio, and "Iter Carolinum," and assisted Lord Clarendon in writing the military part of his "History of the Rebellion."—At leaf 88, b, of the MS. now before us, is a Grant by Sir Ed. Walker, dated 1671.

P. 127. Ditto, letter to the Earl Howard of Northampton,⁽¹⁾ concerning limitations of arrests, and dispositions of felons' goods, dated 25th Nov. 1602.

P. 133. "Reasons that the Court of Marshalsea may be enabled in certaine cases to hold plea of all manner of trespasses, as well upon the case as others, albeit neither party be of the King's Household:" anonymous.

P. 138. "Courses to bee observed in reformation of the late disorders by the Kings of Armes in giving coates."—For the disorders here mentioned, see Noble, p. 204. The date of this article is 1614, and it seems to be Camden's, but is anonymous.

P. 147. "A breife rehearsall of the causes of the present disorder in the Office of Armes," &c. by R. Glover, Somerset Herald.

P. 157. "The proceeding of the Commissioners for the Earl Marshal's office, touching the bearing of the armes of Mowbray, by Sir Rowland Heyward, Alderman of London," in 1593.

P. 177. "A warrant for payment of dyetts to the Officers of Arms attending the progresse."—This article is dated last of May, 1553.

P. 180. "A remembrance of Sir William Dethick, alias Garter King of Armes: his abuses since the tyme hee was Yorke Herauld to this present."

P. 202. "The antiquitie, use, and ceremonies of lawful combats in England," written by Sir Francis Tate, of the Middle Temple, London, 13th Feb. 1600.

P. 248. "Collections out of Records, touching the usage and practice of the Constable and Marshalls Courte in England:" anonymous.—This article is not unworthy of Camden, exhibiting great learning, accuracy, and a judicious arrangement down to page 298.

P. 298. "The manner of proceeding in a case of armes between John Lord Lovell and Thomas Lord Morley before the Constable and Marshall in 1455, from Sir Robert Cotton's booke of the Earl Marshall.

P. 328. Questions touching precedency of gentlemen, with the answers.

NO. LXVIII. "FUNERAL CERTIFICATES."—*folio, paper.*

The title page describes this MS. "Abstracts from funeral certificates, beginning about anno 1614, and ending about 1630;" but the dates annexed to some of the arms come down to 1651, so that the title is inaccurate, the dates being in the same hand with the whole work. The written pages are 92: the funeral bearings are described in 350 shields, to each of which are annexed short written descriptions of the arms and quarterings, in writing of the reign of Charles II. An Index of 420 family names, refers to the pages where their coat arms are mentioned. It is of the Holland collection; the author unknown.

(1) This was Henry Howard, above mentioned, p. 408-9. Winwood's Memorials inform us that Markham, whom this H. Howard objected to as the person chosen by Lord Arundel to be his Lieutenant, had been condemned in 1603, for being concerned with the Lord Grey and others in a plot "to surprize the King and Court," but was reprieved on the scaffold, and afterwards pardoned, as stated in Secretary Cecil's letter to Mr. Winwood, 3d Oct. 1603, in Winwood's Memorials, v. 2, p. 8 and 11.

At no period of our history was Heraldry in higher repute than during the Usurpation, when this MS. appears to have been written. As soon as Cromwell was invested with the power, he assumed the pageantry of a King. His Peers of Parliament were created by patents, on the margins of which was emblazoned his portrait, in regal robes, and his paternal escutcheon, with numerous quarterings, as in Noble's Memoirs of him, vol. 2. p. 162. A bill furnished for emblazoning his arms exhibited at his funeral, amounted to 442*l.* (1)

No. LXIX. "PEDIGREES OF NOBILITY."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. also is of the Holland Collection. The title page, in Mr. J. Holland's hand, describes it thus:—"Various and antient Pedigrees of Nobility, with grants of arms, and a description of the funeral of George Lord Viscount Hewytt, of Goran, in the kingdom of Ireland, on Monday 1st Dec. 1689." The description of this funeral is in a hand more recent than the writing of the MS. which is of the reign of Charles II. The latest date in it is 1617. The descents are arranged with great learning, but the leaves are much torn and abused. The noble families whose pedigrees are described amount to 181.

No. LXX. "ARMS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages, exclusive of a copious Alphabetical Index of family names at the end, are 300. The coat arms blazoned in shields, amount to about 4000, and are neatly coloured. At page 224, an article begins with the title, "Quarterings of the ancient nobility with Crests and Supporters." These are descriptions in writing of Charles II's reign, of the arms of the principal nobility of England, down to the time when this work was compiled. The Index consists of 43 pages. The latest date 1667, may be seen at page 245, and at page 237, is a description of the arms of the Lord Chandos of Sudley, written at that time.

No. LXXI. "HERALDIC MISCELLANIES."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 128, the writing is of the reign of James I. The latest date in the pedigrees is 1619. The contents are—1. The order of Queen Elizabeth's going to Parliament.—2. Copies of King James's letters from Hollyrood House in 1603, to the nobility of England, and the Mayor and Aldermen of London.—3. A Catalogue of nobility, created, restored, and dated by Writ in England and Scotland, since the accession of James I. to his 13th year.—4. Valuation of the Revenues of all the Bishopricks of England, with the tenths which each paid to the King.

5. Officers of the King's Court of Revenues, with their fees, &c. also of the Court of Wards, and Liveries; of Surveyors in every County; of Officers and Ministers in the Courts of Justice, of the Navy, the Armory, the Mint, the great Wardrobe Officers, Hunters, Huntsmen, and Watermen in pay, &c.

(1) See it in Dallaway, p. 281, from the Harleian MS. No. 1872, and No. 1438.

6. List of Towns of War, Castles, Ports, &c. and their charges, Army list and charges, general musters of England and Wales; lists of King's Ships, their stations and charges, and rates of wages per diem, to all the King's attendants.

7. The names and arms of the principal Captains, Noblemen, and Knights, who attended the victorious King Edward III at the siege of Calais in 1347; with 114 Armorial bearings, sketched on shields, very neatly coloured, and described in writing of James I's reign.

8. Charges of Berwick and of the marches against Scotland.

9. Prince Henry's challenge at the barriers in 1609, having been solemnly proclaimed seven days previously by a Herald.

10. The order of King James's proceeding from the Tower through the city of London in 1603.

11. "Letters to Sir William Cecil Knight, Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer," nine pages of contemporary hand-writing, describing minutely the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

12. A treatise addressed to King James I. on the evils that require to be corrected in the government, and their remedies, with a Letter to the King by J. C. (George Carew?) eighteen pages folio.

13. Ceremonials to be used when the Queen or her deputy attends at a Christening.

14. Form of the oath to be taken by those who are sworn in Queen's servants.—15. Fees to the King's servants at making a Knight as ordered by the King in 1619.—16. Memoranda of the years 1605, and 1607, and manner of all the Knights of the Garter according to their precedence in 1607.

No. LXXII. "PEDIGREES."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 288, exclusive of copious Indices. In a note at page 84, the transcriber discovers himself thus—"A transcript of an old rotten and torn book, in the "hand-writing of and now in my possession: copied per me J. Grant." The writing is uniformly of the reign of George II. and is divided into two parts, the first of eighty-three pages, contains transcripts of ancient deeds, on which the pedigrees are founded; the second of 126 pages traces the pedigrees.

The deeds begin from the reign of Edward I. and are stated to be in the possession of William Winde Esq. who married the daughter of the Hon. Col. Stawell, the widow of Sir Robert Austin, of Hall-place, in Kent. Annexed to the deeds, are the descents which occur in them, entered on the margins, or at the end of each pedigree, so as to prove at least four descents; no person being admitted to the lists of a tournament, who could not prove four descents, and display a legitimate coat armour accordingly. Camden states "a gentleman of coat armour to be the "first Grantee, and that the third in lineal descent from him is a gentleman of blood." Remains, p. 224, ed. 1637.

The first deeds in this MS. are of that description, which is styled "Sans date." The last is of the 6th of Edward IV.—The latest date at which the Pedigrees end, is 1623. It may be proper to observe here that the first exercise of the Office of granting arms was that by James

Hedingly, Guyen King of Arms in the reign of Edward I. to whose time the deeds "sans date" must be referred. (1)

No. LXXIII. "MISCELLANEOUS HERALDRY."

This MS. is divided into three parts, the first of which is intitled "A Probationer's first Discourse, &c. of the true placing of the Ordinary difference of younger brothers and families "in every coat armour incident." The second contains the arms of several families in Northumberland. The third, Arms of English families of different Counties.—The first Article consists of thirty-four pages of a Dialogue on Armoury, in writing of the reign of Charles II: the second gives the arms and pedigrees of Northumbrian families, in thirteen pages, written in 1658: the third gives miscellaneous English arms, in forty-four pages, and above 460 shields. The writing of this last part is of the present reign: the last pages are in pencil, ending in 1764.

No. LXXIV. "ENGLISH PEDIGREES."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves of this MS. are 186, exclusive of Indices in a more recent hand. The writing is of the reign of Charles II. and of the interval of the Usurpation. The latest date appears to be 1657; but the work is so torn and abused, and in many places so illegible, that more recent dates may have been obliterated. The families whose pedigrees are described, amount to above 1000. This MS. is of the Holland Collection, bearing the autograph of J. Holland.

No. LXXV. "CAMDEN'S GRANTS."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. also, is of Mr. Holland's Collection. The leaves are numbered from one to fifty-five. The written pages are 153, all in one hand, with the exception of five pages of Indices. It is a transcript from Camden's Visitation of England, with some additions from 1615 to 1650. The writing is of the reign of Charles II. The arms sketched in ink, on shields, amount to 500, and each has Camden's written description annexed. This MS. does not appear to have been published, and is not mentioned by Kippis.—Camden maintains that there were no hereditary arms before the middle of the thirteenth century, (2) and that English families had no constant coat, but gave sometimes the paternal, and at other times, the maternal or adopted coats, which variation causes great obscurity in the pedigrees of those times. But it may be observed, that obscurities caused by the errors of Heralds are amply illustrated, and in many instances, rectified by the clear testimonies of our historians.

(1) From the Conquest, Deeds were generally dated down to the reign of Henry III. when the Deeds "sans date" are allowed to commence. The custom of dating was resumed universally in the reign of Edward III, with the addition of "post Conquestum," which was adopted to distinguish Edward III. and his two predecessors, from Edward the Confessor, he being prior to the Conquest, the three Edwards subsequent.

(2) "The hereditary use of arms," says he, "was not established before the reign of Henry III. The last Earls of Chester, the Quinceys Earls of Winchester, and the Lacies Earls of Lincoln, varied still, the father from the son. The Veres and Berkleys altered their paternal coats, when they had taken up the cross." Camden's Remains by Philipot, 8vo. p. 218.

No. LXXVI. "CAMDEN'S CATALOGUE OF BARONETS."—*folio, paper.*

The late George Marquess of Buckingham observes in a memorandum prefixed to this MS. in his own hand, that it is entirely in Camden's hand, an autograph note of Camden's, pasted to page 172 of the MS. agreeing with the whole text. And yet this work is not mentioned in any list of his works, neither is it quoted by Kippis, or by Nicolson, though the pedigrees and arms of above 400 English families are described in it, by the greatest and the most accurate Antiquarian and Herald that England has ever produced! In Hearne's "Curious Discourses" some of Camden's are preserved, which otherwise would have been buried in oblivion. One of these is "A short account of the Antiquity, Office, and Privileges of Heralds in England;" where he says that the first mention of them was about the time of Edward I. and that their name and honour was never greater than in the reign of Edward III.—Another of his Discourses is intitled "A Treatise of the Etymologie and original of Barons," transcribed from his "Adversaria," in Lord Hatton's possession.—But no account is any where given of his work in this Collection now before us, which seems to have been preserved by his contemporary Joseph Holland, whose Antiquarian Discourses are preserved by Hearne in like manner.

No. LXXVII. "ARMS, S. MICHAEL'S, CHESTER."—*folio, paper.*

The above title, lettered on the back, does not correspond with the contents of this MS. which contains in addition to the arms in S. Michael's, also those in S. Brigitts, S. Mary's, S. Oliver's, and S. John's, Chester, with their respective inscriptions. On the second leaf is the autograph of Mr. Orme of Chester, and, under it, that of Fran. Bassano. The writing is modern: the dates come down to 1754,

No. LXXVIII. "WALKER'S MS. PIECES."—*folio, paper.*

The leaves of this MS. are numbered from one to eighty-six. Its value may be collected from its being in the hand-writing of Sir Ed. Walker, already mentioned as one of the most indefatigable as well as loyal men of the age of Charles I. and II. The contents are miscellaneous, relating to the order of the Garter, from the 1st to the 18th of James I. From marginal notes in Mr. Anstis's hand, it appears to have belonged to him. Excepting the first leaf, which did not originally belong to this work, being in a different hand, and paged 83, all the others follow regularly from one to eighty-six, giving chronological accounts of Garter Installations, from 1603, with marginal references to the pages of the old MS. from which Sir Ed. Walker transcribed this copy. From the leaf numbered 37, the contents are more ancient, describing the ceremonials of Garter Installations, from the reign of Henry VIII. The name and autograph of "George Sanderson, Doctor's Commons, 20th July, 1779," shews that it passed into his collection from Mr. Anstis's, as it did after to Mr. Astle's, and from his to Stowe.

At the leaf numbered 80, is a chronological list of Garter Kings at Arms, from the original institution by Edward III. to 1597. The Heraldic reader will derive much advantage from a collation of the arms in this MS. with Selden's titles of honour, fol. Lond, 1672, Dugdale's Baron-

age, fol. Lond. 1675-6, and Ashmole's order of the Garter, fol. Lond. 1672. (1) With respect to Guillim's Heraldry, competent judges have declared that Mr. Bloom has brought discredit on that work, by his additions, Lond. folio, 1660, and 1679. See Nicolson, fol. Lond. 1736, p. 9. The best edition is the sixth, Lond. fol. 1724.

No. LXXIX. "ORDERS FOR BEDCHAMBER, &c."—*folio, paper.*

The title page describes this MS. in these words:—"A Book containing his Majesty's orders for the government of the Bedchamber, and the private lodgings under the charge of the Groom of the Stool, as were made by His Majesty's Royal predecessors, which said orders are now revived and confirmed, &c. A.D. 1689, the Earl of Portland being then Groom of the Stool, and first gentleman of the Bedchamber."

The writing is of the reign of George II. A note, at page 41, where these "Orders" end, says, "Examin: cum copia Comitissæ Pembrochiæ per Gulielmum Hetzler, 3 Nov. 1736."—Another article then follows, in the same hand, intitled "A true list of Peers introduced or satt first in Parliament." This list begins from 1660, and ends in 1733, and is stated to have been collated by Hetzler.

No. LXXX. "DETHICK'S GUIFT."—*folio, paper.*

The MS. so numbered and lettered, contains Sir Gilbert Dethick's grants of arms, who was Garter in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. The written pages are 151. Sir Gilbert's Grants end with 1582, two years before his death.

A grant by his son Sir William Dethick, Garter, may be seen at page 109, where it is dated 1590: and next in order are four grants viz. Camden's of 1604, at full length, in English, Sir William Dethick's, sketched, not dated; Sir William Segar's at full length, in Latin, dated 1629; and "Daniell Molineaux's, Ulvester King of Arms, Principall Herauld of the Realm of Ireland," dated Dublin, 15th Octob. 1600. After page 116, a new paging leads to Sir William Dethick's grants. The coats sketched in shields in both, amount to 524.

Sir Gilbert Dethick was sent to negotiate the projected match between Edward VI. and Mary of Scots, and also to France to present the Garter to King Henry II. Philip and Mary sent him to Flanders in 1554 to publish the Justs between Ferdinando de Toledo, Garcellasso de la Vega, and Don Fr. de Mendoza. In Elizabeth's reign he invested with the Garter Frederick King of Denmark, Charles IX. of France, the Emperor Maximilian II, Francis D. de Montmorency and several others. His eldest son Nicholas was Windsor Herald. His second son Sir William, appointed Garter after his death, was accused of compiling a Pedigree for the Duke of Norfolk, in which he emblazoned that Duke's arms with Mary of Scots', and was therefore suspended, but being soon after restored, he was one of the persons appointed to attend the remains of that

(1) In Kent's Grammar of Heraldry, 8vo. Lond. 1716, Ashmole's magnificent work is advertised "small paper, 7s. 6d.—large, 12s."

unfortunate Queen to the Cathedral of Peterborough. The Disputes which he caused in the College of Arms, are noticed in our next Number, and by Noble.⁽¹⁾ He died in 1612.

No. LXXXI. "COLLECTANEA FR. THYNNE."—*folio, paper.*

Of this bulky MS. the written pages are 619, Mr. Astle's note on the first, states that it is Thynne's original, and so it unquestionably is, as appears from Thynne's autograph at the top of the same page, where he dates it, 14th Feb. 1562.⁽²⁾ Some idea of this ponderous collection of antiquities may be formed from the following short enumeration of the sources from which they were compiled. This enumeration will be the more acceptable, as some of the documents from which they are taken, have been since lost.

Bishops of London, Religious Houses, extracts from an old French Chronicle concerning Henry II. of England and Philip of France; extracts from Piers de Langtoft; notices concerning the Kings of Mann; extracts from Hen. Knighton, from the book of Newenham, in Devon; from the book of Lewis, A.D. 1444; from the book "De consuetudinibus S. Edmundi Abbatiae, 30 Ed. I." from the ancient registers of Chertsey, Bermondsey, Christ Church, Canterbury, the Chronicle of S. Mary's of York, the book of the Abbey of Founteins, the History of Ely, the "Liber Cartarum Abbatiae de Fontibus," the "Petitio Parliamenti, apud Lincoln, anno 29 Ed. I." the "Liber Dunelm. Ecclesiae, et de vitis Episcoporum dictae Ecclesiae." ⁽³⁾ Item ex Anonymo Scriptore, "tempore Ed. I. e Regiis Cartis Libertatum Londinensium, et e Cronico Anonymo. Item "Evidentia de Bermondseya. Item e Libro Abbatiae de Osney, e Gervasio Dorobernensi, e libro "de Reding, e libro de Stanlawi, sive Whalley in Com. Cestr, e Libro S. Albani, e Vita Roberti "de Knaresborough."

All these sources of information appear to have been diligently examined by Mr. Thynne, who gives extracts from them after the manner of Photius's Bibliotheca, down to page 143 of this MS. Avoiding prolixity, we have abstained from mentioning the various subjects, historical, genealogical, and heraldic, that occur in every page: but as Mr. Thynne's hand-writing is very minute and indistinct, the reader will derive aid from the following enumeration of pages and chapters.

P. 143. Extracts from the book of Lilleshull, in Salop.—P. 195. Ditto from Gervas of Canterbury.⁽⁴⁾—P. 202. Ditto e Libro de Clerkenwell.—P. 209. Ditto, e Turgetulo Gemblacensi Monacho.—P. 210. e Roberto Monteusi.—P. 211. e Titi Livii Historia Henrici V.⁽⁵⁾

(1) See Noble, p. 198, Dallaway, and Kippis under the name Camden.

(2) Another memorandum in his hand, states that he was created Lancaster Herald 22d April, 1602, being then fifty-seven years old, and a proof of this assertion is quoted from p. 332 of this MS.

(3) The original MS. is preserved in this Collection, Press III.

(4) A recent writer of controversy, translates Gervasius Dorobernensis, Gervas of Dover!

(5) This work has been published by Hearne, under the title "Titi Livii Foro-Julienensis Vita Henrici V. Regis Angliae, &c. Oxonii, 8vo. 1716." The author was an Italian who was patronized by the celebrated Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. Hearne quotes Thynne's MS. copy of this Titus Livius in the preface to his edition, page vii. and says that Anstis wrote to him that the author was Roger Wall, but afterwards discovered his error. Hollingshead also ascribed it to Wall. Chron. ed. Lond. 1687, p. 1591, col. 2.

—P. 230. De coronatione Edwardi VI.—P. 231. Excerpta e Joscelino Bockland, Monacho S. Edmundi.—P. 236. E Manuscripto S. Augustini Cant. nunc in Bibliotheca Cantabr.

P. 243. E Cronica Thanet in eodem libro, e cronico Anonymo, atque e Gulielmo Thorne.

P. 261. Genealogia Roberti Stuard Dñi Prioris de Ely, e Rotulis Heraldorum anni 1522.

P. 263. Excerpta e Cronico Anonymo.—The names of such as went into Scotland with King Edward IV, A.D. 1462; and a Catalogue of Earls of Essex and Cornwall, and Dukes of Richmond.—P. 271. The christening of Bridget, daughter of Edward IV. The oath of Heralds at their creation.—P. 272. “*Les Droits, largess d’anxiannité aux Rois d’armes.*”—P. 273. “*Grant of Armes by Holme, Norroy, 1467, with Presentments of Knights of the Garter; being what the D. of Bedford charged Garter to acquaint the King of Sir John Radclyffe and others.*” Also Orders for the King’s House at that time.

P. 276. Orders of John Earl of Worcester, Constable of England, about Justs, an. 6, Ed. 4.

P. 277. Rewards to Officers of Arms at Christmas, 1481, with the shields of the Noblemen; the form of receiving the Sword and Cap of Maintenance, sent by the Pope to the King at Windsor; and order observed when Prince Edward, son of Edward IV, was made Knight of the Bath.

P. 278. Account of the marriage of Richard Duke of York, second son of Edward IV.

P. 278, b. *Loix des Lombards touchant Combats.*—P. 281. *Des Herauts et de leur Office. Des armes, bannieres, et Penons,—Si un homme peut porter les armes d’un autre, et comme doivent estre punies ceux qui portent les armes d’autrui,—Regles de bataille singuliere, &c.*

P. 283. Liveries to the Officers of arms, and creation of Viscount Berkeley, 21 Ed. IV, with the Epitaphium of Richard Duke of York, King Edward IVth’s father, and the oath of a Knight Procurator of the Garter. (1)

P. 284. “*Proclamation for the Host and Ordinances, and number of Horses to be sent in Ambassade. Also De Creatione Nobilium, with a letter of notice to one elected of the Garter, and orders for the Garter interpreting the hour of terce.*”

P. 286. Grant of Hawkeslow, Clarenceux, to William Yeoman, 16th Ed. IV. Burial of Mary, daughter to Edward IV, and creation of the Duke of Bedford, 1485.

P. 287. A letter from Septsaux Pursuivant to the Chancellor of France, about the promise made to him at Harfleur.—Things prepared for the funeral of Marquess Berkley, in 1472.

P. 287. Description of Edward IV. and his Queen wearing their Crowns in 1471.

P. 288. Embassy to the Duke of Burgundy in 1471. Election of a Knight of the Garter in 1471.—P. 288. b. Embassy to the Duke of Burgundy in 1472.

P. 289. Creation of the Lord Greuthure, Earl of Winchester, in 1472.

P. 290. Entertainment of the Lord Greuthure, Ambassador from the Duke of Burgundy.

P. 292. Knights made in 1475, and times of the births of the children of Edward IV, with an account of Knights of S. George in 1476, and the manner of the feast of St. George.

(1) The value of this original MS. in Mr. Thynne’s hand, may be collected from the high commendations bestowed on the author by Camden. Hearne has published his “*Discourse on the Duty and Office of an Heralde,*” written in 1605. His *History of Ambassadors, &c.* came out in 1651. His works are commended by Noble, p. 214. The work we describe is the most valuable of his *Desiderata*.

P. 293. Obsequies of Hawkeslow, Clarenceux in 1476. Creation of Clarence and Norroy in 1476. Assignment of Arms to the second son, of Edward IV. Statutes of the Garter. Measures of the banners of ditto.

P. 296. "*Le Maniere de faire Chevaliers selon le costume d'Angleterre.*"

P. 298. A sword and cap from the Pope to Henry VII. Charge belonging to a Knight of the Bath.—P. 299. Placing of all estates according to their degrees; with the proceeding to Parliament from Whitehall.

P. 303. Number of mourners at funerals; with the liveries for Noblemen and Gentlemen at interments, and the manner of apparel for great estates in time of mourning. Also the manner of wearing Harves.

P. 305. Matters touching Tournay. Size of banners, Standard Pennons, Graydhommages, Pencells, and Streamers. Creation of a Knight Banneret. How a Banneret is made. The number and order of Powderings.

P. 309. Proceeding to the funeral of a great estate. Ditto on horseback. Ditto for a Marquess's funeral. Order of the coffering. Velvet for a funeral. Of the Slopp and Sarcoate. Things to be prepared by the Painter. The Nobility how placed in 1577.

P. 312. An Earl's funeral. Proceeding to an Earl's funeral. Ditto to a Countess's. Ditto to a Baroness's. Ditto to a Ladie's and Gentlewoman's.

P. 313. Fees due to the King's servants for Knights. Discommodities to an army for want of "Ensigns. *De Gubernatore Exercitus.*"—P. 314. Office and authority of a King at Arms.

P. 315. Proceeding to the funeral of a Knight in London. Prices of Hatchments prepared by the Painter. Fees of Offices of Arms at funerals of great estates.

P. 316. "*Unaqueque libra inter Heraldos sic dividitur.*" What officers every estate may have. What a Baroness in childbed may have.

P. 317. An account of the Duke of Norfolk; who died in 1525.

P. 318. "*Arms of Sir Rowland Hayward.*" Extracts from "*Upton de studio Militari.*"

P. 327. Largesse of 100*l.* by Henry VII. to the Heralds. Creation of Lee to be Clarenceux, in 1594. Clarenceux and not Garter buried Elmer, Bishop of London, in 1594. Bertrand d'Argentre's account of erecting Windsor Herald. Nobility who adhered to Henry II. and who adhered to his son. "*Les noms des Grands morts a Burghbrige, anno 5 Ed. II.*" "*Bannerets et Bachelers, pris a Burghbrige.*" Combat between Parker and Vaughan.

P. 329. Decree that a Duke's younger son should precede a Viscount. Marriage of the Earl of Derby, 1594.

P. 330. Funeral of Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper in 1596. Grant by Garter and Clarence of Arms, to Archbishop Whitgift, &c.

P. 331. Grant of Arms to Sir John Hawkins, 1571. Creation of Henry Beaufort Cardinal. Creation of two Heralds and a Pursuivant, 1602.

P. 333. Officers of Arms in the time of Edward IV. Ditto in the time of Henry VII. Proclamation of James VI. to be King of England.

P. 334. What was done with Queen Elizabeth's body after her death at Richmond. "*De Heraldis et eorum Juribus per J. Anstis Garter.*"

This last Article is in Mr. Anstis's hand, to the end of the volume; and he states under the title that "this is the first foul draught, which is much enlarged, and hath the Vouchers and "proofs added thereto."

No. LXXXII. "BEDFORDSHIRE, &c."—*folio, paper.*

The title inside is given in Mr. Holland's hand, thus: "Arms of Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire." The latest date to the Pedigrees is 1654, and the writing is of that time. The arms of various families of the above Counties are sketched in ink, on 583 shields, and an Index refers to the pages where each of the family arms may be found.

No. LXXXIII. "BEDFORDSHIRE, BERKS, &c."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 160. The writing is of the reign of Charles I. and II. The latest date of arms is 1624. The autograph of J. Holland shews that it was of his Collection. The subject is divided into three parts, the first of which is intitled "The names and Armes of the Lordes "Tresurers of Englande, or of the Exchequer, collected by F.B."—This part is dedicated to Sir Edward Dier, whose coat of arms, neatly coloured, precedes the Dedication. It is in the author's own hand, and contains 113 coats of Lords Treasurers, neatly sketched, in shields, coloured, and described in writing of the reign of Charles II.—The arms begin with the supposed coat of Odo, Treasurer to King Athelstan, and end with that of Jacobus Ley, appointed Treasurer in 1624. (1)

The second Article is intitled "Certayne notes taken oute of the blacke booke of the "Exchequer, wrytten Dyalogue wyse, in 32d Henry II. between the master and schollar."—This article is in the same hand with the preceding, and consists of four pages. The black book here mentioned, is the work of Gervas of Tilbury, already described in Press III. of this Collection. This copy is from the Latin original, but is imperfect. It is followed by twenty-five pages of coats of Arms and crests, rudely sketched in the reign of Charles I, down to page 50 of the MS. The third part is intitled "Bedfordshire Visitation," beginning at page 51. It consists of 121 coats of arms, in shields, the latest date of which is 1632.

The fourth part begins at p. 63, and is intitled, "The Visitation of Berkshire, taken in 1623, "by Henry Chitting, Chester, and with some additions of the former Visitation, taken in 1366." This article is continued in one hand with the preceding, down to page 78. The latest date of arms in it is 1662.—Chitting was a Herald of considerable abilities. He visited Berks and Gloucester for Camden, and Lincoln for Sir Richard St. George, and died in 1637–8. He wrote the "Extinct Baronage," and "Tenures of Suffolk."

The fifth part begins at p. 79, and gives the Pedigrees of Sussex and Hertfordshire

(1) We have already noticed valuable MS. accounts of the Treasurers and Chancellors, for which we refer to our Index, where scattered notices are collected under their proper titles.

Gentry, down to 1641. (1) The first Article in this part is intitled—"A Patent, under the hand and seale of Sir William Segar, Garter, graunted to William Thomas of Lewes, in Sussex, Esq. deceased, out of the principality of Wales, 14th May, 1608," &c. The remaining articles, down to the end, at p. 153, are fair copies of Sir William Segar's Grants.

No. LXXXIV. "BUCKS PEDIGREES."—*folio, paper.*

Prefixed to this MS. is Morden's engraved Map of Bucks. The written pages are 296, beginning with a list of Justices for the County in 1601. The hand writing resembles Brown Willis's, but the Pedigree of the Warwin family at page 89, was written by Clarenceux Harvey, in 1619, and none of the descents are carried down lower than Sir Peter Temple, page 136. The families whose Arms and Pedigrees are described amount to 180; the shields in which the arms are drawn, are 76; and there is a list of the Justices of Bedfordshire and Bucks from the reign of Henry II. at the end. J. Holland's autograph on the inside cover indicates the collection from which this MS. passed to Stowe.

No. LXXXV. "ESSEX, SUSSEX, KENT."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. which is also of the Holland collection, are 221, containing miscellaneous Arms of the above Counties, neatly sketched in 2000 shields, with the names and pedigrees of the families to which they belong, traced down to 1641; and the arms and crests of several Lord Mayors of London. Of those arms 470 are neatly coloured. A copious index of thirteen pages folio, refers in alphabetical order to the pedigrees. The writing is miscellaneous of different reigns, from Charles II. inclusive.

No. LXXXVI. "ESSEX VISITATION."—*folio, paper.*

The title page states that this is the Visitation of Essex by George Owen, Yorke Herald, and Henry Lilly, Rouge-Rose anno 1634, which was copied from the original by Mr. Munden, and that "this is a copy thereof."—It is of the Holland collection. The Index gives an alphabetical list of 368 families whose arms and pedigrees are described in it. These Pedigrees generally end in 1634, when they were compiled, as above, but the subsequent transcribers have added subsequent descents down to the reign of Charles II. The arms sketched in shields amount to 297. The last article is a grant by Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux, confirmed by John Philipott, Somerset.—George Owen was reduced to his legal situation of York Herald, in 1661, from being in high favour during the usurpation.

No. LXXXVII. "HERTS VISITATION."—*folio, paper.*

The title page of this MS. is in the hand-writing of J. Holland, to whom it belonged; the written pages are 219; the latest date to which the pedigrees are traced, is 1626, but there are

(1) A short Index prefixed to this volume, states that this Article "is brought down to 1627;" but the Pedigrees in general are continued to 1634, and in some instances to 1641, in one hand.

additions of a much later date in a different hand on the three last pages, which form no part of the work. At folio 106 the Knapton arms are certified by Philipott, Somerset, who died in 1645, The arms sketched in shields are above 70; the pedigrees are above 200.

No. LXXXVIII. "HERTS VISITATION."—*folio, paper.*

This might be supposed to be another copy of the preceding, but the title page describes it thus—"the Visitation of the C. of Hertford, made and taken in anno 1634 by Sir Hen. St. George, Knight, alias Richmond Herald of Armes, deputed by Sir Richard St. George, Knight, alias Clarencieux K. of Armes, and Sir J. Burrough, Knight, alias Norroy K. of armes, truly transcribed by the original, per mee John Smyth." (1)

Sir Hen. St. George was the heir of Sir Richard, who was Clarenceux; and also Richmond, Bluemantle, Rouge-rose, Garter, and Norroy, in the reign of Charles I. His father Sir Richard was joined in commission in 1627 with the Lord Spencer, Col. J. Hepburn, and others to present the Garter to Gustavus Adolphus, who gave him on that occasion his picture in miniature, which is now preserved in the Stowe Collection. He held Visitations either personally or by deputies in 21 English Counties, amongst which were Berks, Bucks, Derby, Essex, Herts, Leicester, London, Middlesex, Oxford, &c. of these only Derby and Hereford were taken by himself, but most of the visitations in this collection appear to be copies of his, with additions by subsequent Heralds down to the Revolution. His son Sir Henry, who is mentioned in the MS. now before us, had three sons: of whom Sir Thomas, and Sir Henry, were successively Garters. This latter Henry obtained the dignity of Garter aged 78, and held it twelve years, and so unimpaired were his faculties in 1715, the year before his death, that he was appointed commissioner with Sir Isaac Newton, William Faulkner, and Whitlock Bulstrode, for finishing and adorning St. Paul's. (2)

The leaves of the MS. now before us, are numbered to 101, the fac simile sketches of arms in shields are neatly executed, and 137 in number. The families whose pedigrees and arms are described are 162. The latest dates are 1634 and 5. It belonged to the Holland Collection.

No. LXXXIX. "HUNTINGDON VISITATION."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 166. A penciled note on the first, states that the writer was "Nicholas Charles, Lancaster."—The real name of this Lancaster Herald was Careless, of whom Noble says that he was as great an ornament to his profession as his predecessor Fr. Thynne. In fact, How,

(1) When Sir J. Burroughs died in 1644, Charles I. prevailed upon Walker, Norroy, to resign his reversionary Patent of Garter to Sir Richard St. George. Burroughs wrote "A Catalogue of the Nobility of England according to their creations, as they were in 1628," and other works.

He was highly respected by Sir Robert Cotton, Camden, Spelman, and Weaver. His two elder sons were slain in Ireland. His fourth son Sir George St. George was the head of the St. George's of Connacht. There was another Sir Richard of the same family, Ulster Herald, who resigned that office in 1683.

(2) He lived to see Charles I. and Cromwell, Charles II. and his successors to George I. inclusive, on the throne of England, and died aged 91, in 1715. His Heraldic Collections, containing the original Visitations of the three S. George's, and some of Camden's, were purchased by the Earl of Egmont, for 500l.

the Editor of Stowe's Chronicle, acknowledges his aid with gratitude, and Mills praises him in his "Titles of honour," as "the ingenious N. Careless," whose skill in pedigrees and arms he highly commends. Camden employed him and Philipott as deputies, and purchased his collections for 90*l*. He died in 1613.—Mr. Holland's autograph in this visitation indicates that it passed from his collection to Stowe. The arms of 188 Huntingdon families are sketched in 76 shields, and the latest date to which the pedigrees are traced is 1635, but they generally end in 1613. Cromwell's Arms and pedigree may be seen at fol. 1, b. and at the top of the page are the words,—“The Generall beareth” The remaining words which are in a more recent hand than that of the MS. are obliterated, and were written before Cromwell was styled “Lord Protector.”

No. XC. “HUNTINGDON VISITATION, 1613.”—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves of this MS. of the Holland Collection, are 138, all in one hand, with the exception of some few additional descents, at folio 127, which are carried down to 1656. A fac simile of the seal of Huntingdon is given on the first written page. The pedigrees are supported by references to originals. The arms of a great many Huntingdon families are sketched, some in ink, and some in pencil, in 159 shields, with several fac-similes of seals, and an index refers to 154 families whose arms and pedigrees are described.

No. XCI. “KENT VISITATION.”—*folio, paper.*

This is Philipott's Kent, consisting of 466 written pages, 282 Pedigrees, and arms, and quarterings in 282 shields. In some instances the descents are carried down to 1636; wherever they descend later the ink and hand differ.—Philipott died in 1645, but some of these descents are traced to 1684.

No. XCII. “KENT ARMS AND PEDIGREES.”—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Holland Collection, and consists of 344 written pages. The writing is uniform to the end. The descents are carried down to 1638, the latest of their dates is at folio 82. Some of them are by Sir William Segar, others by Philipott, both friends and deputies of Camden. The family pedigrees are 329, the arms sketched in shields 225.

No. XCIII. “ESSEX, LIBER D.”

The written pages of this MS. are 164, containing Pedigrees, chiefly of Essex families, down to 1634, collected by some patient and diligent Herald, from ancient Records and Rolls since the Conquest. This MS. belonged to Morant, the Historian of Essex, whose autograph it bears. The families whose pedigrees are described, are 266. The writing is of the reign of Charles I. An original letter from Sir Isaac Heard, to Mr. Morant, Lond. 12th October, 1769, is placed at the end.

No. XCIV. "KENT VISITATION AND NAUNTON."—*folio, paper.*

The title prefixed, in Mr. Holland's hand, to whom this MS. belonged, states that it contains the above Articles, without noticing two others. The "Kent Visitation" consists of seventy-four pages of arms, on which are sketched, in 674 shields, the arms of as many Kent families, whose Pedigrees are traced, in some instances, to 1683. After page 74, the book must be reversed, the remainder being written from the other end, and Naunton's "Fragmenta Regalia," of which we have described another copy in Press III, presents itself perfect, in fifty-six leaves, followed by a third Article intitled "The Earl of Strafford characterized," in twelve pages, folio; and then by "The Character of the Lord Coventry, late Lord Keeper," &c. sixteen pages.

No. XCV. "PEDIGREE, &c. OF THE WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are sixty-two, deriving this Pedigree from the reign of King John to the 7th of Henry IV. This MS. may be recommended as a model for arrangement and dates. It bears the name and Arms of "Anna Augusta Brydges, 1766." The hand-writing is quite modern.

No. XCVI. "LONDON VISITATION."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Holland Collection. The written pages are 674, exclusive of an Index of above 600 London families, whose Pedigrees and Arms are described. The writing and ink are uniform to folio 237, and of this part the latest date is 1639, as at folio 13. From thence the Pedigrees are traced to 1649.

At folio 311 is a Grant of Arms by Sir Richard St. George, entered in the Visitation of London, in May, 1634, by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald.—A Certificate of Arms by Sir William Segar, may be seen at folio 255, dated in 1627, and "entered in the last Visitation of London," made A.D. 1633.—This is a copy of that Visitation, with some additional descents. Segar was Portcullis when he attended the splendid festival of St. George at Utrecht, in 1586. His relation of it is published in Stow's Chronicle. In 1603 he was sent with the Garter to Christian IV. King of Denmark. In 1612, he presented the Garter to Maurice Prince of Orange, who gave him a gold chain, and his miniature set with diamonds. He died in 1633. He published "Honor Militarie and civil," in four books, Lond. folio, by Barker. Lord Orford has preserved his Treatise upon Tournaments, in the Miscellaneous Antiquities printed at Strawberry Hill.

No. XCVII. "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARMS."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. also is of the Holland Collection. The written pages are 136. The latest date annexed to the Pedigrees is 1619; excepting some recent additions, in another hand, at the end. The families whose arms and pedigrees are described, are above 100; the shields 80.

No. XCVIII. "OXFORDSHIRE ARMS, &c."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 144, of which 24 contain fac similes of ancient seals, followed by the arms and pedigrees of 140 Oxfordshire families. The arms are sketched in 147 shields, the latest date annexed to the descents is 1634.

No. XCIX. "OXFORDSHIRE VISITATION."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves are numbered properly to 109; the latest date annexed to the grants of arms, which are neatly sketched in 92 shields, is 1634-5. The pedigrees of 178 families are given, and from a certificate of arms at folio 19, it appears to be a Transcript of Philipott's Visitation of 1634-5. It is of the Holland Collection.

No. C. "SHROPSHIRE ARMS, &c."—*folio, paper.*

This also is of the Holland Collection, and consists of 218 pages. The latest date annexed to the descents is 1606. It contains the Pedigrees of 187 families, and their arms sketched and coloured in 187 shields. The writing is of King James's time, or of Charles I.

No. CI. "STAFFORDSHIRE VISITATION, 1614."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are ninety-four. It is the Visitation of Sir Richard St. George, as stated on the title page. A note of Mr. Morant's, on the same page, informs us that "this copy is in the hand of John Cole, Esq. one of the Deputy Registers in Chancery." Fac-similes are given in ninety-one shields, of the arms of 117 Staffordshire families, certified by Sir Richard in 1614. The latest entries are dated in 1625; but these are additions, by subsequent Heralds. In general the descents end in 1614.

At folio 13 is a Grant of Arms by Nicholas Marbourne, Ulster King of Arms, to for his service in Ireland in 16th Eliz. 1574. The office of Ulster is stated by Noble to have been instituted in 1552-3, and certainly King Edward VI. says in his Journal, that "Feb. 2, 1552, there was a King of Arms made for Ireland, whose name was Ulster, and his Province was Ireland, and he was the fourth King of Ireland, and the first Herald of Ireland." There is also a warrant of that date, issued to Sir Ralph Sadler of the king's wardrobe, to deliver to Bartholomew Butler, Esq. created Ulster Herald, "one coat of blue and crimson velvet, embroidered with gold and silver upon the same with the king's arms."

No. CII. "WELCH ARMS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. are 335. The two first leaves are missing. The latest date to which the descents are carried down is 1629.—The coats are neatly sketched and in most instances coloured. Mr. Dallaway observes, that the tribes of Wales and Cornwall, had not adopted the heraldic symbols of other nations before their subjection to England in the reign of

Edward I.—The banners of the fifteen tributary Princes of North Wales, were adorned with arms peculiarly simple.

The first written page of the MS. now before us, gives the conclusion of a Royal ordinance relative to the duties of Heralds, dated, "at our Ragall Seege of my Sovereigne before the Towne of Cane in Normandy, 3d Sept. 1417." At the head of this page are these words—"1630, Evan Feney his booke—his again in 1642." The autograph of John Holland on the cover shews that it was of his collection after. A description of it in the hand-writing of the reign of Charles I. informs us that it consists of four parts—"1. An antient treatise of the description of armes, written in British, with a fair antique sett hand in Vellom, by Lewis Glynn Cothi, in the time of Edward III. &c. (1) describing the severall coats of all the Kings of Greate Brittain that altered theire coat-armour, beginning at Brute untill Edward III. and from that time continued to King Charles, whome God longe bleasse and continue in his happie raigue."—The date of this copy, 1629, is mentioned on the same page. The 2d part contains the coat arms of all the nobility of Great Britain and Ireland, blazoned according to Guillim's method, with the arms of the Archbishops and Bishops of Great Britain and Ireland.—The third contains "The five Kingly tribes of Cambria, their coats, &c. blazoned accordinge to their Dignities, together with the fifteen Princely tribes of North Wales, their coates, places of aboade, &c. and also certaine of the Princes, Nobilitie, and Gentrie of Wales," &c.—The fourth part contains "the differences of brethern, in the same coat armour, from the eldest of the first house to the 9th brother of the 9th House."

The tables of contents prefixed to these four parts, are followed by "A transcript of part of the white book of Hergest, a folio MS. on vellum, containing a large collection of Welch poetry, Heraldry and History, compiled in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. by Lewis Glynn Cothi, who was himself a Welsh Poet, and served under the Earl of Pembroke, to whom, and to his brother, many of his compositions are addressed. The original MS. was in the Wynnstay Collection, and unfortunately destroyed, when in the hands of Mackinley the bookbinder, by fire, in 1800."

This transcript is in Welsh, and is illustrated by the arms of the principal families of Wales, in sixty-nine shields, emblazoned by the transcriber. It ends at page 23, and is followed by a "True coppie of an antient memorable Treatise, touchinge the Pedigree of the Herberts, by commission from King Edward IV. A.D. 1460," ending at folio 39. The next Article is a Welsh Poem, which bears at the end the name of "Johu Evan Klywedog;" to which are sub-joined, at page 41, "The names, titles, and cheiffe coats of all the Nobilitie of Great Britain and Ireland." In this part the coats in shields are 433, of which 189 are coloured. The last 110 pages contain Welsh Pedigrees, in Welsh.

(1) A memorandum in the hand-writing of Mr. Charles Williams Wynne, from which this account is given, mentions that "Lewis Glynn Cothi is here stated to have lived in the reign of Edward III. but this is a mistake. It should be in the reign of Edward IV."

• No. CIII. "IRISH ARMS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 104, giving the arms of Anglo-Irish families, rudely sketched, and their Pedigrees described in writing of the reign of Charles I. Prefixed is a Catalogue of the Chief Governors, Lieutenants, Lords-Justices, and Deputies of Ireland, ending in 1584. This MS. passed from the Holland Collection to Stowe. The shields are 632.

No. CIV. "SUSSEX VISITATION."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. is of the Holland Collection, and bears the following title in Mr. Holland's hand:—"A List of the Commissioners of the peace for the County of Sussex, anno 1601, with various Arms and Pedigrees of the same County."—The written leaves are fifty-seven, exclusive of an Index, which refers to the Pedigrees of 180 families, whose arms are sketched in 149 shields. The latest date to which the Pedigrees are traced, is 1619. In addition to the above list of Commissioners for Sussex in 1601, we find another for Surry and Sussex, from the first year of Henry II. to the 17th of James I. which occupies ten pages in folio.

No. CV. "VARIOUS ARMS."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages of this MS. which is of the Holland Collection, are 120, containing the Pedigrees and Arms of 784 English families, the former in writing of the reign of Charles I. the latter sketched in 1026 shields of the same time. Prefixed is a copy of a Grant of Arms by Sir Th. St. George, Garter, and Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux, to Sir Cloudsley Shovell, in 1691-2. But this article is in a more recent hand.

No. CVI. "DUTCH ARMS AND PEDIGREES."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves of this fine MS. are 110, exclusive of an Index of eight pages at the end. It commences with the arms of Dutch Gentry and Nobility, in 1433, and comes down to 1754, when this MS. was written. The families whose arms are very neatly sketched and coloured, amount to 269. It is in Dutch, and was compiled in Holland.

No. CVII. "FUNERAL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are fifty-four, intitled "The Order and Proceedings at the funerall, &c. "28th April, 1603." It is a modern transcript, and is followed by an Article, at folio 5, intitled "A Dedication prefixed to the translation of the Bible, made by Mr. Coverdale, and other English Exiles at Geneva, during the reign of Queen Mary, and printed at London by Cr. Barker, &c. "1577." Though the first leaf of this Article is but the fifth of the MS. it is paged 73, being torn from some other MS. to which it originally belonged. It is followed by the "Epistle to "our Brethern in England, Scotland, Ireland," &c.; also a table for regulating the moveable feasts, and a Catalogue of the editions of the English Bible, referred to by the Doway and Rhemish translators of 1582.

As some editions are mentioned here which are not noticed in the Supplement to the late edition of Lewis's History of English editions, we subjoin the following list from this MS.—

P. 73. Editions of Coverdale's Bible, 1560, 1570, 1575, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1586, 1, 2, 3, all in folio; 1589 and 1599, 4to; and 1608, 1615, and 1616, 8vo.

Page 105. English Bibles quoted by the Doway and Rhemish translators of 1582 and 1609; the New Testament of 1580, quoted by the Rhemish at page 198; English Bible of 1579, ib. p. 290; that of 1577, ib. p. 349; English New Testament of 1580, ib. p. 393; English Bible of 1562, ib. p. 434. In the Preface to the Doway Bibles of 1579, 1603, and 1609, are quoted English Bibles of 1552, 1557, and 1577; at p. 118, they quote London Bibles of 1602 and 1603. The title of the London Bible of 1551, is thus given at page 106:—"Here endeth the whole Byble after the translacion of Thomas Mathew, with all hys Prologues, that is to say, &c. &c. Imprynted at London by Nicholas Hyl, for Roberte Foye, dwellynge in Paule's Church Yarde, &c."

This MS. closes with a Sermon preached at St. Mary's in Oxford, 17th Nov, 1602, in defence of the Festivals of the Church of England, by John Houson, D.D.

No. CVIII. "THE ART OF BLAZONING."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are of George II'd's reign. The first twenty-four explain the terms of Heraldry, and after describing the art by drawings, in 101 shields, the anonymous author gives a catalogue of English Baronets from their first institution by James I. to 1720. The number is stated 997, and the arms of all are described.

No. CIX. "WORK BOOK, ANNO 1658."—*large 4to. paper.*

This MS. is of the Holland Collection, bearing the autograph of J. Holland. It affords a curious specimen of the desire for the distinction of rank which prevailed during the Usurpation. But though the title refers it to 1658, it is carried down as low as 1670 in one hand of that time, and the arms described in 94 shields and banners are by the same hand. It is a "Work Book," of the Herald's Office, shewing the prices from 1656 to 1670. A curious account is given of expences incurred for Heraldic pageantry at Cromwell's funeral.

No. CX. "SCOTCH ARMS."—*quarto, paper.*

The pages are fifty-five. The writing is of the reign of James I. who is mentioned as living p. 19. The coloured coats of arms are 76. A list of Scotch nobility follows with a description of their arms in quite a modern hand.

No. CXI. "MISCELLANEOUS WILLS, &c."—*folio, paper.*

In addition to Wills, this MS. contains some pedigrees and other matters relating to Heraldry, which entitle it to its place here. The Wills are—1. Richard II's extracted from Rymer, relative

to the honours of his funeral; 2. Henry VIIIth's in a coeval hand, (1) very closely resembling his own, a good specimen of which may be seen in Dugdale's Monasticon; 3. Lewis XIVth's, with the codicils, dated 13th April, and 23d August 1715; 4. Queen Catherine's, relict of Charles II. translated from Portuguese, dated 14th Feb. 1699, and produced in Council, 21st Dec. 1705. The other articles are a description of Chinga Indians on the Ohio, with their Hieroglyphics, from Mr. Astle's Collection.

Page 109 is an Essay on the offices of Constable and Marshal: anonymous.

Page 171. Another Tract on the same subject, and on other Court offices, &c. written in 1623.

Page 181. A list of English Nobility in 1627-8, according to the order of their creations, with a roll of precedency by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, who died in 1592. (2)

P. 187. King James's Warrant authorizing the Earl Marshal to execute the office of Constable of England in 1623.

P. 191. Account of the office of Earl Marshal in peace and war.

NO. CXII. "ARMS AND CRESTS TEMP. ELIZAB."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 202, of the Holland collection. The title is in the hand writing of J. Holland. The arms and crests are collected from every County in England, and amount to several hundreds. But Mr. Holland errs in referring it to the reign of Elizabeth. The writing being of different hands subsequent to 1614, as clear from folio 62. Several of the grants of arms however are copied from Robert Cooke's original grants of Elizabeth's reign. The index presents a list of above 1000 families, whose arms and quarterings are sketched in 704 shields. Some of the grants are Camden's, some St. George's, some D'Alton's.

NO. CXIII. "VISITATIONS OF SEVERAL COUNTIES."—*quarto, paper.*

This MS. contains extracts from original Visitations of forty English Counties, made in the reigns of James and Charles I. (3) It is of the Astle collection; the written pages are only 47. The writing is of 1757, and partly Mr. Astle's.

(1) This has been published in 4to. Lond. 1776. The original is in the Chapter House at Westminster.

(2) About 1315, Thomas de Brotherton published an Order of Precedence, by which all processions and ceremonies of the Nobility should be regulated. Another was issued by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, in 1460. The order now in force was enacted by Parliament in 1540.—In the Cotton Library, Nero, b. 6, is Edward II's original commission, appointing Thomas de Brotherton, Earl Marshal of England. The initial is in gold, enclosing Edward's Portrait, as in Strutt's Royal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities, Pl. 14.

(3) The oldest Visitation of which we have any account, is a "Visitatio facta per Marischallum de Norroy, ultimo anno R. Henrici 4ti,"—that is 1412. See Harleian MSS. No. 66. c. 23, f. 75. There was no Heraldic Court or Office in England before the middle of the 15th century. The latest Visitations are of 1684.

In Dallaway's List of writers on Heraldry, he omits—1. Kent's Grammar of Heraldry, 8vo. 1716;—

No. CXIV. "THE STATUTES OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE."—*folio. parchment.*

The written leaves are 91. This MS. describes in French, the ceremonials used at the installations of the English kings when installed of the Golden Fleece. It preserves also Æneas Sylvius's Letter in Latin on the name Herald, written before he was Pope Pius II. The Statutes of the Golden Fleece in Latin. The Duke of Burgundy's letters in French, describing the ceremonies used when he was installed of the Garter in 1469. Treatises on Heraldry in old French, dedicated to Richard II's Queen—Cases of combat—Statutes of the Garter ordained by King Edward III.

No. CXV. "COLLECTANEA J. ANSTIS."—*octavo, paper.*

The pages are 430, all in Mr. Anstis the elder's hand, and abounding in interesting extracts from original records, registers, charters, relating to coat arms of different reigns, claims to Baronies, Baronets of Ireland, the Court of Admiralty—Bastards Knighted, College leases, Coronations, ceremonies at Royal marriages, duels, Courtney family, Courts Military, Law language, statutes of Winchester and of the Universities, &c. &c.

No. CXVI. "PARTICULAR CRESTS."—*octavo, paper, oblong form.*

The written pages are 153, the crests are Scotch and English, taken chiefly from Nisbet, and consequently of a modern date: they are the crests of 153 families.

No. CXVII. "HERALDIC MISCELLANIES."—*octavo, paper, oblong form.*

The written pages are 180. The latest date annexed to the shields is 1646. The coat arms begin from the year 1611, with the arms of Mollineauxes, Mansells, and Sherleys. The shields in which the arms are sketched amount to above 300. At the end are descriptions of the arms of the principal aboriginal families of Ireland, called the Milesians, which appear to be very accurate.

No. CXVIII. "HERALDIC MS."—*octavo, paper.*

This title is very indefinite, nor can we derive from the contents, which are Miscellaneous, any more appropriate. The written pages are 229. The year 1679 is quoted at page 203, of course it is of a more modern date. In fact the list of pursuivants at the end comes down in the same hand to 1680. The contents are stated on the first page.—1. "A short historical account of

2. Synopsis of Heraldry, 8vo. 1683;—3. Carter's Analysis of Honour, 1610;—4. Bird's Magazine of Honour, 1624;—5. Mills's Catalogue of Honour, 1610, an edition not noticed by him;—6. Favine's Theatre of Honour, 1623;—7. Boyce's ditto, 1729; and several others which are in this Stowe Collection.

"such marks and ensignes of honour, as are commonly called armes, &c. wherunto are added
"certaine breife observations touching the antiquitie of Heraulds, &c." The whole is in one
neat hand, and not the less valuable for being of a modern date.

No. CXIX. "PEDIGREE OF THE CIGNI FAMILY."—*quarto, parchment.*

The written pages are 33, containing a fabulous account of the Cigni, or Cicinelli family at Rome. This appears to be the original MS. written in Italy in 1532. Three of the pages are ornamented with drawings of the Cigni Isignia. At the end is a certificate of authenticity by the proconsuls and senate of Colonia, to which city the Cigni family had emigrated from Rome. The seal is worn off, but its remains attest its former existence.

No. CXX. "GRANTS OF ARMS."—*quarto, paper.*

The title page describes this MS. as "docquets of patents for arms from 35 Hen. VI. to 45
"Eliz." The pages are 255. The grants are by "Guyan," a Herald of Henry VI's reign, also
by J. Richmount, Herald in Henry VII. by Cr. Carlisle, Norroy in the same reign, and by Dethick,
Camden, and others of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The writing is of the last century.

No. CXXI. "ENGLISH ARMORIALS."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 186. The dates annexed to the shields are from 1600 to 1642. The
shields are above 340, and some of them are Camden's grants.

No. CXXII. "DORSETSHIRE."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 59. The latest date annexed to the shields is 1749. The arms and
pedigrees are of above 300 families. The writer says, at p. 36, that "the Abridgment of the
"Survey of Dorsetshire, published as from a MS. of the Rev. Mr. Coke, is of Mapowder in
"that County, supposed to have been wrote about the year 1622, and printed London, 1732,
"in which are many egregious mistakes, both in the orthography of the names, and blazon of
"the arms."

No. CXXIII. "NOBILITY."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 354: the arms miscellaneous, of England and Ireland. The latest
date annexed to them is 1640, as at folio 93. The families whose arms are rudely sketched in
shields amount to above 200.

No. CXXIV. "ENGLISH FAMILIES."—*quarto, paper.*

This MS. bears the autograph of J. Holland, to whose Collection it belonged. The written
pages are 122, containing arms of English families, described in Alphabetical order. The Nevil

Pedigree is traced to the thirty-second Baron of Abergavenny, who, having no male issue, left his Barony to his uncle Edward, "with whom it now remains." This appears to be the lowest descent in this MS. and marks its date.

No. CXXV. "PEERS."—*quarto, paper.*

This is a list of the Peers of England, in a modern hand. The dates are taken from the Royal Kalendar of 1776, from Anstis on the order of the Bath, Bigland on Registers, and other recent performances. Bigland died in 1784. He was author of the History of Gloucestershire.

No. CXXVI. "NOBILITY."—*quarto, paper.*

The written pages are 98, containing the arms of several noble families of the reigns of the Tudors, down to that of Elizabeth, when this MS. was compiled. It is of the Holland Collection. The title is inserted in Mr. Holland's hand, thus:—"Arms of Nobility, with an account of Dukes made in King Edward III's time." This last article begins at folio 24, and is continued in chronological order, without any sketches, to the reign of Henry VIII. The shields in the first part are 435. The writing is of the reign of Elizabeth.

No. CXXVII. "WILLS AND DESCENTS."—*quarto, paper.*

This MS. is of the Astle collection: the written pages, exclusive of copious Indices, are 164. The writing is close, the materials abundant. Here are copies of several ancient Charters granted to Religious Houses, particularly by the De Lacies, the Martins, and other families in Yorkshire; a Grant by Edgar King of Scotland, to Durham; Grants to Knights Templars; several particulars relating to the Mowbray and Wake families; Bruce and Beauchamp Charters; extracts from Robert Grossthead, Bishop of Lincoln's Register; a Calendar of Knight's fees and Advowsons to Churches, which belonged to the Earls of Cornwall; extracts from originalia in the Exchequer, De Releviis; ditto from the Escheat Rolls, from Wills of eminent persons in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, between 1383 and 1528 inclusive, and from the Registers called Rous, March, Lufnan, Godin, Lodge, Milles, and several others. The wills of eminent persons, from which extracts are given in this MS. amount to 153. The whole is collected as a body of Evidence in support of English Pedigrees of the 15th and 16th centuries. A detailed Catalogue of the contents, by the writer of this Catalogue, is placed at the end.

No. CXXVIII. "SOMERSET VISITATION."—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages are 81, of the Holland collection. The Pedigrees are ninety-five, the shields sixty-seven. The writing is of the reign of James I. down to page 45; from thence to the end it is of Charles II.

No. CXXIX. "HONOURS OF COMMERCE."—*quarto, paper.*

This is an Essay in a modern hand, on the honours of the profession of commerce. The written pages are 179, containing desultory quotations from ancient and modern writers, shewing that none of the learned professions is a more honourable, surer, or shorter way to riches than commerce.

No. CXXX. "A WORK BOOK."—*thin quarto, paper.*

This work book comes down to 1678, and is the original of one of the Herald's offices of that time; containing sketches of arms executed for 86 English families, whose names are mentioned alphabetically in the index.

No. CXXXI. "ESSEX ARMS."—*octavo, paper.*

The written pages are 47, the writing modern; the arms of almost all the gentry of Essex are described in alphabetical order, with the names of their places of residence, but without shields or sketches. This MS. appears to have been compiled with great diligence, and is neatly written.

No. CXXXII. "ARMS OF SUFFOLK, NORFOLK, ESSEX."—*8vo. paper.*

The written pages are 180: the writing modern. The escutcheons amount to 241: the latest date annexed to them is 1726. Several curious particulars are detailed in this little volume, which render it well worthy of preservation. The arms are neatly executed and coloured, and the families whose arms are described in writing, amount to several hundreds.

No. CXXXIII—CLXXI. "EVIDENCES OF THE TEMPLE AND GREN-
VILLE PEDIGREES."—*parchment.*

This is a mahogany chest, marked No. 133—171, containing ancient Deeds which are numbered as above, from 133 to 171 inclusive. The numbers 133 and 134 in this chest, are contained in a small box, which is marked 133 and 134, and with them is placed in the same chip box, a matrix seal of silver, which tradition, and ancient documents preserved by Sir Peter Temple, report to be the identical seal which was used by Henry de Temple in the reign of Henry III. It corresponds exactly with the impression on the green wax seal which is appendant to the original grant, No. 133, in the same chip box, by which said Henry de Temple settled the lands therein mentioned, on the Monastery of Polesworth, in the reign of Henry III. This Deed is undoubtedly genuine, and is quoted by Burton, Dugdale, and others.

The Deed No. 134, in the same box, has also a seal of green wax appendant, with the Legend "Sigillum de Brun." The former is one of the Deeds called "Sans date," which we have already shewn to belong to the reign of Henry III: the latter is dated "apud Shepe in Crastino" "S. Hylarii anno Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, quarto." The importance of this second

deed, which is so dated, is very considerable with respect to the former which is not dated, for Henry de Temple who granted the former is one of the witnesses to the latter, in 1276. In neither is the date "post Conquestum," which was not in use when they were written, nor before the end of Edward II's reign, as already stated. Henry III's reign was very long, from 1216 to 1272; and though it is certain that the abuse of not dating, but only witnessing Deeds, prevailed in that reign, and in Edward I's, yet it appears from Rymer, and the *Acta Regia*, that several were dated during that period. No. 134 is a genuine monument of this fact; and the next deed, No. 135, which we proceed to describe, supports the tradition of the matrix seal above mentioned.

No. 135 is a box, containing an original Deed by Nicholas de Temple, dated "anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post Conquestum secundo." Edward IV. succeeded Henry VI. in 1461, a short time before the battle of Taunton, fought on the Palm Sunday of that year. This Evidence is therefore nearly 200 years subsequent to the above deed of Henry de Temple's, and yet the seal appendant to it corresponds precisely with the matrix seal, which represents the spread eagle with the legend "Secreta celsa." It is a Grant of the Manor of Temple in Leicestershire, which, in addition to the above appendant seal of red wax, has another, bearing the Temple crest, a sheaf of wheat. No crest appears to either of the Deeds 133 or 134, as crests were not in use when they were written.

No. 136. In the same chest is the original Grant of John, son of William Le Brun, above mentioned, to William Burdett, of an entire Messuage, in Capite, in the "Villa de Shepe," dated "in Vigilia Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno Dom. M.CC. septuagesimo octavo," which date nearly ascertains the dates of other Deeds "sans date" in this Collection, for they are witnessed by some of the witnesses to this. The above Henry de Temple, for instance, is one of the witnesses to this grant.

No. 137. In the same chest is John le Brun's original Grant of a Croft in Shepye, dated in 1277. It has two green wax seals appendant, which agree precisely with the seals appendant to the last mentioned No. 136, being evidently of the same matrix.

No. 138, is a Grant of lands near Wotton, to Walter de Burgo, beginning with the words "Hæc est Conventio facta inter Ricardum de Rupell, ex parte una, et Walterum de Burgo ex altera, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Johannis quadragesimo tertio." W. de Burgo and Eustace de Grenville were contemporaries.

No. 139, is a Grant by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, to Eustace de Grenville, dated the 51st of Henry III. i.e. 1266. The green wax seal is perfect. The date "51 Henr. filii Johannis," is very legible. (1)

No. 140-142. The small parcel so numbered in the same chest, contains ancient copies on paper of three original deeds in the Tower, bearing date the 2d and 39th of Henry III. concerning the military service and tenure of the Grenvilles of Wotton. (2)

(1) In Sir Egerton Brydges's edition of Collins, Lond. 1812, v. 2, p. 399, this Deed is quoted as of the 52d of Henry III.

(2) Richard de Granville, who attended William the Conqueror, married the daughter of Walter de Giffard,

No. 143-152. A parcel containing ten Deeds, "sans date," with Anglo-Norman seals appendant to most of them, and with the marks and ligatures of appendant seals to the others. These appear, on examination, to be of the "Sans date" period, which we have already stated of Henry III's time. They relate to the estates of the Earls of Pembroke at Long Crendon, near Wotton, and are witnessed by Grenvilles. The 143d is witnessed by Eustace de Grenville of Wotton; the 144th by Henry de Grenville above mentioned, at No. 133, and by John de Grenville de Chilton. The 147th has the following notice inclosed in the hand-writing of the late George Marquess of Buckingham:—"Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, married Eleanor, widow of William Earl of Pembroke, (see above, No. 139,) by whom he had property in Long Crendon, in 1238. Walter de Burgo, (Henry III's favourite,) was created Earl of Ulster on his marriage with Maud, daughter of Hugh de Lacey, in 1243. This Deed appears therefore to have been executed between those years, and William de Grenville, son of Gerard, is witness to his father's grant to Walter de Burgo."—No. 148 is witnessed by Eustace de Grenville; No. 149 by Henry and by John; the remainder by John de Grenville of Chilton.

No. 153-166. In the same chest is a parcel containing fourteen Long Crendon Deeds, "Sans date" of the same period with the preceding, in the same style of writing, sealing, and witnessing. These support each other by the evidence of subscribing witnesses. Walter de Burgo is one of the witnesses to No. 155; Geoffrey Earl of Leicester is another.

Other evidences of the Temple Pedigree, of a later date, are placed in this chest to save the broad seals which are appendant. Of these, No. 167 is Elizabeth's commission appointing John Temple of Stowe, with several others, Magistrates of Buckinghamshire, 8th Nov. an. 21; No. 168 is her commission, 14th Nov. an. 28, appointing John Temple High Sheriff of Bucks; No. 170 is her Writ to John Temple, Sheriff of Bucks, anno r. 28.

No 172 to 187. *A Box, containing "Evidences of the Temple Pedigree and Arms," numbered in the following order:—*

From No. 172 to 178, are Commissions under the great seal issued by King James I. to Sir Thomas Temple of Stowe, and by Charles I. to Sir Peter Temple, in 1634.

No. 179. The "Temple pedigree." A roll of parchment, twenty feet in length, deriving from

Earl of Buckingham, to whom William gave forty-eight Lordships in Buckinghamshire. Of these Crendon was chief, as in Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, and Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2, p. 479; Wotton and Chilton were members. Gerard de Granville is witness to the Charter by which Walter Giffard, second Earl of Bucks, granted to the Priory of Newenton, in Bucks, the tythes of Buckingham, Chilton, Wotton, &c. as in Dugdale, Monast. v. 3, p. 111. Inquisitiones temp. Hen. III. et Ed. I. This second Earl founded Nutley Abbey, in Bucks, in 1161, and the said Gerard held of him three Knights fees, "de veteri feoffamento," that is, of the tenure of Henry I's time. The tenure of lands held from the Crown in Henry II's time, was called "De novo," as in Collins, from the "Liber Ruber in Scaccario."—The same Gerard paid his proportion to an aid levied on the principal persons of Bucks, in 1156, as in Rot. Pip. 3 Hen. II. in Bucks. *ibid*—Several notices relative to the Wotton Grenvilles, may be collected from the Pipe Rolls of Henry II. Richard I. John, and Henry III. Sir Eustace de Grenville's Charter, "sans date," confirming to Nutley Abbey, Walter de Giffard's Gift of Chilton Church, is quoted in Collins, *ib.* p. 393, 394; so is Gerard de Grenville's Charter "sans date" granting Chilton to Walter de Burgh, before 1243; for before 1243, Walter de Burgh married, in Ireland, Maud, the daughter and heir of Hu: de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and in her right bore the title of Earl of Ulster.

Leofric Earl of Chester in 710.—Of the correctness of this pedigree from the reign of King John there seems to be no reason to doubt. There are original documents from that reign which confirm it in every subsequent reign to our own times.

No. 180. The next article in this box is intitled "Lady Temple's Pedigree," and is also a parchment Roll of Charles I's reign, as the preceding. Both end with Sir Peter Temple's son in 1635; and the arms of both are coloured and blazoned in the same style.

No. 181. "Temple Pedigree." A long roll of paper, in which the descents are authenticated by reference to coeval deeds. One of these is Henry de Temple's grant to Polesworth Abbey, above mentioned, No. 133 of this Press. The legend "*ceci Secreta*," on the seal appendant to that grant, agrees with that round the margin of the silver matrix there described, and the origin of this legend is explained in the Pedigree now before us, which is entirely in the hand-writing of Sir Peter Temple. Another seal of the same Henry de Temple's is quoted in this Pedigree, from the Collection of Sir J. Chaworth, in 1635.

No. 182. The next Article in this box is a parchment roll of Temple quarterings, blazoned in ninety-three shields, in Sir Peter Temple's time.

No. 183. The Pedigree of the Temples, of Temple in Leicestershire, from whence the Earls of Leicester derive the name of Temple, as noticed by Collins and Kippis. In this document the successions are carried down to Lord Cobham, who was living in 1733, when it was compiled.

No. 184. "Evidences of the Temple Arms and Pedigree." This is a parcel, containing Epitaphs, Obituaries, and Marriages of Temples, with blazoned drawings of their arms, from painted glass, tombs, &c. of the 14th and 15th centuries.

To these are added, a Description of the Temple Monument in Shepey Church, by Mr. Perkins; Armorial bearings of the Temples, blazoned; a table in the hand-writing of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, shewing the descent of the Temple family from the Percy, with his original letter on that subject to the Marquess of Buckingham, 22d Aug. 1782, in which the Mortimers are traced to Cathal, King of Connacht, in the 13th century; a Pedigree of the Temples, by R. Cooke, Clarenceaux Herald; several extracts in the hand-writing of Burton, the Historian of Leicestershire, from the Register of Miravell, from the book "*De feodo Militis*, in Scaccario," and other sources, with his original letter to Sir Peter Temple, 31st July, 1635, describing the Temple monument of the year 1567, in Sibbesden Church. In this parcel also may be seen the original receipts for 1095*l.* paid by Sir Th. Temple for the fees of his Baronetage to K. James I.—No. 187, in the same box, is the original Grant of a free Warren at Stowe to Sir Th. Temple, in the 14th of King James. The great seal is appendant, and the King's portrait is inclosed in the Initial Letter.

**No. CLXXXVIII. "ORIGINAL LETTERS WHICH ESTABLISH THE DATES
"OF THE TEMPLES OF STOWE, FROM 1574 to 1648."**

This collection consists of 50 original letters, and several other papers, beginning with an Indenture between Peter Temple and his son John of Stowe, &c. dated 10th December, 1574, and

continued from said John Temple of Stowe in 1576, and John's son Sir Thomas, down to Sir Peter Temple inclusive. Several of these letters are from Lenthal, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I. and during the Usurpation.

**No. CLXXXIX—CCXXVIII. "ORIGINAL EVIDENCES, SANS DATE, OF
" THE GRENVILLE PEDIGREE, FROM THE REIGN OF HENRY III."**

This is one of the most complete collections of family Evidences extant. These evidences amount to above 700 Articles, with the seals appendant to most of them, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VIII.

The first parcel, which is numbered 189-228, contains forty originals, and two articles in addition, one of which is copied from the "Fines anno 6 Johannis," where an entry occurs, of forty marks paid by Gerardus de Greneville, to that King, for a grant of that year, and a Palfry by Gaufridus de Nevil the same year, the other from the "Liber Inquisitionum de Tempore R. Johannis " et Henr. 3^{ti}," stating that "Eustathius de Grenville reddit compotum de 26*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*, (1) de "viginti feodis et quarta parte."—The four first parcels contain 146 deeds "Sans date," of the reigns of John and of Henry III. as evident from the names of the witnesses. The first of these four is a deed by "Eustachius de Greneville Miles de Wottone;" the appendant round seal of green wax preserves his device, a Lion Rampant. The legend is "Sigillum Eustachii de Greneville."—At this period family arms were not yet hereditary, the eldest sons adopted seals different from their father's, and so the seal of John de Greneville appendant to the third evidence in this parcel, is not round like the two preceding, nor does it bear the lion rampant, but is elliptical, and bears a greyhound in full chase. The other three parcels of Henry III's reign, are numbered inside from 40 to 146, and outside, No. 229 to 275,—No. 276 to 310,—No. 311 to 337.

**No. CCCXXXVIII—CCCLVII. "GRENVILLE PEDIGREE EVIDENCES,
" OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD I."**

This parcel contains twenty Evidences of the reign of Edward I. beginning with a document intituled "Curia de Wottone, 1 Ed. I." or, the Decisions of a Manorial Court held at Wotton that year; and in addition, a note respecting the Woods of Wotton, from the MS. "De Forestis citra "Trentam," of the same reign.

The Parcel, No. 358—380, contains twenty-three Evidences of the same reign.

(1) That these denominations of money were introduced before this time, is sufficiently ascertained by Hickee, Camden, and Somner.

No. CCCLXXXI—CCCCXLIX. "GRENVILLE PEDIGREE EVIDENCES,
" OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD II."

These are four parcels, containing sixty-nine evidences, of the reign of Edward II. The first contains twenty-nine, the next twenty, the next fourteen, the next six.

No. 450. A parchment roll intitled "Curia Richardi de Greynvyle, tenta die Martis pridie
" ante festum S. Nicholai Episcopi, anno R. Ed. filii Ed. post Conquestum Sexto."

No. CCCCLI—DCXLIII. "GRENVILLE PEDIGREE EVIDENCES, OF
" EDWARD III'S REIGN."

These are in number 193 Evidences, and they are divided into ten parcels, which are numbered outside from 451.—We shall enumerate the remaining articles of this body of evidence in the next Press. Those of Edward III's reign, now before us, end with the tenth of these parcels, which is numbered outside from 614 to 643, the last in this Press; and that the latest Evidence in this parcel, is a grant from the Abbot and Convent of Thame, dated 28th Edward III. and having the seal of that Monastery appendant.

We owe the preservation of these Documents to Mr. Richard Grenville, of Wotton, who, retiring from the confusions of the Civil Wars, when he saw the danger to which the Monarchy was exposed, resigned his commission in the Parliament army, and employed his leisure hours in arranging and transcribing the ancient evidences of his family. No History of Buckinghamshire has yet appeared. To any author qualified for such a task, the Documents we here describe must be of inestimable value. Sir Robert Atkins observes, in his Introduction to his "Gloucestershire" that "few families continue to flourish above three generations." But here are incontestible evidences of one family possessed of the same landed property since the conquest; and these evidences are so witnessed, and so dated, as to afford abundant means, to the County Historian, to correct the false dates of others and to regulate his own. Burton introduced into his "Leicestershire" sketches of descents supported by ancient family records, as illustrative of Property claims and family honours in that county; Dugdale followed his example in his "Warwickshire." Since their times, County Histories have multiplied on the same plan; and books conveying family History well authenticated, will always ensure to authors the most enviable popularity.

END OF PRESS VIII.

GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY CONTINUED.— PRESS IX.

NO. I. "GRENVILLE PEDIGREE AND EVIDENCES."—*folio, paper.*

This volume, in Russia, consists of 148 written pages, compiled in the reign of James I. chiefly from the Deeds and Evidences which we have enumerated in the preceding Press, and from those which we are proceeding to mention in this. Those transcribed into this volume, come down in chronological order from the reign of Henry I. to that of Elizabeth, and supply in some instances the hiatus occasioned by the loss of some of the originals. We have already noticed in Press IV. of this Collection, a volume, No. 84, containing transcripts of many of those Evidences in the hand-writing of Mr. Richard Grenville of Wotton, 1640. A note in the hand-writing of the same Mr. Grenville, in the volume now before us, states that the transcripts in this MS. were collated with the originals by his father in 1613.

An extract, at folio 121 of this MS. from the "*Liber niger, Scaccarii*," proves that the De Grenville of Wotton, of Henry II's reign, was a Baron, and the second Baron of the family.—It is a circumstance very uncommon, says the author of the *Biographia Britannica*, that both the Grenville families should flourish for upwards of 600 years, in great affluence and honour, allying themselves with the best houses in the West, and in the middle of England, and arriving at those dignities which are the reward of conspicuous merit, rather than of favour. (1) Some valuable notices on this subject will be found, in the late Marquess of Buckingham's hand, on the margins of the Stowe copy of Collins's *Peerage*, 8vo. Lond. 1756, Article Temple; and in ten pages, folio, in the hand writing of Mr. G. Grenville of Wotton, prefixed to this MS.

"GRENVILLE EVIDENCES FROM THE REIGN OF RICHARD II. TO THE "REIGN OF HENRY VIII."

No. 2—5. These are four parcels, containing seventy-four original Evidences of the Grenville family, of the reign of Richard II. It must be observed that the parcel, No. 5, contains two or three Evidences of the preceding reigns, from 10th Edward I.

No. 6. An original parchment Roll, intitled "*Wotton, Curia Richardi Grenville tenta ibidem die Lune in Crastino Ram. Palmar, anno R. Ricardi 2di post Conq. tertio.*" These Decisions of this Manorial Court of 1379, supply the last evidence of that reign.

(1) *Biogr. Brit. voce Grenville.* We have already described Anstis's "*Histoire Genealog. de la Maison de Granville*," where he derives the name from Grandville in Normandy, and quotes from an ancient French Roll, "*Hi sunt qui comparuerunt Turonis in quindena Paschæ pro exercitu dñi Regis Franciæ,—Johannes de Graeneville Miles,*" &c. D'Acherius notices the town and Monastery of Graeneville in 1082, in his notes to the *Life of Lanfranc*, p. 39. *Nenstria pia*, p. 660.

No. 7. A parcel, of twenty Grenville Evidences, of the reign of Henry IV. Seals pendant.

No. 8 and 9. Ditto, of forty Evidences of the reign of Henry V.—No. 10 and 11. Two parcels of Henry VIth's reign, containing forty Evidences. Seals appendant.

No. 12 to 14, are three parcels containing other evidences of Henry VIth's reign, numbered inside from the 40th, where the preceding parcel No. 11, ends, viz. 48 additional, making in all 88.—Several of these are Court Rolls of Wotton, specifying the cases decided in those Courts in the course of that reign.

No. 15 and 16. Two parcels of eighteen evidences of Edward IVth's reign, and a Manorial Court Roll of the same reign, intitled "Wotton subtus Undernewoode Curia Eustachii Greyneville "Armigeri, tenta ibidem in festo Scæ Margaritæ Virginis anno R. Edwardi post Conq. xv."

No. 17. A small parcel, containing two Evidences of Edward Vth's reign. These are of the first year of that reign. The seals are appendant.—No. 18. A parcel, containing three Evidences of Richard III's reign. Seals appendant.—No. 19. A parcel of twenty-two Evidences, of Henry VIIth's reign.—No. 20. Wotton Manorial Court Rolls from the reign of Edward III. inclusive, to that of Henry VII. These are in number thirteen, all original.

No. 21. Collections relating to the genealogy of the Grenvilles.—These are partly Mr. Grenville's of Wotton in 1640, partly Mr. Grenville's of ditto, 1770, and partly Brown Willis's. They are founded chiefly on the above evidences. But many additional authorities are quoted. and Brown Willis's letters from Whaddon Hall to Dr. Lyttleton 1747, are valuable, as relating to originals on the same subject.

No. 22 to 35, are Original Letters Patents of official situations granted by George II. and III. to the different heads of the Temple, Grenville, and Chandos families, which occupy almost the whole of Press IX.

No. XXXVI. "PEDIGREE OF THE TEMPLES OF STOWE."—*folio*.

Of this fine MS. the written pages are 100, followed by several blanks. The shields in which the Temple arms and quarterings are neatly coloured, amount to 476: the writing is Sir Peter Temple's, with some few marginal notes and references, by Dr. Charles Lyttleton, afterwards Bishop of Chester. On the inside cover, an abridgment, containing the descents from Leofric III. Earl of Leicester, are described by Dr. Lyttleton to his own time; and he quotes, on the first leaf, the "Original Visitation of Buckinghamshire of 1634, by Philipot and Flower;" and on the last page he enumerates and describes the arms painted on the ceiling of the Gothic building at Stowe. The descents are every where supported by references to original documents, many of which are carefully copied into the Pedigree, and fac-similes are given of some of the seals.

No. XXXVII. "HISTORY AND STATUTES OF THE GARTER."—*folio*.

The written pages are 214; the hand-writing neat and modern: the language Latin. At p. 17, the "Statutes of the Order," in a different hand from that of the preceding pages, and after the Statutes, the History is continued in the same hand, with lists of the Knights of each reign, down

to p. 119. After this, the hand-writing of the first seventeen pages is resumed, and the History of the order is continued as before, with lists of the Knights down to the 6th year of Edward VI.

This MS. appears to have been transcribed from the original, which is described by Mr. Anstis in his Preface to the "History of the Order of the Garter," Lond. fol. 1724, p. 2. "A pompous volume, in folio, written in a handsome strong character on vellum, having the initial letters of each paragraph, together with the names of the companions, and of the Knights, nominated in scrutines, beautifully embellished with gold." The pages of the original are inserted on the margins of Anstis's edition, as they are in the MS. now before us, so that this latter seems to be the MS. from which his edition was printed.

NO. XXXVIII. "BRUGGYS'S KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER."—*folio*.

This valuable MS. contains 27 coloured drawings of the first Knights of the Garter in their robes, and is thus described on the title page:—"Draughts, or the Effigies of the first Knights or Founders of the Order of the Garter, depicted, as appears by a title in a later hand, in order to be set up in the Church of Stanford, at the costs of Sir William Bruges, the first Garter King of Arms, who by his will gave several legacies to the Church of St. George in that town, and to the Chapels of our Lady and of S. George within the said Church.

"In this MS. the succession of the Knights in each stall is continued, which makes it very valuable, and probably there cannot be found any other book of this nature of that age and authority. This Bruges died before the 20th March, 1449, when his will was proved, so that the names of Knights elected after that time, were added by another hand, as is evident from the difference of the ink, the writing, and drawings of the arms."

The following account of this valuable MS. is taken from Peck's Annals of Stanford:—"About January 1450, William Bruges, Esq. first Garter King of Arms, rebuilt St. George's Church, mostly at his own expence, and as to the shell, much in the same condition we now see it, &c.—The antiquities of this Church were, first,—The Portraits of St. George, Patron of the Garter, with the founder and Knights of that Order, all delineated with their proper bearings and surcoats, in the choir or chancel windows. These paintings were done at the charge of the foresaid Mr. Bruges. I have already set down the reason why I am of this opinion, under 18 Ed. 3. Between Candlemas and Lent, K. Ed. 3d held a solemn feast at Windsor, in the end whereof he devised the Order of the Garter. Thomas Lord Holland, afterwards buried at Stanford, was one of those Knights first made. They were in all 26 companions, whose pictures, with the Sovereign's King Edward's, and Patrons of S. George, were all of them afterwards set up in the chancel windows of S. George's Church at Stanford, at the charge of William Brudges, Esq. made first Garter King of Arms by King Henry V. and buried afterwards in the same S. George's Church at Stanford, and a great benefactor to the same.—There is now in the hands of that excellent Antiquary J. Anstis, Esq. Garter Principal King of Arms, a curious book of Drawings, in folio, wherein the said Knights are all depicted in colours as they were first set up, saith the Title of the book, in S. George's Church at Stanford. I had once a sight of it by the favour of the now Proprietor. If I remember

"right, Mr. Anstis told me that book was once Mr. Ashmole's. Be that as it will, the figures of the first Knights of the Garter, as etched by Hollar on a brass plate, printed on a large sheet in Mr. Ashmole's History of the Garter, were all copied from this book."

So far Mr. Peck. Noble says that Sir William Brugge, or Brugges, Knight, Guienne K. at Arms, was the first Garter created by Henry V. and confirmed 24 H. 6, and that he died before March 20, 1449.—On the first page of this his MS. is the following memorandum, in the Marquess of Buckingham's hand:—"This book was bought at Mr. Townley's sale for 28*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Chandos Buckingham."

No. XXXIX. "PEERAGE MS."—*folio, imperial.*

This fine MS. splendidly bound in Marocco, consists of 149 written leaves, preceded and followed by several blanks. A note on the inside cover, in Mr. Astle's hand, states that it was presented to him by Mr. Worsley. The armorial bearings in shields amount to 532, and they are coloured and illuminated in gold. The writing is uniformly of the reign of Elizabeth. The author states expressly at folio 121, that he writes in her reign. It gives the arms and pedigrees of the most noble families of England, from the Conquest.

No. XL. "BRYDGES AND CHANDOS."—*folio, imperial.*

The title page describes this MS. in these words:—"A Commentary on two ancient shields of honour, belonging to the noble families of Brydges and Chandos, now affixed in the proper stalls, in the Royal and Free Chapel of St. George at Windsor, Aug. 4, 1724." The written leaves are 21: the writing of 1724. Prefixed is a drawing of the Arms affixed as above, exactly of the same dimensions with the original in the 11th stall, on the Sovereign's side, or the 21st in order, as placed by Camden and Ashmole. There is also prefixed a drawing of the Arms of Brydges, as placed in the 13th stall, 17th June, 1572, which is of the dimensions of the original in like manner. At the end are placed twelve pages, folio, of an account of the Brydges family, with copious marginal references to original MSS. and to printed records and authorities.

No. XLI. "ROYAL PEDIGREES."—*folio, imperial.*

The written leaves are numbered in gold ink to 81; but of these, all from 74 are blank. The arms are magnificently coloured. The first page gives the arms and initials of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign this beautiful book was compiled.

A memorandum in Mr. Astle's hand, states that "the last creations mentioned in this book are in 1572, so that it was written between that year and 1580, when Phil. Howard was created E. of Arundell, and Per. Bertie Baron Willoughby of Eresby, who are not entered in this Peerage. Presented to me by Sir R. Worsley, (Worsley ?) June 26, 1779."

END OF PRESS IX.

GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY CONTINUED.—

PRESS X.

NO. I. " PEDIGREE OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE."

This parchment Roll, is sixty-one feet in length, and one foot ten inches broad, containing, in addition to the Pedigree, sixty-six medallions of Kings, heroes, &c. illuminated in gold. The initial letters, amounting to above 100, are alternately decorated in gold and ultramarine blue.

It begins from the Creation. The narrative from Genesis is illustrated by six medallions, describing the work of the six days. The margins next to the initial letter are adorned with wreaths of flowers in gold. The history of the fall, of the dispersion, and deluge, follows, with appropriate medallions, in which French dresses of the 14th and 15th centuries are conspicuous. The founders of the most ancient Cities, even the builders of the Tower of Babel are French, and the walls of those Cities are fortified with towers castellated and embattled in the French fashion. The Royal mantles even of the Kings of Judah are spangled with Fleurs de Lis, in gold; and King David is not more conspicuous for his golden harp and crown, than for his scarlet robe surmounted with a flowing blue stellated mantle, turned up with Ermine, in the attire, style, and fashion of a French King. (1)

The successions of the Patriarchs, Kings of Judah, Assyrians, Medes, and Persians, are synchronised in opposite columns with the ancient Kings of Britain and France, the descendants, according to Welsh, Cornish, and Armerican Histories, of Brut, who fled from the siege of Troy, with a Colony to Britain, and of Francio the son of Priam the younger, who fled about the same time, with his Colony of Trojans, to Gaul. These fabulous successions are continued to the Christian æra, where this Pedigree begins to assume a more historical shape, being founded on the Roman and French Historians. The narrative swells into the shape of an abridged History from the reign of Hu: Capet, and becomes more detailed, in proportion as we approach the author's time, who compiled it about the year 1451, where it ends with the death of Charles VI. This document was taken out of the Garde Meuble, when that repository was plundered during the French Revolution, and was purchased by Richard Marquess of Buckingham, A.D. 1819.

(1) Monstrelet Origine des Manteaux, Montfaucon. Monum. de la Monar.

No. II. "ARMS OF MAYORS AND SHERIFFS OF LONDON."—*folio*.

The title prefixed to this MS. of 182 written pages, describes it in Mr. Holland's hand, as containing Arms and Crests of Mayors and Sheriffs of London, "from the Conquest to 1469," but though the latest dates annexed to the Shields are generally 1469, some in the same hand are of 1560, and even of 1638, and the whole MS. is of Charles I's time. The arms are neatly sketched in 511 shields.

No. III. "ARMS AND CRESTS OF KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, &c."—*folio*.

This MS. also is of the Holland collection, the written pages are 139. In addition to arms and quarterings of Knights of the Garter, those of other nobility and gentry amount to 1000, which are neatly sketched in 951 shields. The writing is not older than Charles II's time.

No. IV. "ARMS AND SEALS."—*folio*.

The title page in Mr. Holland's hand, describes this MS. as consisting of two parts, the first containing arms, crests, and quarterings of sundry families, with an Index; the second containing pedigrees and evidences thereof, with fac-similes of the seals appendant to the evidences. The former consists of 73 pages, containing arms of 700 English families in 422 shields, described in writing of Charles II's time; the latter consists of 130 pages, in older writing, of the reign of James I. Some of these are grants of arms and pedigrees by Glover, Camden, Cook, and other Heralds of James I's reign. The arms of several Welsh families are quartered with the English, and the pedigrees are supported by numerous quotations from Records in the Tower, and ancient Deeds and Registers. The achievements described in shields and fac-similes of ancient seals amount to 600.

No. V. "SCOTCH ARMS AND OLD GRANTS."—*folio*.

This MS. of the Holland collection, consists of 264 written pages, and an Index of 6. The first 59 are in a more recent hand than the remainder. The shields and escutcheons in this part, chiefly Scotch and English, amount to 920. The remaining pages contain 1900 escutcheons of English families, sketched in ink, and in a hand of James I's time. The author unknown.

No. VI. "ARMS OF ENGLISH KINGS AND NOBLES."—*folio*.

The written pages are 255, Holland collection. The writing is of James I's time. It begins with the arms of the "nyne Worthies," then follow the realms of Europe, amongst which are the "Armes of Hyrland S. A Kinge settinge on a throne; his legges sett a crosse in Saltire, holdinge in his ryght hand a septer, Or."—The English arms follow from the Conquest to 1605. Twelve pages at the end give the pedigree and arms of the Kings of Scotland from Malcolm Cean-more to James VIth, and the whole concludes with an Essay in eight pages, folio, intitled, "the Art of Lymninge." The coloured escutcheons amount in all to 584.

No. VII. "ARMS OF SCOTCH NOBILITY."—*folio, paper.*

This MS. of the Holland collection, consists of 124 written pages, exclusive of an Index. The writing is modern. The title page in Mr. Holland's hand is "Arms, Crests, and Supporters of the Scotch nobility." The achievements sketched in ink are 122. At the end is "A Catalogue of the English nobility, with their precedence according to their several creations, as presented to King Charles II. by Sir William Dugdale, principal King of Arms. 1 Jan. 1677."

No. VIII. "OFFICE OF CONSTABLE, STEWARD, AND MARSHALL."—*folio, paper.*

The written leaves are 319, the writing very fair, all in one hand of the reign of Charles II. and of the Essex collection. The contents are—P. 1. Sir Robert Cotton's dissertation on the office of High Steward of England.—2. A dissertation on the office of Seneschall of England, and Steward of the Household, by ditto, and by Camden, Clarenceux.

P. 24. On private and public duelling, by Henry Howard, Lord Northampton, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Edward Coke, and James Whitelock, Justiciary of the Royal Bank, including an Essay on the antiquity, use, and ceremonies of lawful combat in England.

P. 74. The antiquity and office of Earl Marshal of England, by Sir Robert Cotton; with a Discourse on arrests by ditto, and on the disposal of the property of felons, to p. 233.

P. 233. Sir Fr. Thynne on the Heraldic Office.

P. 272. Robert Glover, Somerset, on the abuse of Heraldry, and the remedies; with reasons for revoking all coats of arms granted since the 10th of Elizabeth.

This fine volume is nearly contemporary with the learned authors whose valuable works it contains.

No. IX. "CORONATION CLAIMS, FROM RIC. II. TO JAMES I."—*folio.*

The written pages are 210. The above title is prefixed in the hand-writing of the late Marquess of Buckingham. The title at the head of the first written page is "Clause de anno primo R. 2, in 45—Processus factus ad coronationem Dom. Regis Anglie Ricardi secundi post Conquestum, anno regni sui primo." This Article is all in one hand, of the reign of Charles II.

The second Article is "Processus; or Clamea ad Coronationem Henrici 4ti, Ex Rotulo serviorum, factorum Domino Regi Henrico 4to. Die Coronationis suæ, per Dominos Magnates, et alios Ligeos suos, anno Regni ejusdem Regis primo." This is in the same hand with the preceding, from leaf 20 to 39.

The third begins, fol. 41, "Clamea ad Coronationem Henrici V." This Article is also in the same hand with the two preceding down to the leaf 60, where it ends.

The next Article, fol. 61, is intitled, "The names of those persons that have putt in their claims to doe service at the Coronation of our Sov. Lord K. Edw. VI." A marginal note states that "the originall of these claimes remaineth in the Paper Chamber att Whitehall, in the custody of Thomas Wilson."

Fol. 76. "Processus, sive Clamea ad Coronationem Jacobi 1st, anno 1603."—All these Articles are in the same hand down to page 100. Nine pages of a table of the different claims follow, in alphabetical order, in the same hand with that of the whole book, which is a transcript of the time of Charles II.

On the subject of the Coronation of English and French Kings, many notices occur in the Manuscripts in this collection, which may be found by the references at the word "Coronations" in our Index. The English form of Coronation was altered in the reign of Edward VI, in 1547. The Order for his Coronation, was taken "Ex Libro Concilii," by Burnet, Hist. Reform. vol. ii, Collection of Records, p. 85. Cranmer celebrated the High Mass, and the King and Council and People assisted.

NO. X. "CORONATION OF K. CHARLES II."—*folio, paper.*

The written pages are 86. The Title, in Mr. Astle's hand, is "Preparations for the Coronation of K. Charles II. with Accounts of several preceding Coronations. 2dly, An account of those Noblemen who were Knights of the Garter during the Civil Wars, &c. by Sir Ed. Walker." The first part of this MS. is Sir Edward Walker's account of the order and proceedings at the Coronations of King Richard II, Henry VI, Richard III, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James I, King Charles I. as precedents for the Coronation of Charles II, down to page 32.

2. Then follows another work of his, entitled, "The behaviour of those Noblemen, who were Knights of the Garter during the Civil Wars." The writing of this MS. is contemporary with the author.

NO. XI. "CORONATION FEES."—*folio.*

The Title of this MS. is "Proceedings of the Court of Claims on the services and Fees, claimed at the Coronation of Charles II, 1660." This title is prefixed in the hand-writing of the late Marquess of Buckingham. At the head of the first written page, it is in Latin, thus:—"Processus factus ad Coronationem Serenissimi Dⁿⁱ Caroli 2^{di} Regis Angliæ, &c. anno regni sui, 13."—This MS. is all in one hand of that reign, and shews how considerably the ceremonials of Coronations had been altered in the course of a century, since the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth. The written pages are 68.

NO. XII. "JAMES II'S CORONATION."—*folio.*

The title on the first page is "Processus factus ad Coronationem Seren: D. Jacobi 2^{di} &c. anno regni sui primo." The written pages are 67. Mr. Astle's autograph on the first page indicates that it was of his collection. It contains the whole of the Procession and Ceremonials on that occasion, all transcribed in a fair modern hand.

No. XIII. "INDENTURES OF WAR."—*folio, paper.*

The title page is "Extracts from the Indentures of War, from Edward III. to Henry VIII, made by Sir William Le Neve, and digested by Sir Edward Walker, in 1664." The written pages are 188. A memorandum under the above title, which is finely ornamented by coloured drawings, states that these Indentures were formerly preserved in the Pell Office in the Exchequer; that in 1719, they, together with other Records, were, by order of the House of Peers, placed with Mr. Inckledon, their Housekeeper; that they were afterwards delivered to John Anstis, Esq. by order of a Committee of the Lords, to be methodized, and remained at his house at Mortlake, till the year 1756, when they were removed into the custody of Mr. Carrington, in whose possession they continued till 1770, when, upon a representation of Messrs. Astle and Topham to a Committee of the House of Peers, they were by the King's command, deposited in the State Paper Office, where they now remain.

On the first leaf after the above title-page, that title is extended thus in Mr. Astle's hand-writing. "Extracts from the Indentures of War remaining in the Pell-Office in the Receipt of the Exchequer, containing the names of the Nobility and others retained to serve in the wars from Edward III. to Henry VIII. extracted from the Pell-Office by Sir William Le Neve, and digested by Sir Ed. Walker, Garter, with an Index by J. Anstis, Garter."

The "Names of the Nobility," &c. were digested from Le Neve's Extracts by Sir Edward Walker, anno 1664. Three Indentures are added at the end in Mr. Astle's hand, and to these is now added, last of all, a loose sheet in the hand-writing of Mr. Morant, entitled "Extract from Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium, Equitumque, sub Edwardo 1^o Rege militantium," published by Sir Ed. Rowe Mores, Oxon, 1749, as far as relates to the C. of Essex. The fac similes of 157 ancient seals and armorial bearings of English families in this volume are very valuable.

No. XIV. "HERALDIC MS. 1674."—*folio.*

The written pages are 173. The Arms of Sidney Godolphin, created Baron Godolphin in 1684, and of Henry Howard, son to Lord Stafford, created Viscount and Baron Stafford in 1688, prove that the writing cannot be as old as 1674. At the end is a good copy of the "Book of Precedence of all Estates, and placing to their degree," in eleven pages, folio, probably by Augustin Vincent. The escutcheons, neatly described in shields in this MS. amount to above 600.

No. XV. "SHROPSHIRE VISITATION, 1584 AND 1623."—*folio.*

The written pages are 408. This volume contains, as stated on the title-page, "The Visitation of Shropshire, made and taken by Robert Treswell, Somerset, and Augustine Vincent, Rouge-Croix, Officers of Armes, Marshalls and Deputies of William Cambden, Esq. Clarenceux King of Armes in 1623, together with the Visitation made by Richard Lee, Portcullis, Marshall and Deputie to Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Armes, anno D. 1584, with other Collections by

"me John Withie." The writing is of the reign of Charles II. The Arms are sketched in ink, in 383 shields. The pedigrees and descriptions are compiled with great accuracy.

No. XVI. "CATALOGUE OF NOBILITY BY SYL. MORGAN. 1643."—*folio*.

The written leaves are numbered from 1 to 118, exclusive of an Index of 6 pages. On the first blank leaf is the autograph of "Sylvanus Morgan," whose real name was Waterhouse. It is confined to the peers of England in 1643, the Index is followed by a "table of the precedence" of the Earls in honour only, Creations of Earls by King James, ditto by King Charles I, Viscounts "by ditto, Lords by ditto, Barons by King James, and ditto by Charles I." The Noble families whose arms and pedigrees are described, are above 320. Morgan is not noticed by Noble, either by his real name "Waterhouse," or by his fictitious name "Morgan." He published the "Sphere of Gentry," and some other works which are mentioned by Dallaway.

No. XVII. "HERALDIC MS. 1572."—*folio*.

The written pages are ninety-eight, The following notices inserted on the first leaf, describe their contents. "This book was bought at the sale of Thomas Osborne, Bookseller, in Gray's Inn, and cost three guineas, 26th Feb. 1737-8. Herein are contained the pedigrees of many "ancient families, confined to no particular counties, though they are most of the C. of Stafford, "taken about the year 1572." This memorandum is in the hand-writing of Charles Littleton, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, as stated in a P. S. in the hand-writing of the late George Marquess of Buckingham.—The pedigrees are numerous, and to many of them are annexed the arms of the families sketched in shields.

No. XVIII. "ARMS OF ENGLISH FAMILIES."—*folio*.

The written pages are 200, each page containing sixteen coat arms in as many shields. These are alphabetically arranged. The first four leaves are missing, and many more are missing at the end; for in its present state it comes down only to the letter H. The last pedigree is that of Hosely. The writing is of Charles II's time. The shields amount to 3200.

No. XIX. "BARONS OF WESTMERELAND."—*folio*.

This volume, of eighty-eight written pages, preserves the pedigree and successions of the Barons of Westmoreland from "Robertus de Vetere Ponte," in the reign of King John, first Baron, to "Anne de Clifford," the 18th, in 1628, where it ends with a narrative of the division which arose in this family, on the death of George Lord de Clifford, the 17th Baron, concerning the title to its hereditary honours. The author says that King James I. made an award in 1617, when Lady Anne de Clifford had married the Duke of Dorset, that the Earl of Cumberland and the Duke of Dorset agreed to the King's award, but that the Lady Anne refused to submit, and

appealed to the King in Parliament. Upon this, the King, on the 16th of May, 1628, referred it to the Lords in Parliament. "What success it (this appeal) had, I know not," continues the author, "only the titles have been ever since enjoyed and used by the Countesse." These words shew that the Countess was living when this work was compiled. The first part of the next MS. may be considered as an Appendage to it.

No. XX. "MARRIAGE OF THE LADY ANNE DE CLIFFORD."—*folio*.

This MS. of 142 pages, was bought at the sale of the second portion of Mr. Townley's books, 26th June, 1815. It is entitled on the first leaf "The processe in the Arches for proving the marriage of Richard Earl of Dorsett with the Lady Anne de Clifford in 1609."—The writing is of that time.

In addition, at page 120 is an article intituled, "a surveye of the Crown Jewells remaining in the Tower, taken by vertue of a commission, dated 20th March, 4 Jac. 1607." This article of twenty-one pages, folio, is the original return of the Commissioners, and is signed by the King's own hand.

The first Article is certified, at the end, by Humphrey Baldwin, notary public, to be conformable with the original, preserved in the Prerogative Court. The questions argued in this case are Genealogical and Heraldic, and are connected with the pedigree of the Barons of Westmoreland.

No. XXI. "KENT AND MISCELLANEOUS ARMS."—*folio*.

The written pages are 130, the writing is in different hands from Charles I's time, to Queen Anne's. It begins with the pedigrees of Chase of Chesham in Bucks, and Darell of Calehill in Kent; and ends with the arms of the Earl of Manchester. It is of the Holland collection. The arms sketched in shields, or taken from seals, amount to 200.

No. XXII. "COOK'S GRANTS," &c. &c.—*folio*.

This large volume, of the Holland collection, consists of above 600 written pages. It is lettered on the back—"Cook's Grants, Northamptonshire—Suffolk—British Kings—Yorkshire, Leicester-shire, Sussex Pedigrees." It is in different hands, but all of the last century. The first part, containing Cook's Grants, ends at page 164, and contains 446 shields, in which are described coat arms and crests, granted not only by Cook, but also by Camden, Dethick, Glover, Philipot, Barker, from 1583 inclusive, to 1610. These are transcribed and sketched chiefly from Cook's original, as stated at page 112. This first part is followed by seven pages, folio, of descriptions of Northamptonshire arms, without escutcheons, and then by a work of Mr. Gibbon's Blue-mantle, the Historian's grandfather, which is intituled "Manuscriptum delineatum Wingfeldorum de Crowfield, in Com: Suffolk, anno 1602, in Alphabetum reductum, a Johanne Gibbon, Blew-mantle, &c. A.D. 1683." This ends at page 256, and is followed at p. 262, by "Arms of the ancient Gentry of Yorkshire, according to their several Wapentakes, taken from a MS. of J. Gibbon, Esq. Blue-mantle Herald, &c. ex libro Armoriali depicto circa

"annum.1617." This article is in the same hand with the preceding down to p. 282. The remaining pages, to 464, are filled by sketches of Arms of different Counties, particularly of Leicestershire and Sussex.

The Pedigrees begin at p. 468, and are continued to the end, in writing of the reign of Queen Anne. The latest date annexed to their lowest descents is 1702. The Leicestershire Arms described in shields amount to 642, and the Pedigrees which follow them are illustrated by 54.

No. XXIII. "ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ARMS."—*folio.*

This is an unfinished compilation of the last century, beginning with the arms of the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Monasteries, Colleges, Inns of Court, Hospitals, Cities, Corporations, and Guilds of England, amounting to above 300 escutcheons, sketched in shields. The Scotch arms begin at folio 32, and are continued in 1010 shields, to folio 80. Four blank leaves follow, and the English arms are then continued to 101. The writing is of George II's time.

No. XXIV. "ARMS, PATENTS, AND PEDIGREES."—*folio.*

This is a large MS. of the Holland collection. The written leaves are numbered to 264, exclusive of an alphabetical index of 29 pages which is prefixed. The writing is of different hands, the first 39 pages differ from all the rest excepting the 24 last, which appear to have been separated from the first. The other pages are all in hands of the last century. The latest grant is by Sir Henry St. George, Garter, and Sir J. Vanbrugh, Clarenceux in 1715. This is a valuable collection of patents and grants of Arms by Glover, Dethick, Cooke, Camden, Segar, the two Dugdales, William and John, Robert Devenish, Norroy in 1702, Preston, Ulvester, in 1639, Hawley, Clarenceux, in 1539, Laur. Crompt, Portcullis in 1685, Robert Dale Blanche-Lyon, Ed. Byshe, 1654, Bindon Clarenceux in 1708, the three St. Georges, Alexander Areskin, Lyon K. at arms of Scotland, in 1682, Richard Lea, Clarenceux in 1597, Ralph Brooke, York Herald in 1599, Sir Ed. Walker 1670, Thomas Lee, Chester Herald in 1676.—At folio 122 is a copy of a grant of Arms by J. More, Norroy in the 19th of Edward IV. which is followed by a certificate of Ashmole's, who was Windsor Herald in 1669. There is also a grant by Thomas Wrothslly, Garter in 1529. The London Visitation of 1634, is quoted at page 76, and that of 1687, at page 59; Byshe's Visitation of Somersetshire in 1672 is quoted at p. 87, and 302; and several other MSS. of the Herald's office are appealed to in the course of the work. The arms sketched in shields, and the crests, amount in all to above 1530.

No. XXV. "ARMS OF ENGLISH AND IRISH FAMILIES."—*folio.*

The written pages are 392, exclusive of two Indices, which occupy 59. The arms sketched in shields amount to 8000, of which 3000 are neatly coloured. The descriptions in writing are of the reign of Charles II. down to folio 91.

At folio 91 is a patent of arms, passed in 18th Edward III. A.D. 1334, by the Guienne King of

Arms of that year. Other patents follow, granted by Camden and Cooke. At folio 93 is a copy of Cooke's grant to Sir Fr. Drake, 20th June, 1581. These grants are taken from the originals, in hand-writing of James I's time.

From folio 123 to the end, the writing differs considerably, being in the barbarous style of Henry VIIIth's reign, and containing grants of arms of that and of preceding times, rudely sketched in shields, amounting in number to above 4000.

NO. XXVI. "NOBILITY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF ENGLAND."—*folio.*

This MS. of the Holland collection, consists of 312 pages. At the head of the first, is a note referring to pages 75 and 15, to prove that the writing is of James I's time. Another note, in the hand of Richard Wilkinson, states that it was his property in 1709. It appears to be the work of some eminent Lawyer, who derives the etymology, origin, and history of all English titles of honour, with great diligence, from the most approved records and authorities.

NO. XXVII. "ARMS OF ESSEX."—*folio.*

A paper, pasted on the cover of this MS. states in Mr. Morant's hand, that it contains the "Arms of families mentioned in Morant's Essex." The pages numbered are 132: the written pages only 28. To each description of family arms are annexed references to the pages of Morant, where they may be found, and the whole is alphabetically arranged. This MS. is of the Astle Collection.

NO. XXVIII. "ESSEX PEDIGREES."—*folio.*

This MS. passed from Mr. Morant's collection to Mr. Astle's. The written pages are 203: the writing is of 1701, as appears at page 199. Several marginal notices occur in Mr. Morant's hand, and the following loose papers of his collecting are placed at the end:—

1. Pedigree of Sir Rob. Tey, one leaf.
2. Pedigree and arms of the Wisemans: twelve pages, folio.
3. Authentic genealogy of the Petre family, with an original note from John Tyrell, the writer of said Pedigree, in 1763.
4. Pedigree of Green of Widdington and Gosfield, from a fine illuminated Roll.
5. A back of a letter from Mr. Maynard to Mr. Morant, with the Maynard seal, in red wax, and several genealogical notices in Mr. Morant's hand.
6. Extracts from Rolls of Parliaments, Wills, Grants, Creations in Parliament, &c. respecting coats of Arms, and trial by combat, from the Conquest, 22 pages, folio.
7. Pedigree of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

No. XXIX. "THE ALPHABET OF ENGLAND."—*folio.*

The written pages of this MS. of the Holland Collection, are 884. The Index alone, consists of 72. After the arms of English families, are described those of Scotland and Ireland, the former beginning at folio 353, the latter at 429. The writing of the whole is of the last century. The shields containing arms, amount to 8000, in which the arms of the most respectable families in England are described.

No. XXX. "BENHOLT'S VISITATION, &c."—*folio.*

On the first leaf of this MS. the title is "Copie of Thomas Benholt, Clarenceux's Visitation of the West. Cornub. Devon, Dorset, Somerset." The thirty-two first leaves are missing, and only forty-six pages remain. The arms of many Western English families are annexed to their Pedigrees, in 100 shields, which are described in writing of the reign of Charles II. Parts of Wilts and Hants are included. Benolte was Clarenceux in the reign of Henry VIII. who sent him to France and Germany in 1519, to proclaim the Justs intended to be solemnized between Ardres and Guisnes, which he attended in 1520.—He was sent in 1526 to Spain, to demand half the ransom which Charles V. had received for liberating Francis I; and also that one of Francis's two sons pledged as hostages for that ransom, should be sent into England. In 1527, he and Guienne King at Arms for France, went to Spain to "defy and carry the lie to the Emperor, and bid him "combat," which they did, in the presence of the whole Imperial Court then at Burgos, having assurance of safe conduct to the Frontiers. They defied the Emperor by sea and land, and delivered him the lie in writing. Benholt died in 1534.

No. XXXI. "ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ENGLAND."—*folio.*

The written leaves of this MS. are numbered to 100. The autograph of "Samuel Pegge, 1775," on the inside cover, indicates that it was his property at that time. The contents are—1. Arms of different English Counties, sketched in shields down to folio 39.—2. Welsh Arms, and Arms and Crests granted by Camden, Dethick, Bindon, the three St. Georges, Henry Lily Rouge-rose, George Owen, York Herald, Ed. Byshe, Clarenceux, William Ryley, Lancaster, Le Neve, Suffolk, 1711, Vanbrugh, 1711. The arms sketched in shields, amount to above 1500. Most of the Heralds, whose works are preserved in this and in the two preceding MSS. have been already mentioned.

William Ryley was the Compiler of "Placita Parliamentaria," 1661, though Prynne speaks of the author as "William Ryley the younger," in his "Brevia Parliamentaria rediviva." He was appointed Lancaster by Charles I, and having deserted his Patron, was appointed by Cromwell Clerk of the Rolls in the Tower. A petition of his, dated 11th Aug. 1648, is preserved in Peck's "Desiderata," from the original in the MS. collections of Nalson. He was superseded by Prynne, whose "Brevia Parliamentaria" were compiled from Ryley's papers.(1) He died in

(1) The indefatigable Browne Willis says that "Prynne has published them very defectively."

1667. His name and his connection with Thos. Chaloner, the Irish Herald, (1) indicate that he was by descent an Irishman.

With respect to Le Neve, there were two Heralds of that name; Sir William who attended Sir Thomas Edmonds to France, on the marriage treaty with Henrietta Maria, in 1625, and fought at Edge-Hill, in 1641; and Peter, who was President of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, one of the most learned men of his age. The latter was author of the "Monumenta Anglicana." His MSS. fell to the lot of the learned Thomas Martin of Palgrave, who on Le Neve's death in 1729, married his widow. His Library was sold by Auction in 1730-1, by Anthony Collins, and his MSS. were then dispersed, part coming into the hands of Mr. Martin, part to Mr. Astle, and the letters of the Paston family to Sir J. Fenn.

NO. XXXII. "BARONAGE OF ENGLAND."—*folio.*

This MS. is of the Holland Collection, and is referred, in Mr. Holland's hand, on the first leaf, to the reign of James I. The written leaves are 143. It contains the Arms and Pedigrees of above 1200 English families of the first distinction, from the Conquest to James I's reign, where it ends.

NO. XXXIII. "GRANTS AND DOCQUETS OF ARMS."—*folio.*

The written pages are 144, followed by about 200 blank. The writing is of the last century. The latest date to which the Pedigrees are traced is 1694. It contains fair copies of Grants of Arms by Dethick, Camden, Cooke, Flower, Sir Edward Walker, John Wingfield who was Portcullis in 1674; Fr. Sandford, a native of the County of Wicklow, who wrote the "Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal," fol. London, 1664; also, "The Order and Ceremonies used at the funeral of his Grace the Duke of Albemarle," Savoy, fol. 1677, and a "Genealogical History of the Kings of England, from the Conquest to 1677," fol. Savoy, same year. This last is his best, and is now scarce. The engravings are chiefly by Hollar. Mr. Stebbing, Somerset Herald, reprinted it in 1707, but this edition is inferior to the original. Sandford published also the "Coronation of King James II. and Queen Mary," Savoy, 1687.

The other Heralds, whose grants are preserved in this MS. are Thos. Hawley, Clarenceux in 1539; Thomas Tonge, ditto in Henry VIIIth's reign; William Segar; Christopher Barker, 1543, William Harvey, the three St. Georges, the Guyen King of Arms, an. 30, Hen. VI; Alban Leneret, Athlone Officer of Arms in 1638; Robert Brown, Blue-Mantle in the reign of Henry VII; Thomas ditto, who died Garter in 1780; William Ryley, William Le Neve; George Brown, Blue-Mantle in 1639; William Crowne, Rouge Dragon in Charles II's reign; Thomas Brodie,

(1) Thomas Chaloner was a native of Chester. In the Harleian Catalogue, No. 1970, is a "Tract, mostly in the Welch language, treating of arms and pedigrees, by Thomas Chaloner of Chester, King of Arms for Ireland." His son Jacob petitioned for the office of Portcullis Pursuivant at the death of Philip Holland, and made great collections about 1620. James Chaloner, one of the Regicides, was the Historiographer of Man. He printed his Man at the end of the "Vale Royal" in 1656.

Lyon in 1751; J. Campbel Hook, Lyon of Scotland, 1761; J. Philipot; Thomas Preston, Ulvester in 1633; Silvanus Morgan; James Balfour, Lyon of Scotland, 33d James VI; Sir John Borow; George Wallis, Ulvester King at Arms of all Ireland, 1694; William Roberts, Doctor of Laws, and Ulvester King of Arms of the whole Kingdom of Ireland in 1648; John Wright, Norroy, an. 18 Ed. IV.—The arms are neatly sketched in 148 shields.

No. XXXIV. "ABSTRACTS OF FUNERAL CERTIFICATES."—*folio*.

This MS. is of the Holland collection. The written pages are 182, exclusive of an Index of 6. The certificates begin from 1597, and end in 1660. The arms are neatly sketched in 698 shields. The grants of arms are by Thomas Knight, Rouge Croix in 1617, Robert Creswell, Somerset, Camden, Nicholas Paddy, Lancaster in 1597, and others. The writing is of Charles II's time. The Arms painted on Archbishop Usher's hatchments, are described at folio 81, b. We have noticed another MS. having the same title in Press VIII. No. 68: both were of the Holland collection, and the writing nearly agrees in both.

No. XXXV. "KENT ARMS AND PEDIGREES."—*folio*.

The written pages are 110. The writing is of the reign of James I. The lowest date to which the Pedigrees are traced, is 1593. The shields in which escutcheons are sketched, and the fac-similes of ancient seals on which they were engraved, amount to 47.

No. XXXVI. "ARMS OF ENGLISH FAMILIES."—*folio*.

The pages are 103, on which are pasted 943 shields; in these are sketched the arms and quarterings of a great many families, copied from painted glass windows, tombs, and monuments, of various kinds, in every County of England. These are of different ages since the reign of Henry III. but the MS. is a collection by different hands, from the reign of James I. to the end of Charles II. with some few additions of the last century.

No. XXXVII. "ARMS, CRESTS, SUPPORTERS," &c.—*quarto, vellum*.

The written pages of this valuable MS. are numbered to 250. The title page describes it thus:—"In this booke is conteyned the Armes, Creastes, and Supporters of all the Noblemen "within the realme of Englande, in ordre as they sitte in the Parliament House, their offices "exceptede."—The escutcheons are decorated in gold and silver inks, and described in writing of the reign of Elizabeth, probably by Sir Gilbert Dethick, whose Arms, (the last in this Volume,) are dated 1562. Whoever the Compiler may have been, this MS. may be numbered amongst the most valuable of this class in this Collection. It was purchased for £21 at Manchester, 27th April, 1819.

The arms and quarterings of the principal Nobility of the reign of Elizabeth are given in the first pages, down to page 67. A blank leaf follows, and then begins a second part of the work intitled—"Hereafter followeth the generall coates, with the names and blaysones of everye of

"the same Armes before mentioned." In this second part the escutcheons amount to 480. Descriptions, in writing of Elizabeth's reign, are annexed to each, and as the arms are every where coloured according to the terms of the art used by the author, the descriptions in writing, which are sometimes obscure, are explained by the coloured escutcheons, whilst the latter derive, in their turn, occasional light from the written illustrations of the Compiler.

Conclusion.

We have endeavoured, not without considerable labour, to give a faithful account of the various articles in this splendid collection of Heraldry, because we know, not only that all the sciences in the vast circle of knowledge are connected in some degree, each deriving aid from the other, but that Genealogy and Heraldry are intimately connected with History, and with the legitimate pride, and glory, and majesty of our country. The Romans knew the value of the "*Jus imaginum.*" Tacitus, describing the funeral of Drusus, says, "*Funus Imaginum pompa maxime illustrè fuit, cum origo Juliæ gentis Æneas, omnesque Albanorum Reges, et conditor urbis Romulus, post Sabina Nobilitas, Attus Clausus, cæteræque Claudiorum effigies longo ordine spectarentur.*" Brotier. Tacit. v. 1, p. 204.

We might have indulged in reflections on many of the articles which we have perhaps too cursorily described, and made a parade of learning by which we should have consulted, perhaps, more our own inclinations, than the benefit of our readers. But though some persons will look eagerly for literary discussions on the various topics which force themselves upon us in every page, we trust that their absence will be amply compensated by the production of documents, and by a scrupulous regard to historical truth.

Our object has been to give a true character of each Article in the MSS. we describe. In some instances this has been a painful task, which readers who have not laboured in the same walks of literature, will scarcely know how to appreciate. But we console ourselves with the reflection that the learned know its value, and its difficulty; and will feel that had we pursued any other course than that we have adopted, our work would have been executed in a style totally irreconcilable with the grave and temperate spirit of investigation which the ages, the characters, and the contents of MSS. imperiously demand.—We may have to add to this work an Appendix of matter, not less interesting than much of what we have hitherto described, and we shall then commit our labours, without any affectation either of modesty or of confidence, to the indulgence of the learned.

END OF VOL. II.

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ERRATA.

Page 3, Note,—for *exaratum*, read *exeratus*.
 11, Note,—for *sivi*, read *sive*.
 34, l. 12—for *ad*, read *ab*.
 47, last line—for 1165, read 1665.
 49, dele the last line.
 82, l. 16—for *first*, read *second*.
 100, l. 14—for *murt*, read *must*.
 120, Note,—for *Noamans* read *Normans*.
 142, l. 12—for 76, read 78.
 130, l. 28—for *teneur*, read *tenner*.
 187, l. 11—for *containing*, read *contains*.
 228, l. 3—for *Mildway*, read *Mildmay*.
 274, l. 14—for *sus*, read *suis*.

Page 281, last line but one—read *Fleta*, after Preface to—
 285, last line—for *Manori*, read *Majori*.
 289, l. 12—for *Ragenam*, read *Rageman*.
 302, l. 22—for *Potentes*, read *Patentes*.
 336, l. 18—for *Jaacobi*, read *Jacobi*.
 380, l. 6—for *Reliqua*, read *Reliquia*.
 394, l. 14—for 1457, read 1747.
 399, l. 5—for *Robert*, read *Edward*.
 427, l. 26—for *Stainlaus*, read *Stanislaus*.
 429, l. 19—for *oorder*, read *order*.
 430, l. 30—for *family*, read *families*.
 464, l. 26—for *Schraecher*, read *Schraeder*.
 503, l. penult.—for *Selden*, read *Spelman*.

CONCLUSION OF THIS WORK.

WE cannot close this work without apologizing for its defects. Far from denying that some of our descriptions are capable of improvement, we are not so vain as to think that others may not stand in need of emendation. All first attempts are imperfect, and the object of second editions is not to make them perfect, but to render them less reprehensible, to methodize disorder, to curtail superfluity, to enrich, embellish, and illustrate whatever may appear deficient in matter, or perplexed in style.—We have endeavoured to supply by industry and diligence for the absence of ornaments, not much to be regretted in such a work as this, the principal object of which is to point out sources of History, to refer them to their proper authors, if possible, and to ascertain their age. On a general review of our work, we rejoice that we have consulted for public utility rather than for personal fame. We have indicated documents, which, like many others that have perished in private repositories, would have denied their light to the learned, if they had not been arranged as they now are; if their pages had not been examined, and their contents described.—Who will not lament that, however imperfect our work may be, a similar account was not given of the celebrated libraries of Alexandria, before the days of Cleopatra? Had the MSS. of those libraries been even briefly described, after the manner of Photius, what invaluable treasures might have, at least partially, escaped, which are now consigned to entire oblivion, leaving not a single vestige of their existence; and though we may console ourselves with the reflection, that the revolutions of time have spared most of those classic works, to which the suffrage of antiquity had adjudged the first rank of genius, who will not lament that no descriptions have been given of the many other interesting works of which we have been deprived?—Had the Alexandrian MSS. been described, which were destroyed before the Christian æra, we should have known more than now can be known, of the celebrated autograph of the Septuagint. Something might have transpired of the origin and purpose of the pyramids, obelisks, temples, and catacombs of the Egyptians, something more of the languages of ancient nations, and of the history of man. The narratives of the Phœnician navigators would not be confined, as they now are, to the fragments of Scylax, or of Hanno; we should know the character of the most enterprising nation of all antiquity, from the annals of Sidon and of Tyre, which are quoted by Josephus, the travels and conquests of Alexander, from his life written by the second of the Ptolemies, and the interior of Africa, from its description by king Juba.

Had the MSS. of Alexandria, which were collected since the Christian æra, been described, we should have been the better qualified to decide on the age, and origin, the country and the dialect of the celebrated Alexandrian MS. in the British Museum; and though Mr. Gibbon might not have derived much pleasure, he might perhaps have condescended to profit by a description, which would have fixed its date, named the transcriber, and ascertained the authenticity of the MS. from which it was transcribed. Who does not lament that we have no ancient description of the library of Cæsarea, where the lost Hexapla, and other numerous works

and MSS. of Origen were preserved, (1) or of the Ulpian library at Rome, or of the 120,000 MSS. of the Byzantine libraries, which were scattered and destroyed at the taking of Constantinople? (2) Of Matthias Corvinus's celebrated library of 30000, some say 35000 MSS. we know nothing more, than that three hundred of them escaped the plunder of Buda, by Soliman II. in 1526. Of these three hundred we have a description by Xistus Schier, (3) and in Kollar's edition of Lambecius. But these accounts only shew how much it is to be lamented, that no description was given of the whole collection before it was destroyed.—We mean not, by remarks like these, to enhance the merit of our own performance; but we may be excused in availing ourselves of the subject matter of our catalogue, which is very valuable, as a general recommendation of our work, since we can hardly presume to claim any other merit for ourselves, than that of industry and perseverance.

(1) About fifty years after Origen's death, his Biblical works were placed by S. Pamphilus, martyr, in the Cæsarean Library, where S. Jerome saw the autograph of the Septuagint, as stated in his Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, c. 3, and in his Epistle to Marcella. See Montfaucon's Preface to his edition of the fragments of the Hexapla, and Gori's Epistle to Bianchini.

In the Coislinian MS. of St. Paul's Epistles, described by Montfaucon as the oldest extant, it is stated, in a Note, that it was collated (in the 6th century) in S. Pamphilus's Library, at Cæsarea, with the copy in that Saint's hand.—Montfaucon adds, that the Abbot Apollinaris's copy of Isaiah was taken from Origen's autograph in the same Library, as also his copy of Ezechiel, and further that his MS. was collated by Eusebius of Cæsarea, and Pamphilus.—“Atque id ipsum Exemplar Pamphilus et Eusebius correxerant. Hoc autem Exemplar, in “Bibliotheca Pamphili cujus manu emendatum fuerat extitisse non dubium.”

Syncellus mentions a Greek MS. of the Bible, which was brought to him from the Cæsarean Library, and was transcribed from a copy, corrected by the great S. Basil. It had accents and points, probably inserted after. Chronol. p. 203, in Simon's Critical History, Lond. 4to. 1689, part 2, p. 176. In the same Library was preserved the MS. of the Gospels, written by Pamphilus the martyr, as in Montfaucon's Palæogr. p. 217-18.

(2) No account remains of the public library of Asinius Pollio, which Pliny styles—“Prima in orbe.” Harduin's ed. i. p. 393.—When Carthage was taken, the Roman Senate ordered 28 MSS. of its public library to be translated into Latin, Plin. ib. ii. p. 100, “Duodetriginta volumina, — peritisque lingue Punicæ dum negotium, &c. But of these we have no other account.

(3) Dissertatio de Regiæ Budensis Bibliothecæ Mathiæ Corvini ortu, lapsu, interitu, et reliquiis, 8vo. Vindobonæ, 1799. Dublin Decem. v. 2, p. 456. For the lost works of the ancients, see Fabricius.

Kollar's edition of Lambecius's Catalogue was printed at Vienna, in 1776. Nesselius's Catalogue of the Greek and Oriental MSS. of the same Library, appeared in six parts, bound in 2 volumes, folio, Vienna, 1690. The plates are 63, and are probably the same which served Lambecius.

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